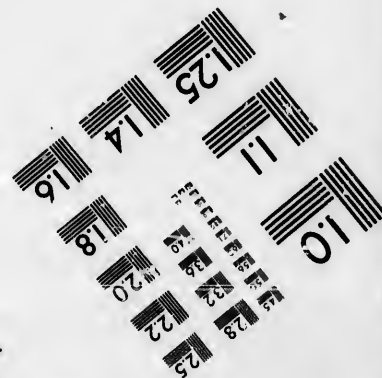
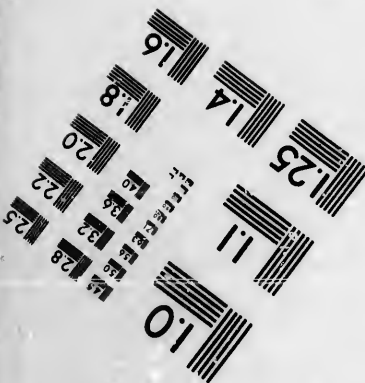
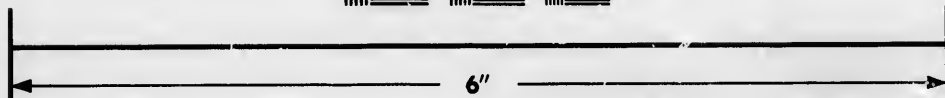
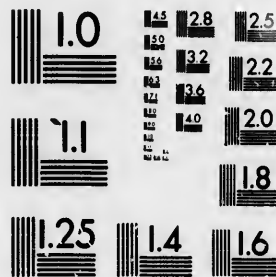


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 472-4503

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

**© 1985**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distorsion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/<br>Seule édition disponible   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata<br>slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to<br>ensure the best possible image/<br>Les pages totalement ou partiellement<br>obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,<br>etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à<br>obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:   |  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
			✓								

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

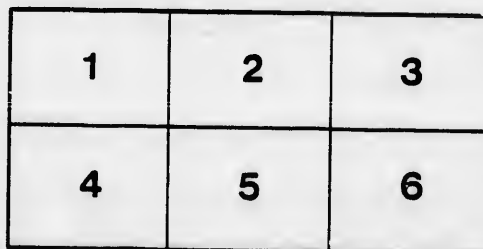
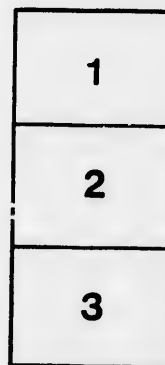
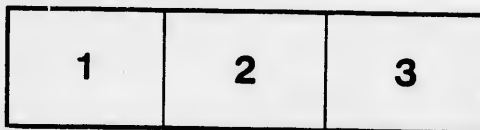
D. B. Weldon Library  
University of Western Ontario  
(Regional History Room)

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

D. B. Weldon Library  
University of Western Ontario  
(Regional History Room)

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

aire  
détails  
des du  
modifier  
per une  
filmage

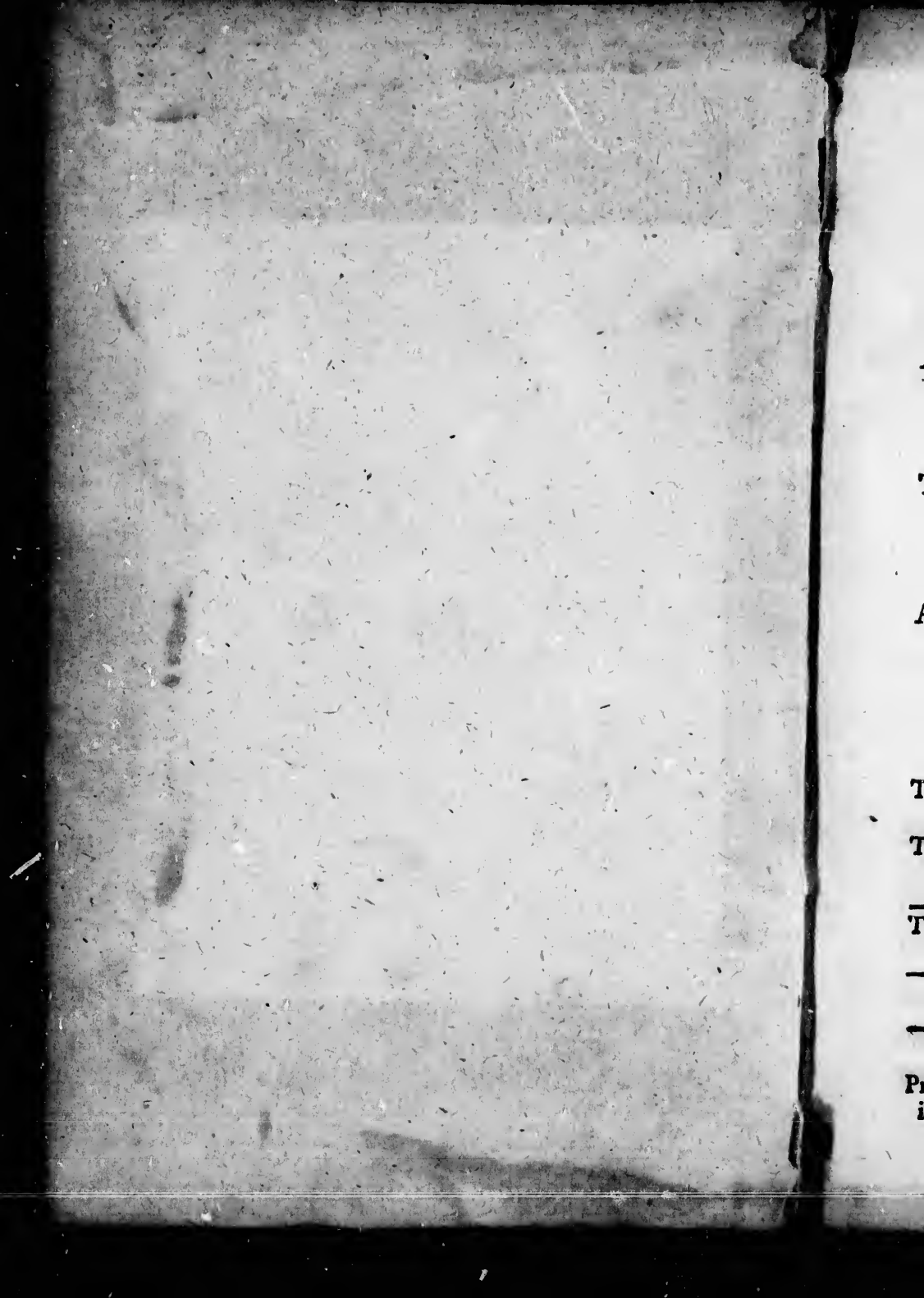
es

errata  
to

pelure,  
on à



32X



T  
T  
T  
—  
—  
P  
i

A  
M A N U A L  
O F M O D E R N  
G E O G R A P H Y,

Collected from about 20 of the best AUTHORS.

C O N T A I N I N G

A Short, but Comprehensive and Entertaining  
A C C O U N T of all the known

W O R L D;

The S I T U A T I O N, E X T E N T, P R O D U C T,  
G O V E R N M E N T, R E L I G I O N, C U S -  
T O M S, &c. of every C O U N T R Y.

To which is added,

A more full and particular A C C O U N T of  
E N G L A N D, the Present R O Y A L F A M I L Y,  
P R I V Y C O U N C I L, P A R L I A M E N T,  
C I V I L G O V E R N M E N T, A R M Y, N A -  
V Y, B I S H O P R I C K S, C O U N T I E S,  
C H I E F T O W N S, R I V E R S, &c.

The Whole interspers'd with Sketches of H I S T O R Y,  
and C U R I O S I T I E S,

The like not to be met with in any small Book ever publish'd.

With an Alphabetical I N D E X.

---

The Second Edition, revised, and corrected; wherein is ad-  
ded, an Account of all the Royal Families in Europe &c.

---

By. J. G R E G O R T.

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for RICHARD HETT, at the BIBLE and CROWN,  
in the Poultry. and JER. ROE, Bookseller in DERBY.

M D C C X L.

M. A. L. A.  
GEOGRAPHY

OF THE  
WORLD

The first part of the book is devoted to a general description of the world, and its various parts, and to the history of the human race, from its origin to the present time. The second part is devoted to a description of the various kingdoms, and to the history of each of them, from its origin to the present time.

The third part is devoted to a description of the various states, and to the history of each of them, from its origin to the present time.

7354

\*  
\*  
\*  
b  
r  
R



TO THE  
 READER.

*AS* Geography has for many Years  
 been the Amusement of my Lei-  
 sure Hours, so the Groundwork of  
 this Manual was laid long ago: I  
 began with collecting the most curious and  
 remarkable Things out of every Author of  
 Reputation, that fell into my Hands; - at



*first only for the Relief of my own Memory; I afterwards, methodiz'd those Collections, for the Use of some young Persons, then under my Care; to whom I communicated 'em, and (with the help of Maps) endeavour'd to make them understand Geographical Terms, the Situation of Countries, &c. and in the mean while, I continued making Additions, as Opportunity offer'd.*

*About three Years since, I inserted my new Collections in their proper Places, reduc'd the whole into something like the Form in which it now appears; and then dictated them to a fresh Set of Youths: My chief Views were to take off their Minds from those follies and Vanities, to which Youth is generally addicted: To fit them for Conversation: to lead them to contemplate and admire the Power and Wisdom of the Supreme Being, in forming and governing so vast a World as this of  
ours:*

ours : To give them some Knowledge of the several Nations of Mankind that inhabit it : To shew them the peculiar Happiness of Great Britain, their Native Country ; and thus to teach them Thankfulness to divine Providence, which has cast our Lot in so temperate a Climate ; on so fruitful a Spot ; where the surrounding Sea secures us from the sudden Inroads of a Foreign Enemy ; and an excellent Constitution preserves all our Rights and Liberties, Natural, Civil, and Sacred, As these Ends are well worthy of the Time spent, and Pains taken, in drawing up this small Treatise ; so I have honestly labour'd to make it capable ( in some Measure at least ) of answering them all ; whether I have done so or not, must be left to others.

I have industriously extracted what I thought to be the most material, from the Authors I have consulted ; and when I found

*found any considerable Difference amongst them about the Extent of Countries, Distance of Places, &c. I have always follow'd that Author which I took to be the best, And if any Story or Account seem'd very extraordinary, I have generally told the Author from whom I had it; and so can't think my self accountable for the Faults of others: Mistakes are very common in Books of this Kind, which contain such a Multitude of Particulars; as Names, Numbers, &c. every wise and candid Reader makes reasonable Allowance for them: He does not conclude that this Man's Account must be false, because it differs from another's; much less does he from a few Mistakes, pronounce the whole uncertain and not to be regarded.*

*I am not ignorant, that we have already a great many Books of this Nature; but the best of them are quite too bulky, and the Price (of Course) too great, for  
many*

many who have an Inclination to know something of the World about them, and of their Fellow-Creatures, in the several Parts of it; and some are so old, that (by reason of new Discoveries made, and many Revolutions that have happen'd) they are of very little Use. There was indeed a little Thing publish'd about two Years ago, entitled, *The Child's Geography*; but whether it was properly so call'd I shall leave those who have seen it to determine. I may however venture to say, that had mine been thrown into that Form, and been printed in that Character, it would have made a Book twice as big. Instead of confounding the Reader with hard Names, or tiring him, with dry tedious Descriptions; I have study'd to divert him, with pleasant Stories, Sketches of History, and Curiosities; but all in as concise a manner as I could devise; that so the Book might be (according to its Title) a short, but comprehensive and entertaining

*ing Account of the known World.*

But after all I have no very great Opinion of my own Performance; I am sensible there are many Inaccuracies and Improperities, which I hope a Sollicitude to crowd as much as possible in a little room, may apologize for.

I had indeed no Thoughts of publishing this Collection, till the far greater Part of it was drawn up; when I shew'd it to some Friends; but especially to two Gentlemen, whom I knew to be good Judges in Things of this Kind; they all agreed, that it might be of Use to young Persons, and also an Entertainment to others, who have not an Opportunity of looking into large Volumes.

As to the Method of Education, which I have taken, and which laid the first Rudiments of this Treatise; I have the  
Pleasure

*Pleasure to find it recommended by the great Mr. Lock, in his Discourse on this Head; where he advises, that at the same Time that a Child is learning Latin, he should be initiated in some of the Sciences; and expresses himself in this Manner.*

*Geography, I think, should be begun with: For the learning of the Figure of the Globe, the Situation and Boundaries of the Four Parts of the World, and that of particular Kingdoms and Countries, being only an Exercise of the Eyes and Memory, a Child with Pleasure will learn and retain them. This is so certain, that I now live in the House with a Child, whom his Mother has so well instructed in Geography, that he knew the Limits of the Four Parts of the World, could readily point, being asked, to any Country upon the Globe, or any County in the Map of England, knew all the*

the great Rivers, Promontories, Straits, and Bays in the World, and could find the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, before he was six Years old. \*

*If this Essay of mine may contribute to the forming the Minds of young Persons in this Way, and by the Pleasure of knowing Things, insensibly lead them on, to the gaining of Language; it will answer the Intention and best Wishes of the Compiler.*

Findern, April 24. 1739.

### P O S T S C R I P T

As I communicated my Design of Publishing this small Piece, to some Friends (tho' without depending upon a Subscription) so they gave me unexpected Encouragement; for even more then the whole Impression were bespoke, before the  
Books

---

\* Some Thoughts concerning Education: Page 272.

# P R E F A C E.

xi

Books were ready; and of course, some Demands cou'd not be answer'd:

This, and the Approbation I understood it met with, in many Places, have occasioned so speedy a Publication of the second Edition. In Order to render which, more acceptable, I've carefully review'd the Copy, corrected the Errors, and some of the Inaccuracies in the former Impression; Iv'e also added (*from the Court Kalendar*) at the Desire of several Gentlemen, a Table of the crown'd Heads, and Royal Families, in Europe.

I've read the Manual over to a Number of Young Persons under my Care; with a proper Map constantly before us; which I've explain'd and made 'em to understand. If but half an Hour, every Day, was this way redeem'd, there wou'd be Time enough left for Play; And I'm satisfy'd from Experience, that if this Exercise was manag'd as it ought to be, all thoughtful and ingenious Boys, wou'd rather  
look



look upon it, as an agreeable *Amusement*, then an irksome *Task* or *Burden*. I wou'd therefore humbly recommend such an use of this *Manual*, to School-masters, and all employ'd in the Education of Youth. I'll venture to say, that the Pleasurè which honest and generous Minds must take, in seeing the diligent Attention, and happy Improvement of the Children they're concern'd with, woud fully recompense all the Pains and Trouble, they are herein at, for their Advantage.

Findern, March 8th, 1739-40.

---

### A T A B L E of A B B R E V I A T I O N S

b.	broad.	Lat.	Latitude.	N.	North.
C.	City.	Lon.	Longitude.	Pars.	Parishes.
Cpl.	Capital.	M.	Mile	O.	Ocean.
E.	East.	Mns.	Minutes.	R.	River.
I.	Island.	Mr.	Matter.	r.	round.
K.	King.	Mrs.	Ministers.	S.	South.
Km.	Kingdom.	Mt.	Mount.	T.	Town.
L.	League.	Mtn.	Mountain.	W.	West.
l.	long.				

Eng  
T  
21,6  
Tro  
Man  
Ms.  
is 7,  
fures  
and  
diffe



A B R I E F  
E X P L I C A T I O N

O F S O M E  
G e o g r a p h i c a l T E R M S .

**G** E O G R A P H Y is a Description of the Terraqueous Globe; its various Parts or Divisions; the Situation, Extent, &c. of each.

A *Degree* is 15 German, and 60 English Miles: A Minute of which is a M.

The *Globe* is 360 Ds. in Circumference; (*i. e.*) 21,600 Ms. under the Equator; 19,800 under the Tropicks; and 8,580 under the Polar Circles—*Martin* and others, call the Circumference 25,020 Ms. The Diameter of the Globe in the Equator, is 7,964 Ms.; at the Poles 7,930. But these Measures are not exact; by Reason, both the French and English make it a Spheroid; however, they differ about the Form of it.

B

The

The *Axis* is an imaginary Line, running thro' the Center of the Globe; the Ends or Extremities of which are call'd the Poles, North and South.

The *Horizon* (i. e. the *Rational*) is a great Circle, dividing the Globe into Upper, and Lower Hemispheres.

The *First Meridian* is a great Circle, running thro' the Poles, dividing the Globe into East and West Hemispheres, upon which are number'd the Degrees of *Latitude*, N. and S. towards each Pole.

The *Equator*, or *Equinoctial* (so called because when the Sun is at this Line, Nights and Days are equal) is a great Circle, every where equally distant from each Pole; dividing the Globe into North and South Hemispheres; on which is reckon'd the *Longitude* Eastwards.

The *Latitude* is the Distance of any Place from the Equator, N. or S.

The *Longitude* is the Distance of any Place Eastward from the 1st Meridian.

As for Instance, when I say that the C. of London is 52 Ds. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of N. Lat. and 18 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lon. I mean, that its 52 Ds. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  (or 3150 Ms.) N. of the Equator, and 18 Ds.  $\frac{1}{2}$  (or 1110 Ms.) E. of the 1st Meridian; or more E. than Teneriff, one of the Canary Is.

The *Zodiack* or *Ecliptick*, is a great Circle, twice cutting the Equator allant; half on the N. and half on the S. Side.

The *Tropicks* are two lesser Circles, parallel to the Equator; at the Distance of 23 Ds. 30 Min. on each Side; that of *Cancer* on the North, and that of *Capricorn* on the South.

They're call'd Tropieks from a Greek Word, which signifies to *turn*; because when the Sun reaches the

es the former (viz. on the 11th of June) it proceeds no farther North, but turns again Southward, to the 11th of December, when it reaches the latter.

The *Polar Circles* (termed *Arctic* and *Antarctic*, North and South) are lesser Circles, parallel to the Equator, at the Distance of 23 Ds. 30 Mins. from each Pole.

The *Globe* is divided into five Spaces or Tracts, (called *Zones*) viz. 1. *Torrid*, which lies between the Tropicks, (comprehending 47 Degrees) 2 *Temperate*, on each Side, which lie between the Tropicks and polar Circles, (comprehending 45 Degrees each) and 2 *Frigid*, round each Pole.

The *Spheres* (i. e. Positions of the Globe) are *Parallel*, *Right*, and *Oblique*: The *Parallel* has the two Poles in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*; (i. e. Upper and Nether Part of the Globe) the Equator in the Horizon; and the *Parallel Circles* (viz. the Tropicks, &c.) parallel to the Horizon.

A *Right Sphere* has both Poles in the Horizon, the Equator running thro' the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and cutting the Horizon at right Angles.

An *Oblique Sphere* has one Pole above, and the other below the Horizon; the Equator, &c. cutting the Horizon obliquely.

The *Antipodes* are the People that live under opposite Parallels and Meridians; whose Feet are opposite to ours.

An *Ocean* is a large Collection of Waters, encompassing a considerable Part of a Continent.

A *Sea* is a smaller Collection of Waters, entirely, or mostly surrounded by Land.

A *Gulf* is a Part of the Sea, in a great Measure, surrounded by Land.

A *Strait* is a narrow Passage between a Gulf and a Sea, or between one Sea and another.

A *Lake* is a small Collection of standing Waters, quite surrounded by Land.

A *Continent* is a large Tract of Land, containing several Countries.

An *Island* is a smaller Tract of Land, entirely surrounded by Water.

A *Peninsula* is a Tract of Land, surrounded by Water; except a narrow Neck; joining it to a Continent, or Island; which Neck is call'd an *Isthmus*.

A *Promontory* is an high Part of Land, stretching out into the Sea; the utmost Point of which is call'd a *Cape*.

All the known World is divided into four Continents; and the Islands belonging to each. The Continents are Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. I shall begin with the last.

**A**MERICA (call'd the *W. Indies*, and *New World*, because unknown to the Antients) was first discover'd by *Christopher Columbus*, an Italian, in the Service of the King of *Spain*, in 1492. He first landed at (what now is called) *St. Salvador*. But *Americo Vesputio* (who in quest of new Discoveries sail'd thither in 1497) had the Honour of having it call'd after his Name. Sailors call it 2300 Ms. from Europe.

*America* (so far as discovered) lies from 56 Ds. of S. to 78 of N. Lat. from 240 to 345 Ds. of Lon.

It's reckon'd about 8000 Ms. from N. to S. and 2 or 3000 from E. to W. about twice as large as Europe.

It has on the *W. Mar-del-zur*, the vast S. or *pacifick* Ocean: The Atlantick O. on the E. unknown Land or Sea N. and S. Most of the discover'd Coasts, and some of the Inland Parts, are now in the Hands of one European Nation or other. The

The Continent of America is compos'd of two great *Peninsulas*, joined together by the Isthmus of *Darien* or *Panama*, about 60 Ms. b. It's divided into N. and S.

*South America* contains Terra Firma, Peru, Amazonia, Brasil, Chili, Paraguay, and Terra Magallanica.

*Terra Firma* lies from 282 to 309 Ds. of Lon. From 1 of S. to 11 of N. Lat. It's 1500 Ms. l. and 740 b. It has the Atlantic on the E. the Bay of Mexico on the N. the S. Sea on the W. Peru and Amazonia on the S.

The Soil is fruitful, Air extremely hot, and Days and Nights near equal. The Natives were *Cannibals* (or Men-eaters) and gross Idolaters; worshipping amongst other senseless Objects, a prodigious *Stone*. They are tawny, strong Body'd, and make good Soldiers: Their Houses are made of large Timber join'd together; one of them would hold 600 Men. The Spaniards found in eight Houses 10,000 Souls.

This Country is mostly subject to the *Spaniards*, who have divided it into 8 Provinces; *Panama*, *Carthagena*, &c. some of which abound with Gold Silver, &c. and others with Corn and Cattle. The Cpl. is *Carthagena*; a strong City, good Port, and very populous: We're told, that here are 40,000 Spaniards, and many more Indians. At *Panama* is kept the richest Fair in the World; for all the Treasure of Peru is bro't hither, and carry'd cross the Isthmus to *Porto Bello* on Mules.

Here's a Lake (call'd *Parima*) 400 Ms. l. and 250 b.

The Spaniards have establish'd Popery in this Country, and where-ever they have prevail'd.

*Peru* lies from 282 to 302 Ds. of Lon. from 24 of S. to 1 of N. Lat. It's about 1500 Ms. l. and 300 b. It has the S. Sea on the W. Terra Firma On the N. Amazonia on the E. and Chili on the S. The Soil of this Country is sandy towards the Sea Coasts; in other Parts it's good.

The Air is excessive hot in the Vallies; but very cold on some Hills. Here, and in other Parts of the torrid Zone, when the Sun is farthest from them; they have generally fair Weather; and therefore they call it *Summer*; when it's nearest to them, they have generally heavy Rains; and therefore they call it *Winter*. *Acosta* says, that in some Parts of this Zone, Easterly Winds blow all the Year.

Here are two famous Roads, exceeding any *Roman Ways*; made by the *Incas* (or Kings) of Peru; 1220 Ms. l. and 25 Foot b. The one is carry'd thro' a Plain, and is defended by Walls, within which are Trees on each side. The other is cut thro' many Rocks, in marshy Ground; its a good Cawsey; at certain Distances, were built large and pleasant Inns: But the Spaniards have suffered these to go to Decay.

*Peru* is the richest Country in the Universe; it has a great many Mines of Gold, and Silver; their Temples were prodigioussly rich; the Walls of one were overlaid with Plates of Gold, from Top to Bottom. The famous Silver-Mine of *Potosi*, in less than 50 Years produc'd 111,000,000 Pieces of Eight.

The M. in which it lay, (in the Midst of a Plain) was in Shape of a *Sugar-Loaf*; it was so dug, and undermined, that it was in a manner, a meer Shell; but it was sunk with an Earthquake.

The Sheep here are vastly large; they are us'd  
fer

for carrying Burthens; 114 lb. is a common Load; there are two forts; the one bears Wool, and the other is naked.

The Natives (except the *Spanish* Converts) worship the Sun, Moon, &c.

This Km. was (after a seven Years Massacre and Bloodshed) in 1533, reduc'd by *Pizaro*, with an handful of Men: It's now subject to the K. of Spain, who keeps a Viceroy at *Lima*, the Cpl; which stands near the S. Sea.

The second C. is *Cusco*; about 120 Ms. E. of *Lima*.

*Amazonia*, or Land of Amazons, has its Name from the Army of Warlike Women, that appeared on the Coasts, upon the first Approach of the Europeans. It has Peru on the W. Terra Firma on the N. Brasil on the E. and Paraguay on the S.

We are told, that it's 1260 Ms. l. and 800 b. That it's divided into 6 Provinces: That it contains 50 different Nations: That they are gross Idolaters: And that they have no Temples, but carved wooden Images, in a Corner of their Houses; which they worship, because they fancy them to be inhabited by some Deities. But very little of this vast Country is known; except about the R. which is said to be the largest in the World. It's reckon'd to run (without Windings) 2000 Ms. It's so wide in some Places, that in the Middle, neither Shore can be seen.

Travellers say, that the Air is good; and the Soil fruitful: That here are Gold, Silver, Corn, Wine, &c.

*Chili* lies from 293 to 299 Ds. of Lon. from 25 to 44 of Lat. It's 1100 Ms. l. and 360 b. It has Peru on the N. the S. Sea on the W. Amazonia on the E. and Paraguay on the S.



On the E. of this Country run those prodigious Mnts, call'd the *Andes*, from N. to S. They are counted the highest in all the World: Tho' they are continually cover'd with Snow; and the Cold is so violent, as sometimes, to kill both Man and Beast; yet there are several *Vulcanos* upon some of them: The barren Hills are lin'd with Metals: The finest Gold is gotten here. The Vallies abound with Corn, Honey, &c.

The *Chilians* are *Whites*; strong, and fit for War; they cloath with the Skins of wild Beasts. They are said to be the grossest of all Idolaters; worshipping the *Devil* himself, under the Name of *Epinamon*.

This Country is mostly subject to the Spanish Governor at *St. Jago* (the Cpl.) who is under the Viceroy of Peru.

*Paraguay*, or *Rio de la Plata* (so call'd from the great and famous R. *Plata*, in the Sands of which are found a great many Grains of Gold, and some very large.) This River runs N. about 1200 Ms.; 60 Ls. up it stands the C. *Beunos-Ayres*. This Country lies from 294 to 324 Ds. of Lon. from 18 to 37 of Lat. It's about 1200 Ms. l. and 950 b. It has *Brasil* on the E. the Main O. on the S. E. *Chili* on the W. and *Amazonia* on the N. The Air and Soil are both good: Here are Gold, Silver, Corn, Wine, &c.

The Natives are gross Idolaters. A great Part of this Country is subject to the Spanish Governor at *Assumption*, (the Cpl.) upon the River, under the Viceroy of Peru; the rest are subject to Captains or Chiefs of their own chusing, call'd *Caciques*.

*Brasil* lies on the E. Side of S. America: Its Coast is Semicircular; above 3000 Ms. l. It's from

309 to 324 Ds. of Lon. from 1 to 23 of Lat. It's about 1600 Ms. l. and 950 b. It has the Main O. the S. E. and N. Amazonia and Paraguay on the W. The Soil is tolerable good; and Air render'd temperate by Sea Breezes. Here are Sugar, Amber, some Gold, Tobacco, &c. which are exchanged with the Europeans for Cloth, Hose, Tools, &c.

The *Brasilians*; and many other Indians, go either quite, or almost naked. Their Beds are a sort of *Hammocks*. They are utter Strangers to Agriculture. They live on the natural Products of the Earth, and by Hunting. Travellers say, that in some Parts of this Country there are neither Temples, nor Idols. Yet they are said to believe the Immortality of the Soul, &c. When any Person is sick, the Doctor sucks the Part affected; if that do not succeed, they lay the Patient down upon a Bed, and then sing and dance about him: When he is dead, the Women howl over him for one Night; then the Body is wash'd, painted, wrapt in Cotton, and set upright in the Ground; and some Food is set by it. When a King or great Man dies; they kill many of his Wives and Servants to attend him in the other World; and with his Corpse they bury a great deal of his Wealth.

The Portuguese are Masters of almost all the Coasts, and 18 or 20 Ms. up in the Country, from whence the Natives are retir'd for the Love of Liberty: What they are possess'd of is divided into 15 *Captainships*, or Provinces; in each of which they have strong Forts; and some Towns and Settlements. Some Years since, they have discovered a very rich Mine of Diamonds.

*Terra Magellanica* includes all the S. Part of the

Continent. The Straits between this and the Island *Del Fuego*, is 3 or 400 Ms. l. and 8 or 10 b. It was first discover'd by *Ferdinand Magellan*, a Portuguese (whose Name it bears) in 1519. By this Strait, a Communication was open'd between the N. and S. O. and *Magellan* first sail'd round the World; and *Thomas Cavendish* next, viz. in 1581: But Merchants now sail S. of the Island thro' the Straits of *Lemair*. Very little of this Country is known, except the Coasts: It has Paraguay on the N. the Straits on the S. the 2 Os. on the E. and W. It's call'd 1600 Ms. l. and 500 b. On the E. runs the great R. *Plata* about 1000 Ms. In the W. is a prodigious Mnt. under which runs a R. down which, as we are told, some Portuguese were so hardy as to venture in a flat-bottom'd Vessel; they were about 24 Hours under Ground. The Natives are said to live mostly in Caves, and to worship the Devil under the Name of *Setebos*. The Europeans, who have ventured amongst them, have generally been disperd, and sometimes perish'd with Hunger. The Spaniards indeed took Possession in 1582, and afterwards built several Forts; but they were soon forc'd to withdraw: They say, that there are no Trees, Fields, or Meadows; that the Ground is covered with white Sand, and consequently barren.

S. of the Straits of Magellan, lies a great triangular I. call'd *Terra Del Fuego*; but the Accounts given us of it, differ so much, that our Knowledge of it, its Inhabitants, &c. is at best uncertain. I shall therefore proceed to the other large Peninsula, called N. *America*; many Parts of which we are much better acquainted with. N. *America* comprehends Mexico or New Spain, Granada, Florida, Terra Canadensis, and Terra Arctica. *Mexico*

*Mexico* (according to some) lies from 255 to 295 Ds. of Lon. from 13 to 32 of Lat. It's above 2000 Ms. l. and 880 b. Others make it but 1000 Ms. l. and 600 b. It's bounded by Granada on the N. its own Gulf on the E. Terra Firma on the S. and the S. Sea on the W. It's vastly fruitful; and very fit both for Tillage and Pasturage; refreshing Showers in the hottest Months, and cool Sea Breezes all the Year, make the Air pretty temperate.

The chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Cotton, &c.

N. B. The Cotton grows on Trees; (about as big as our Apple-Tree) they first bud, then blossom, and when the Blossom falls, then appears a green Knot, or Button, as big as a *Tennis Ball*, which has a thick Shell (black when ripe) and within that grows the Cotton.

In the Leaves of the Tunal Tree, are bred many little Insects; which, when dryed, are our *Cochinile*.

The *Mexicans* have been called the most docile and civiliz'd of all the Indians. They divide the Year into 18 Months; twenty Days in a Month. Both Men and Women here are excellent Divers: They take great Delight also in Dancing, (1000 together) with the Musick in the midit. Their Marriages were thus: The Priest ties a Corner of the Woman's Vail, to a Corner of the Man's Robe; leads them seven times round a Fire; and then pronounces them Man and Wife. Every one marries as many Wives as he will; and if any one prove unfaithful, he may put her to death.

Their Ships, or rather Boats, were *Canoes*. Gage says, that 100,000 belong'd to the Gulf: They are generally made of hollow'd Trees: But Travellers tell

tell us, some were made thus: One great Piece of Birch Bark made the Bottom; and two more (nicely sew'd together) the Sides; so that it appear'd all of a Piece: It was strengthen'd with Wicker, and Ribs of Cedar; (both almost as light as Cork.) The Wicker was about as thick as one Half Crown, the Bark as two; and the Ribs as three: On each Side there run a Bar; and round about beneath several Spars, fasten'd into the Bars at each end; the Chinks or Seams were gum'd over. The Length of a great one was 28 Foot; the Breadth 4 and 6 Inches. It was so light, that two Men could carry it: Such a Boat cost 80 Crowns: It would last seven Years, but must be oft repair'd.

The *Mexicans* are gross Idolaters; worshipping a Multitude of Gods; to whom they offer'd humane Sacrifices; (particularly their Prisoners) from 40 to 4000 at once: The Method was this: They laid the Sacrifice upon a Stone, several Steps high, over-against the Idol; 5 Priests held it, while the High Priest with a sharp Flint open'd the Breast; took out the Heart; threw it in the Face of the Idol; and then tumbled the Body down; which was carry'd off, and eaten by them that took him: An humane Heart was a common Dish, at the Emperor's Table: Nay in some Parts of the Indies they sacrificed their own Children: But the Spaniards pretend to have converted many of the Natives: 'Tis however certain, that they have cruelly murder'd Multitudes of 'em: No less (says *Acosta*, a Jesuit) than 50,000,000 in about 55 Years; to the very great Prejudice of Christianity: Their unparallel'd Barbarity occasion'd an eminent Indian to say, "*That one Spaniard, was enough to create an Hell.*"

This

This Country was in 3 Years, conquer'd in 1521, by *Cortes* (a Spanish Officer) with an handful of Men: He raz'd *Mexico* (the Capital) consisting of 80,000 Houses, and built a new C. upon the Spot; vastly large; but it was almost ruin'd by an Inundation in 1629; tho' it is now in a flourishing State: The *Gazetteer* says, that it stands in a Plain, upon a Lake, about the same Distance from the Gulf on the E. and the S. Sea on the W. That there is no way of coming at it but along 3 Causeys: E. of this City is *Vera Cruz*, a fine and noted Port in the Gulf of Mexico.

As this vast Country is subject to a Spanish Viceroy, at Mexico; so the Spaniards bring Yearly from hence, and from Peru, immense Treasures, on board their *Flotilla*, and *Galleons*: One Fleet brought (besides 1056 Bars of Gold) 1200 Pounds Weight. One of their Mines was computed to have produc'd 2,000,000,000 Pieces of Eight, in the first 40 Years of working it. Indeed Gold, and Silver, were so plentiful in these two Countries (if any Credit may be given to those who have been there) that Statues were made of Gold; and Temples cover'd with it, both within and without; nay Horses have been shod with Gold and Silver: And 300 Crowns have been given for a Bottle of Wine.

*Granada* lies from 245 to 259 Ds. of Lon. from 27 to 40 of Lat. It's about 800 Ms. l. and 740 b. It has Florida on the E. Mexico on the S. the Sea (towards California) on the W. and unknown Land on the N. It is esteemed healthful, and temperate; but very subject to Thunder, Lightning, and Hurricanes.

The Soil is dry, and barren. The chief Commodity is Cattle. A good Part of this Country is subject

subject to the Spanish Governor, at *Santa Fe*; the rest remains under Captains of their own. The Inhabitants spend their Time mostly in Hunting. We are told, that some have no Signs of any Religion at all: But indeed we are utter Strangers to some Parts of this Country.

*Florida* lies from 260 to 283 Ds. of Lon. from 25 to 38 (or 30, for Carolina extends on the Coast to the 30th, to St. Augustine) which makes it about 1380 Ms. l. and 380 b.

It has the Main O. on the E. Carolina on the N. Granada on the W. and the Bay of Mexico on the S.

The Air is pretty temperate here, and People live to a great Age. The Soil is also fruitful.

The Commodities are some Gold, Silver, Venison, Fowl, Bever, &c.

Mr. *Ogilvy* describes the Bevers thus: They are amphibious Creatures; their Fore Legs and Feet are like a Dog's; the Hind Feet like a Goose's; they have prodigious Strength in their Teeth, with which they'll fell large Trees; they build their Nests of Sticks (upon the Shore) 5 or 6 Stories high; with an Hole towards the Sea, which they leap into, when attack'd by Land: The Skin of this Creature is most valuable.

The famous R. *Mississipi* runs on the W. or, as some say, through the Midit of this Country, dividing it into E. and W. *La Salle* says 800 Ls; and then empties itself by several Mouths, into the Gulf of Mexico. As to Government, &c. see Granada.

*Terra Canadensis*, as I take it, includes all the N. Parts of the Continent; lying N. or N. E. of Florida: and so the greater Part of it is very imperfectly

perfectly known, if known at all: What is discover'd chiefly belongs to the *English*, and the *French*. I shall begin with the most Northern Parts that are known to us.

*Terra Arctica* comprehends the most Northern Parts, whether Continent, or Is. (mostly within the polar Circle) as *Greenland*, *New Zembla*, *New Denmark*, &c. all which are very imperfectly discover'd. All or most of the Discoveries this Way, have been made by Persons attempting to find a N. W. Passage into the S. Sea; instead of that by the S. through the Straits of *Magellan*: Of which the following is a brief Account.

In 1576, and 7, Sir *Martin Frobisher* sail'd this Way, with this View; but he was driven back by Ice, &c. He found some Gold Oar, the first Voyage; but upon his Return, he could not so much as find the Place.

In 1585, 6, and 7, Mr. *John Davis* made 3 Voyages into these Parts; but he was forc'd to return for want of Provision: He says, the Country is full of Fir Woods, &c. the People barbarous and thievish: He gave his own Name to a Strait, S. W. of *Greenland*; which it still retains.

In 1613, 22, and 24, *William Baffin* steer'd his Course this Way; he went further N. than any one had gone: Viz. to the 79th D. but despairing of Success, he return'd; calling the Bay by his Name, which it now bears.

About the same Time, one *Hudson* also sail'd into these Parts; but thro' a Strait more Southern; in the 62d D. leaving the Continent on the S. and *James*, or *Camberland* I. on the N. By his Chart, he proceeded 100 Ls. farther than any had gone before



before him: But he with 8 of his Men were lost in the Sloop; however the Bay bears his Name.

Sir *Thomas Button* made farther Discoveries this Way: He call'd the W. Coast from 55 to 73, *New S. and N. Wales.*

In 1631 Captain *James* sailed into these Parts, through several eminent Perils: He call'd the S. Corner of the Bay by his own Name.

In 1667, one *Gilham* went farther S. still; to the 51st D. where he traded with the Natives for Furs, &c. He built a Fort which he called *Charles*: And this laid the Foundation of *Hudson's Bay Company.*

The English, and French, have had many Struggles about the Places discover'd in these Parts; but by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, they were restored to the English.

*Terra de Labrador*, or New Britain, has *Hudson's Bay* on the W. *Canada* on the S. the Main O. on the N.E. and *S. Laurence's Bay* on the S.E. It lies from 50 to 63 Ds. of Lat. from 290 to 325 of Lon. But little of this vast Tract of Ground is known: The English and French lay claim to what is discover'd of it.

*Canada*, or New France, has *St. Laurence's R.* on the S. E. *Terra de Labrador* on the N. and *Louisiana* on the W. The French extend it from *St. Laurence's R.* to the *Mississipi R.* about 2000 Ms. They say, it half surrounds the English Plantations: But other Authors lessen it much, and make it inconsiderable; they tell us that it lies all N. of the former R; that they have indeed many Settlements in these Parts; the chief of which is *Quebec* (the Cpl.) about 300 Ms. from the Mouth of that R. Lat. 40 1 half; but a great deal

deal

deal of what they claim, is in the Hands of the Natives.

*Acadie*, or Nova Scotia, lies from 42 to 46 Ds. of Lat. It has St. Laurence's Bay on the N. his R. on the W. New England on the S. W. and the Main O. on the E. So that it may be called a Peninsula; for it has a Sea Coast 300 Ls. long. It's about 440 Ms. l. and 230 b. It abounds with Corn, &c. The Cpl. is *Port Royal*, or Annapolis Royal: (said to be the only T.) It's not large; but has a *Bason* capable of holding 1000 Ships.

This Country was long in Dispute between the French and English, but was by the Treaty of *Utrecht* given to the latter.

I now proceed to the English Territories, or Western Empire; which lies altogether upon the E. Coast of the Continent, from S. Augustine in Florida, to *Acadie*. Between 30 and 46 Ds. of Lat. About 1000 Ms. several Times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

It is divided into 7 Parts, call'd *Colonies* or Provinces: viz. New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina; with several Is. belonging to them.

*New England* was discover'd by one *Cabot*, in 1497, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It lies from 41 to 46 Ds. of Lat. It runs 550 Ms. along the Coasts, without reckoning the Angles. It is in some Parts 250 and in others 80 b. The Air is temperate; and Soil very good; it abounds with the Necessaries of Life. Tho' the chief Comodities are call'd Fish, Mafts, Furs, &c.

There is in this Province a Ridge of Mnts. above 200 Ms. l. call'd the *White Mountains*; because always cover'd with Snow; on the Top

is a large Plain; and in the Midst a clear deep Pond.

*New England* is divided into 3 Colonies; the first (which is the largest and most populous) retains its Indian Name; viz. *Massachusetts*. It is 110 Ms. l. and 80 b. It is divided into 6 Counties.

1. *The Main*: Here are 5 Ts. and 4 Ministers.
  2. *Cornwall*: Here are 5 Ts. and 5 Mrs.
  3. *Essex*: Where there are 17 Ts. and 20 Mrs. (*Salem* the Cpl.) There are also several Is. belonging to this Province, some of which are 8 or 10 Ms. l.
  4. *Middlesex*: Which has 21 Ts. and 19 Mrs. This County abounds with Cattle; the Cpl. is *Cambridge*; where there are 2 Colleges, and a Printing House.
  5. *Suffolk*: Here are 13 Ts. and 19 Mrs. The Cpl. of this County, and of the whole Province, is *Boston*; the largest and finest C. in America, except some Spanish Ts. It lies upon its own Harbour; which is a very great and good one. Here are 3 Churches; 1 French Church, and 2 Meeting Houses; 1 of the Anabaptists; and 1 of the Episcopalians: (For the Independent Form of Church Government is established here.) The Inhabitants are call'd 12 or 13000.
  6. *Hampshire*: Where are 8 Ts. and 6 Mrs.
- II. *Plimouth Colony*; which is 100 Ms. l. and 50 b. It's divided into 3 Counties.
1. *Proper Plimouth*; which has 6 Ts. and 7 Mrs.
  2. *Barnstaples*: Here are 6 Ts. and 6 Mrs. On this Coast, there are two Is. One is call'd *Martins's Vineyard*; where are 2 English, and several Indian Mrs.
  3. *Bristol*;

3. *Bristol*; which has 4 Ts. and 3 Mrs. To this County belongs *Rhode I.* where are 2 Preachers: It is mostly inhabited by Quakers; who make fine Earthen Ware, which they barter for Furs, &c.

III. *Connecticut* Colony; which is 70 Ms. l. and 5 b. It's divided into 4 Counties.

1. *New London*: Here are 9 Ts. and 8 Mrs.

2. *Hartford*; which has 11 Ts. and 12 Mrs.

3. *New Haven*; where are 6 Ts. and 6 Mrs.

4. *Fairfield*: Here are 9 Ts. and 9 Mrs.

In this County runs *Hudson's R.* dividing this Colony from *New Jersey*.

*New England* has been many Years a flourishing Colony. A great Number of persecuted English Nonconformists fled hither: Some in 1620; but a great many more in 1629. In 1650 the English were call'd 100,000. The Natives were gross Idolaters; but *Dr. Mather*, *Mr. Eliot*, &c. have converted abundance of them. There were in 1687, 6 Churches of *Christian Indians*; 18 Assemblies of Catechumens; and 24 Indian Preachers.

In 1705, there were 35 Indian Preachers, and 7 English, that understood the Indian Tongue.

There are in this Colony, 3 Colleges; at which are generally 2 or 300 Students.

The English here, and in all the other Colonies, are governed by an Assembly (like our Parliament) and a Governor sent over from England.

*New York* lies from 41 to 44 Ds. of Lat. It is 180 M. l. and 24 b. It has *New England* on the E. *New Jersey* on the W. and S. and *Long I.* on the N.

This I. belongs to *New York*. It is about 150 Ms. l. and 18 b. Here is made fine Porcelain out of Sea Cockles.

This

This Province is divided into 3 Counties, viz. Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond. It's so fruitful a Spot that 1 Strike of Wheat will produce 100. Here are Furs, Logwood, &c. The Cpl. is *New York*; an handsome, well built T. of about 1000 Houses: it stands upon its own R. on a rising Ground.

There are several other considerable Ts. as *New Albany*, (a Place of great Trade) *Kingstone*, &c.

The English are reckon'd 8 Times as many as the Natives; who worship the Devil whom they call *Monetto*.

Their Priests (call'd *Pawaws*) act as Conjurers. The Men follow their Sports, and leave the Women to plow and sow. Episcopacy is established here, but there are many Dissenters.

The Dutch were possess'd of this Province, but were driven out by the English in 1664. They call'd it *New York* from the D. of York; whom the King made Proprietor of it.

*New Jersey* lies from 40 to 42 Ds. of Lat. It's about 250 Ms. l. and 120 b. It has *New York* and the O. on the E. the Main O. on the S. *Pennsylvania*, &c. on the W. and the Indian Country on the N.

There is a Communication by fine Rs. between this Province, *New York*, and *Maryland*.

The Air in this Country is very healthful; and Soil generally fertile.

The chief Trade of this Province is exporting Provisions to the Sugar Is. &c. The English are call'd 12000, of which 2000 are fit to bear Arms. The Natives are about 200; which are very serviceable to them.

There

New Jerfey is divided into E. and W.

There are in E. Jerfey, 9 T's. of Note; to each of which a large Tract of Land is appropriated. viz

1. *Bergen*, which contains about 350 Souls, (moftly Dutch) who have 20,000 Acres.

	Families.	Acres.
2. <i>Elizabeth Town</i>	250	40,000.
3. <i>Newark</i>	100	50,000.
4. <i>Piscataway</i>	80	40,000.
5. <i>Woodbridge</i>	120	30,000.
6. <i>Port Amberg</i>	40	1,070.
7. <i>Middlefex</i>	100	32,000.
8. <i>Shrewsbury</i>	160	30,000.
9. <i>Freehold</i>	40	30,000.

W. Jerfey has 6 T's. of Note, and in fome Parts the Plantations lie fo thick, that they refemble Towns.

Tho' Epifcopacy is eftablifh'd here; yet full Liberty of Confcience is allow'd; and there are many Perfuaftions.

*Penfilvania* was fo called from Sir *William Penn*, a famous Quaker; whofe Succelfors, or their Deputies govern the Province (as Proprietors) under the K. of England.

It has New Jerfey on the E. the Indian Country on the N. and W. and Maryland on the S.

It's about 330 Ms. l. and 200 b. It's divided into 6 Counties. The Cpl. of the whole is *Philadelphia*: Begun by *Penn* in 1682. It's very large and fine: It confifts of about 14 or 15,000 Houfes; in 2 long Streets, 100 Foot wide; and there is a Square of 10 Acres in the Center, it ftands between 2 Rs.: And is fo form'd as to front both, for the Space of a M. One of thefe is the R. *De-la-War*;

*la-War*; the chief in the Province: It's navigable for about 300 Ms. Here is also a pleasant airy Place, called *German T.* It's composed of High and Low Dutch. The *Welsamen* have likewise a populous Plantation of 40,000 Acres. Their Cpl. is *Radnor*.

Here are several other Ts. as *Chester, Newcastle, Dover,* and *Lerwes,* each a Cpl. of it's County.

The Inhabitants of this Province, are of various Nations; but the English are most numerous: They with their Negroes, are computed to 35,000. They are also of various Religions; but the Majority are Quakers. The chief Commodities here are Flower, Liquor, Pipe Staves, &c.

*Maryland* (so called from *Mary Queen to K. Charles I.*) lies between 37 and 40 Ds. of Lat. It's reckon'd larger than Old England. It has Virginia on the S. the O. on the E. unknown Country on the W. and Pensilvania on the N. The Air and Soil are both pretty good. It's divided into 12 Counties, in each of which, are 3 or 4 Parishes. The Clergy have their Salaries in Tobacco: From 30,000 to 60,000 Pound Weight. Every Male, (even Negroes) from 16 to 60, pays 40 Pound per Ann.

The only C. in this Country is *St. Mary's T.* It stands on *St. George's R.* and (says the Gazetteer) is the Cpl. tho' it has but 60 Houses. *Annapolis* is the Cpl. tho' it has but about 40 Houses; yet so numerous are the Plantations, that the English were (40 Years ago) call'd 30,000.

Into this and all the other Plantations, are Yearly imported vast Numbers of *Negroes*, from Africa: A Man at 26 l. and a Woman at 24 l.

They are bought and sold as Cattle with us: The

The Master's Power over them is absolute ; Life only excepted. Several great Men have 5 or 600 of them ; and 1 or 2 near 1000.

Here are Skins, Stock Fish, &c. but the chief Product is Tobacco ; sold at 1 d. per Pound.

*Virginia* (so called from the Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*) lies from 37 to 42 Ds. of Lat. It's about 260 Ms. l. and 250 b. It has Carolina on the S. Maryland on the N. E. the O. on the S. E. the Country of the Indians, and Apalachean Mountains on the N. W.

The Soil is very rich and fat ; but the Air is exceeding hot for 3 Months.

The chief Commodity is Tobacco ; 150 Ships have been loaden with it in a Year.

The Cpl. is *James T.* which stands upon the *R. Pauhatan*, near the Mouth, Some call *Williamsburgh* the Cpl.

When the English first came hither, there were 20 Nations of Indians ; who could have brought 20,000 Men into the Field ; but now they can't raise above 5 or 600. The petty Ks. that remain are tributary to the English : Most of them are yet Pagans : Their chief Riches consist in Pearls, and Furs ; which they sell to the English.

In 1703, the Number of the Counties, Parishes, Acres, and Militia in this Province, was as follows :

23 Counties. 49 Parishes. 2,162,472 Acres. 60,616 Persons. Of which 25,033 were Males, 35,583 Females and Children. 9,522 Militia. 2,363 Horse. 7,159 Foot and Dragoons. Besides 6000 in *Nether Neck* ; and 1,200 French Refugees. So that the English and those that are subject to them, may be call'd 70,000.

The



The E. Border of this Colony (as well as of Maryland) lies upon the great Bay of *Chesapeak*; which is 14 Ms. b. at the Mouth; and 36 in the widest Place; viz. at the Mouth of the *Patorw-mack* R. which divides Maryland from Virginia.

*Carolina* (so call'd from K. *Charles II.*) lies from 30 to 37 Ds. of Lat. It's about 360 Ms. l. and 330 b. in the N. Part. It has Florida on the S. the *Apalachean* Mnts. on W. Virginia on the N. and the O. on the E. Both Air and Soil are pretty good here.

This Province is made very pleasant with many great Rs. and Lakes; which are very useful.

*Carolina* is divided into N. and S. Each has a distinct Governor. The N. is divided into only 2 Counties (of this *Albemarle* is the Cpl.) The S. into 4; of this *Charles T.* is the Cpl.

This Colony abounds with Provisions; great Quantities of Beef, Pork, Corn, Rice, &c. are Yearly exported hence.

To encourage Persons to go and settle in this Province at first, every Man that went over with his Family, was allowed for every Person 100 Acres of Land; paying after 19 Years, 1 d. per Acre.

On the Back (i. e. on the S. W.) of this Colony lies the New Colony of *Georgia*.

I now proceed to the American Is. 2 of which are call'd the *Northern*, viz.

I. *California*: This is a vast I. in the S. Sea, over against New Spain, and Granada; separated from them by an Arm of the Sea; or a prodigious R. (as some say.)

It's call'd 1380 Ms. l. and 3 or 400 b. It is thought to be the largest in the whole World.

It's

It's very imperfectly known: *Gordon* says, that it was discover'd by *Sir Francis Drake*; but that being cold, dry, and barren; it's left in the Hands of the Natives. But the *Gazetteer* makes it subject to the K. of Spain. We are told that the Spaniards have several Harbours here, and a Pearl Fishery.

II. *Newfoundland*; which is a Sort of a Triangle: The N. Point of it is separated from New Britain, by the Straits of *Bell Isle*: The W. Side lies upon *St. Laurence's Bay*: The S. Point extends towards *Acadie*; and all the other Parts lie to the O. It's 360 Ms. l. and 300 b. It's reckon'd about as big as Old England.

This I. has many good Harbours and Bays; but as the Cold in Winter, and Heat in Summer, are intolerable; and it's mostly over run with Woods; so it's thinly inhabited; tho' one of the best Fisheries in the World: A Ship of 150 Tuns, and 20 Men, may in a good Year catch Cod worth 3000 l. 400 Ships have been here loaded in a Year. As this I. belongs to the English, so they have several Forts and Garrisons upon it. The Natives colour their Bodies with Oker; and cloath with Skins. They are said to own a supreme Being, and the Immortality of the Soul; but have many wild and absurd Notions.

N. B. Some under the Name *Newfoundland* include all the Is. that lie about it.

Between this I. and *Acadie*, lies *Cape Briton* or *Gaspe I.* which commands the Entrance into *St. Laurence's Bay*: It's about 110 Ms. l. and 60 b. It was by the Treaty of *Utrecht* given to the French.

S. E. of Florida lie the *Bahama* Is. (called

400) from 23 to 28 Ds. of Lat. of which the following are the chief.

*Cuba*; This is a great I. It lies from 19 to 23 Ds. of Lat. from 277 to 285 of Lon. It's about 800 Ms. l. and 150 b. The Air is temperate, but Soil barren; tho' it produces Gold, Silver, Cinnamon, and Trees that drop the best Rozin

The Cpl. is *Havanna*; a strong and populous C. consisting of 2000 Families: Here is a fine Harbour that will contain 1000 Ships; tho' the Entry is so narrow, that it will admit but 1 Ship at a Time. This is the Rendezvous for all the Spanish Ships in July and August, that are bound for Europe: Here resides the Governor.

*Hispaniola*, or St. Domingo, lies E. of Cuba; separated by a Strait about 40 or 50 Ms. over. It's between 18 and 20 Ds. of Lat. Some call it 400 Ls; others 290 Ms. L. and 150 b.

The Natives of this I. and of Cuba were a wild People, but the Spaniards have sent them to another World, to make room for themselves; tho' the French have the W. Part of it: St. *Domingo* is the Spanish Cpl. a great rich and strong C. And 20 Ls. E. is St. *Jago*. The French Cpl. is *La grand Govage*, a Fort on the W. Shore.

Here are Sugar Canes, Cotton, and some Mines of Gold.

*Porto Rico* lies 25 Ms. E. of this. It's about 30 Ls. l. and 20 b. It's Product is Gold, Sugar, &c. *Hubner* says the Spaniards found it so populous in 1493, that they massacred 600,000. The Cpl. is *Porto Rico*, which is a very good Port.

As the English Ships coming from the Sugar Is. are oft obliged to pass between Florida and these Is. so it's in these Parts, that they generally fall into

in  
30  
E.  
tio  
Fr  
ha  
ab  
Pa  
2  
bou  
3  
ons  
Ls.  
tion  
4  
5  
here  
T  
are,  
I.  
It's b  
11 P  
1200  
Lond  
T  
ously  
produ  
of th  
empl  
here.  
Nay  
Some

into the Hands of the *Spanish Guarda Costas*.

I now pass to the *Antilles* or *Caribbe* Is. (call'd 30.). They lie between Porto Rico and the N. E. of Terra Firma: They belong to several Nations. As for Instance, *Martinico* belongs to the French. They call it 45 Ls. round, and say they have 15,000 Souls in it.

Some belong to the Dutch. Such as,

1. *St. Vincents*; 60 Ms. W. of Jamaica. It's about 8 Ls. and 7 b. It produces Sugar, &c. But Part of it belongs to the English.

2. *Bonair*; which is about 17 Ls. round; it abounds with Cotton, &c.

3. *Curassay*; this is the chief of their Plantations: Here resides their Governor. It's about 13 Ls. r. This Colony is compos'd of various Nations.

4. *Oruba*; which produces Sheep, Goats, &c.

5. *St. Eustace*; there are about 6 or 700 Dutch here.

The most considerable belonging to the English are,

1. *Barbadoes*; which lies in the 14th D. of Lat. It's but about 24 Ms. l. and 15 b. Its divided into 11 Parishes: The Cpl. is *Bridge T.* consisting of 1200 good Stone Houses; which are as dear as at London.

The Air is hot and moist: The Soil is prodigiously fruitful; like a Dunghill, or Hot Bed; it produces Crops all the Year. It's call'd the chief of the Sugar Is. We are told, that the Trade employs 60 or 70,000 Negroes, which sell well here. An Infant for 6l. a Man from 40, to 200l. Nay one that can boil Sugar well, for 3 or 400l. Some Hundred Ships are Yearly loaden from this

small I. The Annual Revenue from Imports and Exports is said to amount to 40,000 l. of which 10,000 l. goes to the Crown. It imports most of the Necessaries of Life: Provision from New England and Carolina. Clothing, &c. from Old England.

2. *Jamaica*; It's of an oval Form; about 15 Ls. S. of Cuba. It's in 17 and 18 Ds. of Lat. 170 Ms. l. and 65 b. It contains 4 or 5,000,000 Acres. Tho' Days and Nights are almost equal; and Winter only distinguish'd from Summer by violent Rains, Thunder, &c. yet the Air is tolerably temperate.

This I. was long in the Hands of the Spaniards; who clear'd it of it's Inhabitants in a cruel and barbarous Manner; but *Oliver Cromwell* took it from them in 1655.

It's divided into 16 Parts. *Port-Royal* was the Cpl. but in 1692 it was almost ruined by a most terrible Earthquake; and in 1702 it had like to have been entirely destroyed by Fire: It's still an excellent Harbour for the largest Ships: And is secured by a strong Castle. *Spanish T.* is now the Cpl. It consists of 5 or 600 Houses.

This has been the most flourishing Plantation in the World: The English have been 60,000 and their Negroes 100,000; but they have been sadly diminished by Diseases, Wars, &c. There is however now a Militia, of 7000 and some Troops of Horse, and twice as many may be easily raised.

The Commodities are Sugar, Pepper, &c.

3. *Nevis*. Which is about 6 Ls. r. Here the Sugar Trade employs 3 or 4000.

4. *St. Christopher*: This is about 25 Ms. l. and 7 b.

But

ma  
the  
an  
ha  
a S  
  
La  
fro  
wh  
cov  
by  
of  
and  
  
Ye  
Wo  
ful  
can  
tant  
Geo  
and  
  
A  
Ben  
Sea  
and  
Icy  
It  
Lon  
It  
Tur  
T  
35

But I pass by these; and several of the Bahamas; which the English were in Possession of; but the French and Spaniards invaded them, plundered, and destroyed their Settlements; and carried away half their Blacks: since which, these Is. have been a Shelter for Pirates.

*Bermudas*, (or Summer Is.) lie in the 33d D. of Lat. and 312th of Lon. They are a great Way from any Land: About 500 Ms from Carolina; which is the nearest Land. They were first discovered by one *Bermudas* a Spaniard; and after by Sir *George Summèrs*. There are a great many of them, but the chief are *Bermudas*, *St. George*, and *St. David*.

The Soil is rich and fruitful; it bears 2 Crops a Year: It's Products are various Fruits, Cedar-Wood, Tobacco, &c. And it's called the most healthful Spot in the Universe: No venomous Creature can live here. It's a populous Spot; the Inhabitants are computed to 10,000. The Cpl. is *St. George*; which consists of 900 or 1000 good Houses: and it's defended with 6 or 7 Forts.

**A** S I A is bounded on the E. by the Sea of China; on the S. by the Indian O. Bay of Bengal; and Arabian Sea: On the W. by the Red Sea; Isthmus of Suez; the Levant; Euxine Sea and Muscovy; and on the N. by the Tartarian or Icy O.

It lies from 2 to 74 Ds. of Lat. from 50 to 165 of Lon. It's about 5000 Ms. l. 4000 b. and 18,000 r.

It contains Tartary, China, India, Persia, and Turkey in Asia. With many considerable Is.

*Tartary* lies from 80 to 165 Ds. of Lon. from 35 to 73 of Lat. It's about 5000 Ms. l. and

2,250 b. It has China on the S. Muscovy on the W. and the Main O. on the N. and E. The Cpl. is *Chambalu*.

This vast Country is very imperfectly known. Geographers tell us that in the N. there is one Day and one Night in the Year 2 Months l. That it is very barren, and thinly inhabited: The chief Commodities are Rhubarb, Silk, Flax, &c.

The Tartars commonly live in Tents; which they remove, according to the Season of the Year.

Their Furniture is two Kettles; one for their Tea, and the other for their Food.

A great Part of this People are *Pagans*; professedly worshipping the Devil: Part are *Makometans*; and Part Christians: I'm afraid, the far greater Part come under the first Denomination.

About 112 Ds. of Lon. and 52 of Lat. is a People, call'd the *Buwates*; they worship the Sun and Moon; they sometimes kill their Priests; saying, that they only dispatch them, to pray for them in the other World; which is the proper Office of such sort of Men: *I hope this is not Priestcraft.*

Tartary is divided into Muscovite Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and Independent Tartary.

Some Modern Authors make the first vastly large: The Muscovite Ambassador *Ades* travell'd in 1692 by Land to China: He calls the Czarina's Asiatick Dominions by this general Name *Samoiodes*. He extends it the whole Length of Europe, and divides it into several Provinces. He says that *Siberia* alone pays the Empress 100,000l. in Sables, Martins, &c. He mentions a Lake (called *Faniscowa*) where the Muscovites dig up, and load Yearly 25 Ships with Salt: Others tell

us of vast Dominions belonging to Muscovy in the N. and E. of Tartary. They tell us of several unknown Provinces, and many strange Things in some of them : But as the Authors I've seen say little or nothing of these Countries ; so I must pass them by ; and conclude with observing, that the Mogul Tartary is now united to China : They are both subject to one Prince ; who is stil'd the *Great Cham* of Tartary, and *Emperor of China*. There are indeed many petty Ks. but they are only the Cham's Vice Roys.

*China* lies from 135 to 150 Ds. of Lon. And (from the I. of *Hainun* to the great Wall) from 21 to 42 Ds. of Lat. It's about 1300 Ms. l. and 1100 b. It has the O. or Sea of China on the E. Tartary on the N. India on the W. and S.

The Air is generally temperate, and Soil rich and Good. Here are Gold, Silver, Silk, Porcelane Dishes, &c.

China is divided into 15 or 16 Provinces, in which there are 162 great Cs. 270 less ; and 1200 more of a lower Rate. The Souls are computed to 70,000,000. The chief Cs. are.

1. *Pekin* ; the Cpl. which is 18 Ms. r. The Inhabitants are call'd 2 or 300,000.

2. *Nankin* ; which is by far the largest : The C. is surrounded with a Wall 24 Ms. l. And there is another round the Suburbs, which is 48 Ms. l. We are told that it contains near as many Souls as London and Paris. Here is a famous Tower ; the Front of which is faced with Porcelane.

3. *Canton* ; the Cpl. of a Province 20 Ms. r. From this C. to *Pekin*, there is a *Canal* about 1,200 Ms. l. only intercepted with a Mtn.

A prodigious deal of Cotton is manufactured



in this Country. There are in one C. and the adjacent Villages, above 200,000 Weavers.

In the N. is the famous *Wall*, built by the Chinese to prevent the Incurfions of the Tartars: It's 500 Ls. l. 15 Yards high, and 6 Yards thick: It was 5 Years in building; and employed almost every third Man in the Empire.

The Chinese have many thousands of Characters or Letters; and yet (as we are told) but 337 original Words; every one of which, has several different Senses, according to the Tones or Accents. They begin at what we call the End of a Book; write and read from the right Hand to the left; and from the Top to the Bottom: Upon Paper made of the inner Bark of a certain Tree: One Sheet is 10 or 12 Foot l. Their Language is exceeding difficult to be learnt.

The Chinese are esteem'd a wise and ingenious People: They are extravagant in their Dress; silent at their Meals; and odd in their Customs. They gird a female Infant's Feet so strait, that a Woman's Shoe here is but as big as a Child's of 6 or 7 Years old, else where.

*Le Brayne* says that they bury in Coffins; and lay Money under the Corpse according to the Rank of the Person. That after some odd Ceremonies; they build a Tomb over the Grave, of such Materials, that it is impossible to break or remove it: That in their Funeral Processions, they carry one of their Saints under a Canopy; to whom they offer a raw Hog, and an He Goat. And that after the Interment, they feast under a Pavilion.

The Popish Missionaries tell us that they have converted Multitudes to the Christian Faith; and that

that they have 200 Churches in the Country.

The Religion of China is Paganism; the Inhabitants worship several Idols; One in the Shape of a Dragon; and one called *Fo* from an Emperor of that Name. The better Sort are Pythagoreans; holding the Doctrine of *Transmigration*; and profess themselves the Disciples of *Confusius*. A Man of excellent Gravity and Virtue, who taught the Observation of the Law of Nature; and preached a strict Morality; as the greatest Felicity Men can enjoy: He made many Converts; and sent out 600 Scholars. He is said to have liv'd 4 or 500 Years before Christ.

The Government here is despotick Monarchy. The Emperor's Revenue is called 21,600,000 l. per Ann. besides the Contribution of Provisions for his Court.

*India* or *Indostan*, lies from 103 to 134 Ds. of Lon. from 2 to 35 of Lat. It's about 1800 Ms. l. and near as much b. It has China and the O. on the E. Tartary on the N. Persia on the W. the Bay of Bengal and Main O. on the S.

*Hubner* says this is properly call'd the *East-Indies*. That it's a large rich and powerful Empire, lying between the two famous Rs. *Indus* and *Ganges*.

It is divided into 3 Capital Parts; viz. the Continent off of *Indostan*. The Peninsula *on this Side the Ganges*. And the Peninsula *beyond the Ganges*.

I. The *Mogul's Empire*: Geographers call it 700 Ms. l. and 400 b. But our common Maps make it not near so big. It contains above 30 small Kms: *Delli*, *Agra*, *Bengal*, &c. The last lies in the S. upon the Bottom of the Bay; or

both Sides the *Ganges*. This famous R. comes out of Tartary; runs 850 Ms. (beside Turnings) and then falls into the Bay by several Mouths, (some say 7) The R. *Indus* runs above 600 Ms; and then empties itself by 3 Mouths into the Arabian Sea.

*Agra* (the Cpl.) is in the Form of a Half Moon; it's call'd 9 Ms. l. and 40 r. It's encompassed with a Wall, said to be 100 Foot thick. Here is a Monument, which employ'd 20,000 Men, for 22 Years; it cost about 300,000 l. Though there are reckon'd to be 25,000 *Christian* Families, in this C. yet the prevailing Religions are Mahometanism, and Paganism. The Emperor, &c. (says *Hubner*) are of the former; the Vulgar mostly of the latter: The great Idol is call'd *Matto*; in the S. is a Temple dedicated to him, which is cover'd and ceil'd with pure Silver: Many of the *Indians* think, that washing in the R. *Ganges*, clears them of all their Sins: Some of them believe the *Immortality of the Soul*; and the Doctrine of *Transmigration*, so strictly; that they will eat nothing, that ever had Life; nor suffer so much as a Fly to be kill'd, for fear of disturbing a Father, Mother, &c. They say, that the Soul of a *Drunkard*, goes into a *Swine*; of a *Lustful Man*, into a *Goat*; of a *Proud Man*, into a *Lion*; of an *Idle Man*, into an *Ass*; of a *Cruel Man*, into a *Tyger*; of a *Dissembler*, into an *Ape*, &c.

When any one dies, he is buried in an open Tomb; and the Priest says these Words, over the Corpse: *This our Brother when alive, consisted of 4 Elements; let each take it's Share; Fire to Fire; Air to Air; Earth to Earth; and Water to Water:*

*ter*: And then concludes with a short Prayer: This is done thrice a Day, for three Days.

The Roads throughout the Empire are very broad and lin'd on each Side, with fine Trees.

In the S. Parts, it rains incessantly, for 3 or 4 Months; and the Wind blows 6 Months S. and 6 Months N.

Here are Mines of Gold and Silver, precious Stones, Cotton, Silk, Drugs; and several Sorts of wild Beasts; as particularly Rhinoceroses; which are bigger than our Oxen: This Beast has but one Horn, a little above his Nose.

The Great *Mogul*, to whom this Empire is subject; is the richest Prince upon Earth; his Throne is so adorn'd with Gold and large Jewels; that its no where to be equall'd; 50,000 Horse (besides Foot) are encamp'd at his Palace Gate. We are told, that when he travels, he is attended with 30,000 Servants, and 100,000 Soldiers: *Hubner* says that in 1658 he had 50,000 Elephants, 216,000 Horse, and 864,000 Foot. That he has also a Guard of 100 *Tartarian* Ladies, arm'd with Bows, Simitars and Darts; commanded by one of their own Sex.

The Great *Mogul* is the Proprietor of all real Estates; and the Lives of the Subjects are at his Disposal. His Laws are very severe against Offenders; who when judg'd worthy of Death, are executed by Elephants.

In the Km. of *Guzarate* on the Gulph of *Cam-baya*, Lat. 21, is *Surat*, a famous C. and an important Port: The Dutch have a Factory here; and so have the English; it is indeed the Staple of their Trade in the E. Indies.

II. *The Peninsula within, or on this Side the*

*Ganges*, has the Bay of Bengal on the E. the Mo-  
gul's Empire on the N. the Arabian Sea on the  
W. and the Indian O on the S. It's 1000 Ms. l.  
:nd 480 b. The Air is very hot, and Soil fruit-  
ful; the Commodities are Silk, Spices, Drugs,  
&c. It contains several Kms. as *Decan*, where  
are some good Ports; particularly *Bombay*, which  
has an Harbour capable of receiving 1000 Ships:  
Its subject to the English.

On the S. W. of this is *Goa* (an I. 20 Ms. r.) *Goa*  
is also a great strong T. subject to the Portuguese;  
as is most of the Km. of *Canora*.

Here is likewise the Km. of *Malabar*, about 300  
Ms. l. and 140 b. The chief Product is Pepper.  
*Calicut* is the Cpl.

The Inhabitants are Pagans, Mahometans, and  
Christians of St. *Thomas*. As they are also in the  
Km. of *Ceromandel*; which lies E. of this.

Father *Martin*, says, that when the Prince of  
*Marata* died (viz. in 1710) he saw his 47 Wives  
burnt with his Corpse, in the following Manner.

A Pile of Wood (surrounded with a Ditch) was  
built without the T. on the Top was laid the Corpse,  
richly dress'd; after it was fix'd came the Women,  
deck'd with Jewels and Flowers: Having walk'd  
several Times round the Pile; they flung themselves  
one after another, into the midst of the Flames:  
The first said *she was sensible that she was throwing  
herself headlong into Hell*: I'ho' some of them  
shewed great Intrepidity, yet they roar'd dread-  
fully, tumbled over one another, and strove in vain  
to get to the brim of the Pit; for great Pieces of  
Wood were cast on them: After they were all  
reckon'd Deities. He adds; This Custom only  
prevails among Persons of the highest Quality.

The

The Km. of *Golconda* lies on the W. Side of the Bay; and reaches to *Indostan*: It's 5 or 600 Ms. l. *Dr. Fryer* says, that the K. of this Country keeps an Army of 100,000 Men, and yet pays a Tribute of 400,000 l. per Ann. to the Great Mogul.

About 96 Ms. E. of this, is a rich Diamond Mine, which has employ'd 60,000 Persons in working it.

Between the S. E. of this Peninsula and *Ceylon*, lie the *Pearl Banks*: They are Rocks of White Coral Stone; to which stick the Oysters, that contain them: They live about 6 Years; after which the Shells open, and the Pearl drops: The Merchants therefore have them searched every Year, to see if the Shells be ripe; upon Notice of their being so; they hire Boats and Divers, to gether the Oysters: Most of them indeed have no Pearls; but some have many; from 5 to 8 a piece: They are rub'd with Salt, and powder'd Rice, to give them a Gloss.

On the Coasts of *Coromandel* is the Km. of *Tranquebar*: The Cpl. of the same Name, from a mean Village is become a rich, and one of the largest Cs. in the E. Indies. It was built by the *Danes*; and is in their Hands; who have sent Missionaries to convert the Natives to Christianity several Years ago. And the Apostle St. *Thomas* is said to have come to this Country.

About 40 Ms. N. of this, on the Coast of *Malabar*, is Fort St. *David*; which belongs to the English; who from hence bring a great deal of Callico, and Muslin.

The E. India Company keep a Governor here; who has a Guard of 3 or 400 Blacks, besides

1500 ready at Call: To this is join'd the *Black C.* call'd *Madras*.

The Company have some Villages in the Country, which they let for 1,300 *Pagods* \* per Ann.

Tho' there are in this Peninsula many Jews and Christians; yet the Natives are gross Idolaters. They build Pagods to Monkeys in some Parts, and worship them. Many worship all Day what they see first in the Morning.

There are several other Kms. in this Country, as *Bisnagar*, *Narsinga*, *Canano*, &c. some of which are mostly subject to the Dutch: as Part of others are to the Portuguese, which I pass by and proceed.

III. *The Peninsula beyond*, or on the other Side the *R. Ganges*, has the Bay of Bengal on the W. China on the E. Indostan on the N. and the Indian O. on the S. It's 1440 Ms. l. and 750 b. in the N. It comprehends many considerable Kms. as particularly.

1. *Pegu* on the W. Coast; the K. of this Country was once very rich and powerful: Several Ks. and States were subject to him: In 1567, when he besieged Siam, he had with him 26 Ks. his Vassals, and 1,400,000 Men; and yet it held him 21 Months; but this Km. is now so diminished and reduced, that its become subject to the K. of *Ava*; who is a great and mighty Prince.

2. *Tonquin* or *Tunquin*, in the N. E. It Borders upon China, which it was formerly sub-

---

\* *N. B.* The Word *Pagod*, sometimes signifies an Idol, and sometimes a *Temple*; but here a *Piece of Money* worth 9s. Sterling.

ject: It's 400 Ms. l. and 150 b. said to contain 20,000 Cs. and Ts. *Cecio* or *Ceco*, is the Cpl. which is called 20 Ms. r. and said to consist of 18 or 20,000 Houses. The Villages are innumerable; there are some upon the Water.

The K. of this Country has kept an Army of 2000 Elephants, 12,000 Horse, 2 or 3,00,000 Foot, and 500 Gallies. He has a Land Tax of 9 d. per Annum for every 80 square Yards of Arable Land.

The Commodities are Silk, Cocoa, &c.

The Priests here are called *Talopins*, in other Parts *Bonzis*; in a Flood they preach one after another for many Hours, every Day to a great Audience. Many in this Km. worship the 5 Parts of the E. (counting the Middle one) drest in Cloaths of 5 different Colours; but the Danish Missionaries have converted a great many in these Parts.

The Inhabitants of this Country dye their Teeth black; both Men and Women drest alike; many have no Glass Windows, nor Chinnies; but make their Fire out of Doors.

3. *Cochinchina*: This lies S. of Tonquin, upon its own Bay, over-against the I. *Hainum*. Its 5 or 600 Ms. l. and 200 b. Reckon'd to be as big as France. *Sinuva* is the Cpl. The K. of this Country goes out of his Palace but once a Year, to receive Homage from his Vassal the K. of *Civa*.

4. *Siam*, one of the largest in all the Peninsula; it extends from Shore to Shore; E. and W. and S. almost to the Line, between Borneo, and Sumatra: It contains several Kms.

The



The Cpl. *Siam*, is a very great C. 9 or 10 Ms. r. There are in it 200 *Pagod*s (or Temples) with Statues of Gold. Upon an Altar in the great *Pagod*, there are Figures of Massy Gold, about the Height of a Man. And beyond these is another 45 Foot high, and 7 or 8 b. all of Gold; computed to be worth 1,000,000 l. And the Royal Palace is covered with Gold.

The S. Part of this Km. is called *Malucca*: Its 270 Ms. l. tho' but narrow. *Malucca* the Cpl. is a great T. subject to the Dutch. This Country is divided into 10 Provinces; which some term Kms.

Every Subject in Siam is oblig'd to serve the K. *Gratis* for half the Year. The People wear nothing on their Heads, Feet and Legs.

The K. marries his own Sister, and any Man marries as many Wives as he will, but she that brings him a Portion is called his *Great Wife*.

The Europeans hire Wives, for any Term of Time.

The *Monsoons* (i. e. the Periodical, or Trade Winds) blow here N. and S. The S. begins in January, and the N. in July: About the Spice Is. they blow E. and W. E. from September to April; and then the continual Rains begin.

In these Parts is the terrible *Typhon*; (i. e. a circular Hurricane) it rises in the W. and goes r. (encreasing) in about 20 Hours; it bears down all before it; and makes dismal Work between this Country and Japan; but it comes (as we are told) but once in 6 or 7 Years.

*Persia* lies from 65 to 105 Ds. of Lon. from 24 to 44 of Lat. It's about 2,400 Ms. l. and 1200 b. It has the Mogul's Empire on the E. Tartary and the Caspian Sea on the N. Asiatick Turkey on the

the  
pr  
th  
th  
M  
50  
To  
I  
up  
Wo  
(20,  
and  
Wa  
Lon  
and  
l. a  
T  
gran  
In t  
buil  
T  
cont  
habit  
T  
Fact  
Th  
about  
the S  
*Bales*  
28. 6  
Th  
ses;

the W. and the Main O. on the S. The Air is pretty temperate, but Soil barren towards the N. tho' its fruitful in the S.

Sir *John Chardin*, (who liv'd many Years in this Country) says, its very populous for 6 or 7 Ms. about a great T. and then Defart for 40 or 50 Ms: That Snow lies for 6 or 7 Months on the Top of the Mtns. in the N. Parts.

In the Middle is *Ispahan* the Cpl: It stands upon the R. *Zenderu*, brought through a Mtn; a Work which employ'd for 20 Years, sometimes 20,000, and sometimes 100,000 Men. It's a great and noble C. 24 Ms. r. encompass'd with a Mud Wall; it's reckoned to contain as many Souls as London: The Market Place is one of the largest and most stately in the Universe: It is 710 Paces l. and 210 b.

The Royal *Mosque*, (or Temple) is a rich and grand Structure, taking up 3 or 4 Acres of Ground. In the Midst of the C. stands a surprising Pillar, built of Beasts Bones, and Horns.

There are a great many Suburbs, and 1 that contains 4000 Houses, and 12 Churches. It's inhabited by Armenians.

The English, Dutch, and Portuguese, have all Factories here.

The *Holstein* Ambassador says, that there are about this C. 1,460 Villages, chiefly employ'd in the Silk Manufacture. We are told that 20,000 *Bales*\* are Yearly exported. Raw Silk is sold at 2s. 6d. per Pound.

The 2d C. is *Taurus*, wherein are 15,000 Houses; and as many Shops; 250 Mosques, and

---

\* N. B. A *Bale* is 216 Pounds,

273 Baths. The Governor's Revenue is about 100,000 l. per Ann.

The Cpl. of the N. is *Derbent* (lately taken by the Muscovites) It lies in the 49th D. of Lat. at the Foot of Mt. *Caucasus*, upon the *Caspian Sea*.

The Cpl. of the S. is *Gambroon*, upon the Gulph: It is the best Landing Place on the Coast: The English and Dutch Merchants drive a great Trade here in Pearls, Calicoes, &c. Geographers say the Wind changes 3 or 4 Times a Day hereabouts.

At the Mouth of the Gulph, is the Province and I. of *Ormus*; 12 Spanish Ms. from the Continent, it's 9 Ms. r.; it was in the Possession of the Portuguese, but by the help of the English, recover'd in 1672. Some Part of this I. is cover'd with good Salt.

This vast Country is divided into 10 Provinces, every one of which is govern'd by a *Chan* or Viceroy; who is an absolute Prince; only he is obliged to have ready at the K's. Call, a certain Number of Soldiers.

This Monarch's Title is the *Great Sophi*: He is call'd the Lieutenant of *Ali*; whose Return the Persians are in daily expectation of: The Estates and Lives of the Subjects are at the K's Disposal: His Court is vastly grand; when Embassadors are admitted, he sits upon a Gold Carpet, and abundance of Gold Vessels are placed about him: His Army and Household are maintain'd without any Expence to him. His Annual Revenue is computed to 2,500,000 l.

The ancient Persians worshipped the Sun, Fire, &c. to these they sacrific'd. Their baptizing of Infants

Infants was only the Priests holding them up towards the Sun or Fire.

About 500 Years before Christ, there arose in Persia, a famous Imposter, *Zoroaster*: He indeed reformed the Religion of the *Magians*; (who held that there were 2 Principles, one Good, and the other Evil) and asserted, that there was one superior to both; and their Creator. But he said that he had been taken up to Heaven, and that he brought Fire from thence; and placed it upon one of their Altars, from which it was carry'd to all the rest; and carefully kept in. But his Doctrine was extirpated about 1,100 Years after, by Mahometanism; which now generally prevails; with this Difference from the Turks, that they say *Ali* was the true Successor of Mahomet; whereas the Turks say *Osmon*.

The Patriarch of the Persians resides at *Isfahan*; that of the Turks at *Bagdat*. But tho' Mahometanism is established in this Country; yet there is a general Toleration of all Religions.

All Marriages are in the Name of *Alla* (i. e. God) *Mahomet*, and *Ali*: The Form (as we are told) in some Parts is this. The *Molla* or Priest links the Hands of the Man, and Woman in a Cow's Tail; pours Oil upon them, blesses them, drives the Cow into the Water, and then pronounces them Husband and Wife.

Wives are bought here with Money, and Money worth, which is returned if they part. They may also be hired: But Men do what they will with their Slaves.

The *Persians* are very inquisitive into future Events; fond of Astrology, and very devout: They pray 3 Times a Day, and beginning any of Work of Importance.

The *Grandees* dine upon a painted Cloth, (as big as the Room) spread on the Floor: They use Handkerchiefs tuck'd in their Girdles, instead of Napkins: The Ladies wear their Hair down, and Strings of Pearls from their Heads to their Breasts. The common Drinks in this Country are Water and Coffee.

*Ogilby* says, that when a Woman has hard Labour here, her Friends creep 3 or 4 Times under a Camel's Belly; or run to the next School, and beg or buy off all Offenders; which they think meritorious, and serviceable to the poor Woman.

The *Persians* bury 5 Hours after Death, having wash'd the Corpse in Rose-Water; they put on its best Cloaths; many sing before it to the Grave; where the *Molla* reads a Chapter of the *Alcoran*; then takes up the Head, holds it a while, then lays it down again; after, it's placed without a Coffin, on the right Side, with the Face towards the W. then a second Chapter is read, afterwards he holds some Earth over its Face, and reads a third Chapter, and then they leave it.

Our Author says, that they carry old Persons in a Cage to a Mtn. where they are left to starve.

In Persia, and many Parts of the E. Indies, are a Set of Philosophers, call'd *Bramans*, and *Bramines*; very remarkable for their abstemious Way of living, they act as Priests, are esteemed as

Demigods,

Demigods, and mightily revered ; but they are Men of loose and vicious Lives.

*Turkey in Asia* lies from 12 to 46 Ds. of Lat. from 47 to 80 of Lon. It's bounded on the W. by *Thracius Bosphorus*, (or Straits of Constantinople) the *Archipelago*, *Levant*, Isthmus of *Suez* and the *Red Sea* ; on the S. by the Straits of *Babelmandel*, and the Indian O. on the E. by *Persia*, and the *Arabian Sea* ; and on the N. by the *Euxine*, ( or Black ) Sea and *Circassia* ; a Country upon the Borders of Muscovy between the Euxine and the Caspian Sea. It's about 2040 Ms. l. and 1980 b. It contains *Natolia*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, and the *Euphratian Provinces*.

*Natolia*, ( or *Asia Minor* ) has the Euxine Sea on the N. the Euphratian Provinces on the E. the Levant on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. So that it's a sort of a Peninsula.

The Air in this Country is various ; the Soil is very good ; but it wants Rain in many Parts. The Commodities are Oil, Raw Silk, &c. A great deal of the Inland Provinces lies in a manner uncultivated ; as do many other Countries that are under the *Ottoman Yoke*.

In this Part of Turkey are several of the Provinces and Places, that are mentioned in the Bible. Here are *St. John's* 7 ( once ) famous Churches : *Ephesus*, *Sardis*, and *Laodicea* ; which are now, poor mean Villages : But *Pergamus* and *Thyatira* are in a tolerable Condition : *Philadelphia* is pretty well peopled ; the Christians are reckoned to be about 2000 : *Smyrna* is a great and populous C. It's the best Port in those Parts, and has one of the finest Harbours in the World,

World; upon a Gulph of the Archipelago: It's the grand Rendezvous of Merchants, from various Nations. This C. is called 24 Ms. r. About 60 Ms. N. stood the famous C. *Troy*; now in Ruins.

Mount *Ararat* (on which Noah's Ark rested after the Deluge) is by some supposed to be in this Country.

*Arabia* is about 1500 Ms. l. and 900 b. It hath Diarbeck, the Gulph of Persia, and Arabian Sea on the E. Palestine on the N. the Red Sea on the W. and Main O. on the S. It's divided into 3 great Parts, viz. *Arabia Petraea*, *Deserta*, and *Felix*. The Air is very hot, and Soil various; as the several Names import.

*Arabia Felix* is the largest; It takes in all the S. Part. The W. Coasts are dry and barren, notwithstanding it's Name.

The Gazetteer makes *Sanaa* (on the Red Sea) the Cpl. But the most considerable C. is *Mecca*: It stands in a Valley, incompass'd with Mtns. It consists of about 6000 Houses. It's Death for any *Christian* to come within 5 Ms. of this Place. The C. subsists by Pilgrims; who come with the *Caravan*, 90 or 100,000 in a Body: They bring most of their Provision along with them; and pay very dear for what they buy here: When they are within 6 or 7 Days Journey of the C. they strip themselves; tye bits of Cotton about their Waists; put on thin Shoes; and so walk to the C. When they come there; they first wash, put off their Shoes, and then go to the Temple; which is vastly large; like the Royal Exchange, but near ten Times as big: Here the Pilgrims walk

wa  
ane  
at  
ma  
Ye  
Wh  
the  
Mi  
offe  
Sto  
thro  
the  
Som  
mag  
it, o  
Prox  
A  
that  
Mak  
the C  
2 Ye  
Fami  
Coun  
Merc  
Years  
to Ca  
Years  
Fortu  
and t  
ness,  
liv'd  
himse  
Morn

walk or run r. the *Beat Allah*, \* Bow to, kiss and adore a Stone, at the Corner of it, hundreds at a Time. The *Beat* has a fine Covering, and many costly Ornaments; the Covering is every Year sold to the Pilgrims, at a great Price: When the Pilgrims have been here some Time, they go 60 or 70,000 in a Body, to the Hill *Mina*, or *Muna*; (where they say Abraham offered up his Son Isaac) and each throws 7 Stones, at a little old Pillar; (which they call *throwing Stones at the Devil*) these they fancy the Angels to gather up, before the next Year: Some are above a Year in performing this Pilgrimage. Every Musselman is obliged to undertake it, once in his Life; either in Person, or by Proxy.

At this C. 571 Years after Christ, was born that *Grand Imposter Mahomet*. (or properly *Mahomed*) of one of the noblest Families in all the C. but his Father dying when he was but 2 Years old, all the Power and Wealth of the Family devolved (according to the Laws of the Country) to his Uncle; who brought him up to Merchandize, and sent him into *Syria*; when 25 Years old he left his Uncle, and became Factor to *Cadigha*, a rich Widow, whom he marry'd 3 Years after: Being thus become posselt of a large Fortune, he for some Years assum'd Authority, and took State upon him; when 38, he left Business, and set up for a Prophet, (but as he had liv'd a vicious Life) he first pretended to reform himself: With this Pretence, he retir'd every Morning to the Cave *Hira*, professedly to medi-

---

\* A Pillar of Stone in the Midst of the Temple.



tate, fast, and pray ; for the Space of 3 Years. He first work'd upon his Wife, by Means of a Fugitive Monk) and persuaded her to believe that he saw Visions, and heard strange Voices in his Cave, and that he frequently convers'd with the Angel *Gabriel*, was one Night carried up into the 3d Heaven, &c. She was the first Profelyte to his Imposture : In the 40th Year of his Age, (having gain'd a Reputation of Sanctity) he began to propagate his Delusion, but privately the first 4 Years, during which, he perverted 10 or 11 Persons of Note ; then under his Uncle's Protection, he published some Chapters of what is commonly call'd the *Alcoran* \* (i. e. the Turkish Bible.) In his 44th Year he publickly declar'd himself to be the *Great Prophet* of God, sent to reclaim them from the Errors of Paganism, and to teach them the *true* Religion ; which he said was the old Religion, given to *Adam*, and restor'd to *Abraham* ; who taught it to his Son *Ismael*, their Fore-father : To encourage the Arabians to embrace his new Doctrine ; he promised to all his Disciples a Paradise, (suited to the Gust of that People) in which there were beautiful Women, cooling Rs. pleasant Fruits, &c. partly by Promises, and partly by Threatnings, he gain'd over vast Multitudes ; but being gravell'd by a Demand of Miracles, and forsook by some of his Followers, he retired to *Medina*, took the Sword in Hand to back his Cause, and taught those about him; not to dispute *about*, but fight *for* their Religion, and propagate it with Fire and Sword : He in this Way met with-surprising Suc-

\* *Coran*, Reading, or that which is to be read.

cess, and prevail'd over prodigious Numbers : But in the 63d Year of his Age, and 23d of his pretended Mission, he was poison'd by eating Part of a Shoulder of Mutton. His observing by his Trade into Egypt, Syria, and Palestine ; that both Jews and Christians were divided into Sects, put him upon raising himself a Party, by advancing a new Religion : The Arabians were a very ignorant People, and by frequent Converse with the Christians, less stiff for gross Idolatry, and better dispos'd for such a Change ; prepar'd for a *Medley of Judaism, Christianity and Paganism, with an Indulgence of sensual Delights* ; which is a Description of Mahometanism : And it is also to be remember'd that it was about this Time that the Bishop of Rome usurp'd the Title of *Universal Head of the Christian Church*.

This Man was the Founder of the *Ottoman*, or Turkish Empire, which now comprehends so great a Part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Mahometan *Hegira* ( or Account of Time ) commences July 16. 622 of the *Christian Æra*, from the Imposter's Flight to *Medina*, which is the next C. in this Country. *Medina* lies about 270 Ms. from Mecca ; it's but a poor small T. consisting of 1000 or 1200 Houses : Render'd famous by Mahomet's Tomb, which is in a Corner of the great Mosque : It stands on low Pillars of black Marble, cover'd with a Carpet of green Velvet ; sent annual by the *Grand Seignor* ; for the old one is every Year cut into innumerable Shreds, and sold by the Priests as *Relicks* to the Pilgrims : It is fenc'd about with a Brass Grate, and hung round with Silk Curtains, like a Bed : It has over it a Canopy of Silver embroider'd with Gold,

sent Yearly by the Bassa of Egypt. About 100 Lamps are kept burning by it. The New Atlas says, that it's Death for any Christian to come within 15 Ms. of this C.

The chief Product of this Country is Drugs and Spices: 'Tis thought that the Wise Men who came to see the Holy Child *Jesus*, liv'd in this Part; here is such Plenty of Balm, Myrrh, and Franckincense. Here is likewise abundance of Coffee: The Tree at Maturity looks like an Apple-tree of 8 or 10 Years Growth: It's always Green; when the Blossom falls, then appears the Fruit, like a large Cherry (within an Husk) which is the Berry.

In this Country are several large Provinces, and some term'd Kms. of which very little is known; as for Instance.

*Aden*, which lies down to the Straits of Babel-mandel; the Cpl. is *Aden*; a large trading, rich, and populous C. It has only a sorry Wall and a few Cannons.

*Monab* or *Mareb*: The K. of this Country pretends to be descended from *Ali*, Mahomer's Son in Law. This Prince acts as *Mufti*, or High Priest; He has indeed no Temple in his Km. for fear of being murdered therein, as they say *Ali* his Predecessor was; but he goes every Friday in great Pomp, to a magnificent Tent, a M. out of T.; in which he stays about an Hour; during which he reads the publick Prayers, and makes a Sort of a Sermon, wherein he praises God, and celebrates the Memory of Mahomet.

*Arabia Petraea* lies in the N. W. Part; upon the N. Part of the Red Sea and S. of Syria.

The

of  
out  
the  
whe  
deep  
'T  
lay i  
not t  
Petr  
It  
throu  
to be  
Princ  
is no  
Nam  
Ar  
wide  
beck,  
which  
from  
vinces  
then b  
the G  
Syr  
Part o  
one Sic  
Mr.  
Govern  
are Ale  
(the C  
That o  
&c.)  
But  
per, P

The chief Scene of *Moses's* Life, was in this Part of Arabia: He is thought to have led the Israelites out of *Goshen* (which lay E. of the R. Nile) through the Red Sea at *Coromandel*, near the N. End of it, where it's 15 or 20 Ms. over, and about 60 Yards deep.

'Tis suppos'd that Job's *Uz*, *Edom*, *Cush*, &c. lay in the N. of this Country: That *Ethiopia* was not that vast Empire in Africa, but a Part of Arabia *Petræa*.

It is probable that Solomon's Servants travell'd through this Country to *Ezion-Geber*; thought to be a Port on the Red Sea, the Harbour of that Prince's *Ophir* (or E. India) Fleet: Which Port is now either demolished or call'd by another Name.

*Arabia Deserta*, lies in the N. E. Part of this wide Country, bordering in the N. upon *Diarbeck*, separated from it by the famous R. *Euphrates*; which rising in *Armenia Major*, (or as some say from the Black Sea) divides the Euphratian Provinces from *Natolia*, *Syria* and *Arabia Deserta*, then being join'd with the R. *Tygris*, falls into the Gulf of *Bassora*, or *Persian Bay*.

*Syria* is a Sort of a Triangle, of which the E. Part of the *Mediterranean* (or *Levant*) makes one Side, Westward.

Mr. *Wells* considers this Country as containing 3 Governments, viz. 1. That of *Aleppo*; the Cpls. are *Aleppo* and *Scanderoon*. ) 2. That of *Damascus*; (the Cpls. are *Damascus*, *Jerusalem*, &c.) 3. That of *Tripoli*; (the Cpls. are *Tripoli*, *Gaza*, &c.)

But most Geographers divide it into *Syria proper*, *Phenicia*, and *Palestine*. *Syria proper* has

Diarbeck on the E. Arabia on the S. the Levant on the W. and Natolia on the N. It's about 350 Ms. l. and 250 b.

The chief Products are Silk, Spices, &c. In the N. E. Corner of the Levant is *Scanderoon*, (or *Alexandretta*) a considerable T. with a very fine Harbour: Near to this is the Ruins of a Pillar, called *Jonah's Pillar*; thought to be the Place where this Fish disgorg'd him. About 35 Ms. from this is *Aleppo*; it's a great Mart, and pretty good C. 6 Ms. r. The Souls are call'd 250,000. Here is such Plenty of Grapes; that every one makes his own Wine, which is very good, and strong. About 200 Ms. S. of this is *Damascus*, (once the Cpl) thought to be one of the most ancient Cs. in the World: It's now a pleasant T. about 2 Ms. l. surrounded with Gardens, for many Ms. Mr. *Maunderel* tells us of several Curiosities he saw here, one of which was a prodigious Stone; 21 Yards l. and 4 thick.

Tho' this Place is subject to the Turks, yet all Christians have full Liberty of Conscience. 45 Ms. W. of this is *Tyre*; once a famous C. now a mean Borough, of a few Houses; but here are noble Ruins. And 20 Ms. from Tyre is *Sidon*, the Seat of a Bassa.

As to Phenicia, the greatest Part of it is entirely ruin'd by the merciless *Arabs*.

*Palesine, Judea, or the Holy Land*, has Syria proper on the N. and E Arabia on the S. and the Levant on the W.

This Country is not 300 Ms. l. nor 200 b. The new Atlas makes it but 180 l. and 144 b. The Air

Air is pleasant and healthful, but Soil not near so fruitful as formerly; many Parts are dry and barren: It produces scarce any Thing for the Merchants. In the S. Part is the *Dead Sea*; which *Maundrel* says is not Salt, but bitter; he saw Birds fly over it; and Shells on the Shore; he went into it, and found it strangely to bear up his Body: He says *Jordan* is about 20 Yards over; and 3 deep. That a Cedar in *Lebanon*, was 12 Yards r. and that 5 Yards high it divided into 5 great Limbs; each as big as a great Tree. That the Dew of *Hermon* wets like Rain. That *Jerusalem*, once so famous, is in dismal Ruins, and not above 3 Ms. r. The Popish Priests pretend to shew almost all the Places about this C. mentioned in the Bible; but no Credit is to be given to their Account. This poor Country is intirely subject to the Ottoman Yoke; and in most Places like a Wilderness.

*Judea* is inhabited by Jews, Mahometans, and Christians: The Jewish Creed is as follows.

1. That their is *one God*, and *but one*.
2. That the Law is perfect and perpetual.
3. That Christ as a *temporal* Saviour is yet expected.
4. That Images are detestable.
5. That the Sabath (which is our Saturday) is strictly to be kept.
6. That there will be a Resurrection, and future State.

This People is a dreadful Monument of divine Vengeance, upon obstinate Infidels and impenitent Sinners.

The *Euphratian Provinces* are so called because they lie upon or near to the R. *Euphrates*.

They have Muscovy on the N. Persia on the E. Natolia on the W. And Arabia on the S. They are about 600 Ms. l. and 480 b. The Eastern Part is subject to the Sophi of Persia, and the Western to the Turks.

*Armenia* in the N. W. is 300 Ms. l. and 280 b. The Soil in some Parts is so fruitful, that Wheat grows ripe in 60 Days, and Barley in 40.

*Diarbeck* lies S. between the Rs. *Euphrates* and *Tygris*: It's reckon'd to contain the Countries formerly called Mesopotamia, Babylonia, (or Chaldea) and Assyria, upon the Borders of Persia.

*Diarbeck* (the Cpl.) stands upon the *Tygris*: It's reckon'd the most populous C. in all Asiatick Turkey: We are told, that there in it 20,000 Christians. It's also a Place of great Trade. *Bagdad* stands upon the R. *Tygris*; Which rises in Armenia, and some Ms. below this C. falls into the *Euphrates*. This is a very considerable Place about 8 or 9 Ms. r.

The Gazetteer says that 38 Ms. from this Place (upon the *Euphrates*) stood ancient *Babylon*; once a prodigious C. *Semiramis* surrounded it with a Wall 25 Yards high, and 13 thick, so broad, that 6 Coaches might pass abreast upon it: In the midst of the C. was a most surprizing Pyramid, 1000 Paces Square at the Bottom: There were 8 Towers one above another; the Height mention'd by some Authors is incredible; Sir Isaac Newton has given us the best Plan of it.

*Cyrus* K. of Persia took this vast C. by a Stratagem: He turn'd the Course of the R. *Euphrates*, (which ran through it) and march'd his Army down the Channel: It's said that one Part was invaded

invaded by the Persians, 2 or 3 Days before all Parts knew that it was taken; \* we are told that *Cyrus* found herein 400,000,000 l. And that *Alexander* afterwards transplanted from it, 5 or 600,000 Souls.

*Asiatick* Is. And first, those in the *Mediterranean*: Which lie S. S. W. and W. of *Natolia*: Their Number is very great; tho' the considerable Is. are called 12; of these *Cyprus* (the most Eastern) is the largest. It lies about 60 Ms. from the Continent: It's 170 Ms. l. and 47 b. *Candia* or *Crete* is 185 Ms. l. and 38 b. *Rhodes* is about 150 Ms. r. *Scio* is 120 Ms. r. we are told, that there are in this I. 3000 Papists, 10,000 Turks, and 100,000 Greeks. *Patmos*, a Desert I. about 18 Ms. r. *Larnos*, *Tenedos*, *Delos*, *Coos*, &c.

Some of these Is. produce Wine, Fruits, &c. They are all subject to the Turk.

The *Maldives* are a String of Is. lying W. and S. W. of *Malabar*, from 6 Ds. of S. to 14 of N. Lat. They are reckoned at least 1000: But many of them are cover'd with Crab-fish; others with *Penguin*. (a Fowl like a Duck, that cannot fly.) These Is. are divided into 13 Provinces: *Male* is the chief, and Residence of the K. to whom they are subject. The Soil is vastly fertile; it produces 2 Crops a Year; Flesh is so cheap that a Cow may be bought for 8 Pounds of Iron, and an Ox for 3 s. 6 d. and 400 Cocoa Nuts for 8 d. Most of the Vessels used here, are made of the Wood or Bark of the Cocoa Tree; and of the Shell of the Nut: With the Leaves

\* See *Prideux's Account*, Part I.



they cover their Houses, some of which are built of Stone, gotten ( as we are assur'd ) out of the Sea, thus: The Natives ( who are expert Divers ) first fasten a Rope about a Stone, and then having bored Holes through very light Boards, they bring the Rope through the Holes, and then force them down Edgewise, one after another to the Stone, and fasten them there : When they had sunk a proper Number of Boards, they float, and bring up great Stones, Cannons, &c.

Different Trades are fix'd in different Is. and so they depend one upon another.

The Natives are of an Olive Colour; they go naked; but were abundance of Rings and Jewels. They save their Hair, and the Parings of their Nails, to be buried with them. Tho' the Women bring no Fortunes, yet they have Jointures: The Groom and his Friends bargain with the Bride's Friends; when the Priest is satisfied that they have agreed; he pronounces them Man and Wife; and then they go to seek the Bride.

Their Burials are thus: The Corpse is wash'd, and cover'd with a fine Cloth; ( which is the Priest's Perquisite ) the Right Hand is laid upon the Ear, and the Left upon the Thigh, and the Body upon the Right Side, with the Face towards *Mecca*; as it's convey'd to the Grave, the Relations of the Dead scatter Corn, and give the Priest Money, to pray for the Soul; which is done thrice at the Grave; after which he tells them, that it's got to Paradis; hereupon they make a great Feast; at which, and indeed all their Meals, they sit cross Legg'd, on the Ground. The Women in these Is. make all their Visits in the Night.

This

This People are a Sort of Mahometans: At 15 every one appears at the Mosque, to profess his Faith; which is a very odd one.

*Ceylon* lies at the Entrance of the Bay of Bengal, on the W. Side, near to Malabar: It's 250 Ms. l. and 156 b. Besides Spices, this I. produces a great deal of Rice; the Seed is steep'd before it's sown, and the Ground overflow'd, as it is several Times afterwards.

The Inhabitants were gross Idolaters, paying Adoration to their Prince, &c. But the Dutch (to whom a good Part of the I. belongs) have made many Converts, and (as we are told) settled the Protestant Religion here.

The chief of the *Sunda* (or Spice) Is. are *I. Sumatra*: It lies on both Sides the Line: It is about 780 Ms. l. and 200 b. The Air is extremely hot, and the Soil generally good, tho' like a Sponge, it drinks in all the Rain that comes.

Pepper grows here like Hops, from a planted Root; it runs up a Pole; they hang in Clusters; (40 of a Bunch.) It blossoms in April, knits in June, is Green in August, Red in October, and Black in December; when the Clusters are cut off and dry'd till the Grains fall out, as they will in 8 or 10 Days: One Plant bears 6 or 7 Pounds; but after 4 Years it declines.

This and several other Is. abound with Cloves, and Nutmegs. The Tree is like a Laurel; the Fruit grows like Grapes; they are gathered from August to January, in such Plenty, that 131,670 Tuns have been Yearly exported. The Leaf (within a thick Husk) is the Mace; within that is the Nutmeg.

The:

The Priests here are cloath'd all over so close, that their Garments look as if they were glued on; they have Horns on their Heads, hanging backwards, their Faces painted, and Tails hanging behind; because (as they say) their God appeared in this Form. The Laity have only Pieces of Linnen twisted about their Waists.

This I. is subject to the Queen of *Achem*, or *Achen*; who is a powerful Princess both by Sea and Land; she keeps 8 or 900 Elephants: She is Heir to all her Subjects that die without Male Heirs. But the Maritime Parts are subject to the Dutch: The English have also Pepper Factories at *Jambi*, and are much esteem'd by the Queen.

*Java* lies very near to the S. Part of *Sumatra*. It's 660 Ms. l. and 100 b. *Bantam* was, *Jocatra* (now *Batavia*) is the Cpi: It's a very large and strong T. and its Harbour is one of the safest in the World: Here resides the Governor General of the Dutch E. India Company, who is exceeding grand and powerful.

It has very large Territories in these Parts, and ordinarily keeps 10 or 12000 Soldiers in Pay. The English have likewise some Factories here.

N. of this on both Sides the Line, lies *Borneo*; one of the largest Is. in the World: It is about 700 Ms. l. and 560 b. Here are many Mines of Gold and Diamonds: The Dutch have some Places on the Coasts, and the chief Trade of the I. The Inhabitants are Part Pagans and Part Mahometans; very rude and ignorant: They fancy all Maladies to come from evil Spirits; and therefore sacrifice to them in the open Fields. Women marry at 8, and bear at 9 Years of Age. Wives are

are bought and sold here ; so that he who has many Daughters, is called rich.

E. of this I. lies *Celebes*, or *Macassar* : It is about 350 Ms. l. and 240 b. *Macassar* is the Cpl. *Jampandam*, &c. are in the Possession of the Dutch. *Borneo* with several Is. (E. of it is *Ceram*, *Ternate*, &c.) are called the *Moluccas*. Their chief Product is several Sorts of Spices. They are mostly subject to the Dutch. E. of these is *New Guinea* ; where several European Nations have Ports, &c. And S. of the Maluccas is *New Holland*, a vast Country ; but these are very imperfectly known.

N. of the Maluccas, towards China lie the *Philippine* I. from 5 to 21 Ds. of N. Lat. They are commonly call'd 1000. The chief of them is *Luconia*, or *Manilla* ; 5 or 600 Ms. l. and 180 b.

The Produce of these Is. is Rice, Wax, Honey, Grains of Gold, wash'd down from the Mtns. They are generally subject to the K. of Spain ; who keeps a Viceroy here. N. of these 24 Ls. from China, is the I. of *Formosa* ; a very fruitful Spot. It's about 183 Ms. l. and 70 b. The Chinese that inhabit it, are a Sort of a Republick : The Portuguese have some Ports, &c. here : And the Dutch have one at *Ovan*, (the Cpl.) their Missionaries have taught 6 or 700 to read and write ; and have converted many of the Natives.

About 800 Ms. E. of this lie the *Ladrones*, or *Is. of Thieves* ; *Guam* is the chief ; to which from *Corientes* in Mexico, (the shortest cut from the W. to the E. Indies) is about 7,300 Ms. which *Dampier* sail'd in 51 Days ; i. e. above 143 Ms. per Day.

Here are Apples call'd the *Breadfruit*; they are baked and eaten as Bread; which *Dampier* says is very good: Here is a sort of Wine (called *Toddy*) drawn from the Stump of a Cocoa Tree; by cutting off a Bough, and hanging at the Stump a *Callabash*, into which the Juice runs, while the Fruit on the other Parts grows; of the Husk of the Nut are made Cables, Sail Cloths and Oaker for chalking of Ships.

*Japan* or *Japon* consists of one great and several lesser Is. The great one (commonly called Japan, but by the Inhabitants *Nippon*) lies from 157 to 172 Ds. of Lon. from 35 to 41 of Lat. It's about 500 Ms. l. and 200 b. This Country produces Gold, Silver, Rice, Ivory, &c.

The Cpl. is *Meaco*; It's said to have been 20 Ms. l. and 8 b. But it has been much lessen'd by Fire; tho' it is now reckon'd as big as *London*: We are told, that it contains 180,000 Houses. 200 Ms. from this is *Jeddo*; where the Royal Treasure is kept. This C. is called 3 Ls. l. and 2 b. and its said to be as populous as most in Europe: The Royal Palace is cover'd with Gold; at a Distance, it looks like a T. of Gold. The grand Idol is of pure Gold, but of a frightful Shape: It's plac'd on Horseback; upon an Altar cover'd with Plate; the Housings of the Horse are embroider'd with Gold, and set with Diamonds. Some call this C. the Cpl. but in 1658 100,000 Houses were burnt down in 2 Days. Here is indeed the stateliest Temple in the Empire; in which is a monstrous Idol of Copper; *Herbert* says, that his Chair is 70 Foot high and 80 b. His Head big enough to hold 15 Men; and his Thumb 40 Inches r.. The Top of this Idol

Idol reach'd to the Roof of the Temple. In the Road between these 2 Cs. was another Idol of Copper, call'd *Nabis*; 22 Foot high tho' kneeling. But the Popish Missionaries pretend to have converted Multitudes: They say, that there were once 600,000 Christians in this Country; but that in 1616 (upon the Jesuits meddling with Affairs of State) a dreadful Persecution arose, in which most of them were put to Death.

The 3d C. is *Surunga*, which is prodigiously large. In it one of the Emperor's Sons usually resides.

The 2d I. is *Bengoximo*. About 60 Ms. l. and 30 b. The 3d is *Fivando*, or *Fucato*. The 4th is *Jesso*, N. of Japan, (separated by a Strait 12 Ls. over.) The Cpl. is *Matzumay*: Where the Viceroy resides to receive the Emperor's Tribute: But how far this I. extends N. is unknown; some think it joins to N. America.

The Emperor of Japan is a grand Monarch; no less than 20 Ks. are tributary to him: his Revenue is call'd 283,000,000 Crowns, (or according to some Authors) 15,000,000 l. per Annum. 'Tis a Custom, not to cut either his Hair, or his Nails, after he is crown'd.

The Japannese are excessive takers of Opium; sometimes an Ounce at once; which only makes them giddy. Their common Cloaths are made of Calico. Murder is in this Country punished with a Fine. The Relations commonly take Revenge, and so the fines are multiply'd: Adultery is punished with the Death of both Parties: We are told, that when a sober Japannese hears any one blaspheme God; or curse himself; he generally uses this Phrase: *Is not the Man a Fool to give himself to the Devil, and renounce Paradise?*

AFRICA

**A**FRICA is a great *Peninsula*, for as it is separated on the N. from the Continent of Europe, by the Mediterranean, so it's join'd to Asia, on the N. E. by only the *Isthmus of Suez*; which is a Neck of Land (70 or 80 M. b) that lies between the *Levant*, (or most Eastern Part of the Mediterranean) and the *Red Sea*; which Sea divides the 2 Continents, for about 1200 Ms. It's in some Parts near 200 Ms. over. The Passage out of this Sea, into the Main O. is called the *Straits of Babel-mandel*; where the Current always *set's out*; as it *set's in*, at the *Straits of Gibraltar*. As it is difficult to account for that prodigious Quantity of Water, that is poured into the Mediterranean by the Straits and many Rs. so it is no less difficult, to conceive, how the Red Sea is supply'd: I would therefore to remove both these Difficulties, suppose, (along with the Doctrine of Exhalations) a subterraneous Passage through the Isthmus of Suez: But if there be in the former Straits, 2 Currents opposite to each other; an upper Current, running E. and a lower, running W. (as some tell us) then there may be the like in the latter; and so both the Difficulties vanish.

*Africa* has the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean on the N. the said Isthmus, Red Sea and Indian O. on the E. the Main O. on the S. and the Atlantick on the W. It lies from 1 to 68 Ds. of Lon. from 38 of N. to 34 of S. Lat. It is reckoned 4300 Ms. l. and 4020 b.

It contains Egypt, Barbary, Bildu lgerid, Zaara, Negroland, Guinea, Æthiopia, and Nubia.

*Egypt* (once *Mizraim*) lies from 21 to 31 Ds. of N. Lat. From 33 to 63 of Lon. It is 600 Ms.

Ms. l. and 3 or 400 b. It has the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez on the E. Nubia on the S. Barbary, &c. on the W. and the Levant on the N. It's divided into 3 great Parts, call'd Lower, Middle and Upper. But the Air in each is very hot, and unwholesome: Nor is there oft any considerable Rains to cool it. In some Parts there are for several Days such Clouds of Dust as suffocate Travelers. And yet the Soil is vastly fat and fruitful, by the Annual Innundation of the R. Nile for 3 or 4 Months: On this depend their Crops. If the R. rises less than 16, or more than 24 Feet plumb, a Scarcity is apprehended. It's reckon'd at the Height to be 300 Times as b. as the Channel.

This R. is esteem'd one of the most famous in the World. It's computed to run 2000 Ms: It rises in Abyssina, from the Lake *Dambea*; near which, it falls into a Cataract of 80 or 100 Feet sloping.

This surprizing Flood may be occasion'd by the continual Rains from many Months in *Aethiopia*, which cause this, other Lakes, and many Rs. to overflow: They all empty themselves into the Nile, and raise it to this prodigious Height.

Between this R. and the Red Sea lay the Province of *Goshen* where the Israelites were plac'd.

*Alexandria* (built by Alexander the Great,) was call'd the largest C. in all the World: But *Grand Cairo* is the Cpl. it's one of the biggest Cs. in Africa: it's said to be 48 M. r. It stands on the E. Side of the R. a little above the Place, where it branches itself out into several Channels: It contains (as we are told) 16,000 Streets; *200,000*



200,000 Houses; 10,000 Cooks Shoops; and 5,000 publick and private Mosques. The Streets of this great C. are watered twice a Day, and Water is set at every Door.

Nine Ms. from hence are prodigious Piles of Building, (called *Pyramids*.) One of them is 680 Feet square, and 520 high, and so wide at the Top, that 60 Men may stand upon only 4 Stones; the least of which is quite too big for any of our Carriages.

There are also in this Country, Pits from which are dug *Mummies*, (i. e. dry and uncorrupted Human Bodies) with Plates of Gold under their Tongues, and Heads cover'd with Gold and Pearls.

Corn is so cheap in Egypt that 1 d. will buy 7 Times as much Bread there as in England; and 22 or 24 Eggs; which are here hatch'd artificially; in the Sun, in Dung, and in Ovens; 75, or 80,000 at a Time.

*Heylin* tells us, that there are a great many Crocodiles upon the Coasts, which from an Egg grow to 30 Feet l. of which the Tail makes 15: That the Female lays 60 Eggs; hides them 60 Days; sits on them 60 Days; has 60 Teeth; 60 Bones in her Back; and oft lives 60 Years: They are amphibious, and have 4 Feet about half a Yard long.

The Quality's Servants in this Country are Eunuchs. All here ride upon Asses. The Women ride astride; they are very leud; and colour their Faces with a natty Paint. Whoredom is not only allow'd, but encourag'd; yet it's common for Men to burn their Flesh when they go a Courting, to shew their Love to their Mistresses.

Though

Though there are some Jews here, yet the Egyptians are strict Mahometans.

There was once abundance of Christians in this Country; for *Godeau* says, that in the last of the Ten Persecutions no less than 144,000 were put to Death here, and that a great many more died in Slavery and Banishment.

Egypt is subject to a Turkish Bashaw, who has 15 Governors under him, and a great Army; tho' his third of the Revenue is call'd but 12,000 l. per Annum. The Language of the Country is Arabick.

*Barbary* lies from 27 to 38 Ds. of Lat. from 7 to 52 of Lon. It's 2700 Ms. l. and 600 b. It has Egypt on the E. *Bildulgerid* on the S. the Atlantick on the W. and the Mediterranean on the N.

As to the Air and Soil, see Egypt. There are two Harvests in a Year in this Country.

The Commodities are Corn, Honey, Wild Beasts, &c.

*Barbary* is divided into 6 Kingdoms, viz. 2 on the W. and 4 on the N. Tho' some of them are more properly *Republicks*, under the Protection of the Turks, whose Bashaw is very tyrannical, where he has Power. Tho' these are in some Parts but meer Cyphers, for as the People live intirely by Piracy, and are the greatest Rogues in the Universe, (commonly call'd *Corsars* or *Rovers*.) so they are governed by a *Divan*, i. e. a Council of 48, and a President (call'd the *Dey*.) But this is to be understood of those that lie upon the Coasts.

The Kms. are 1 *Morocca*. Subject to its own Prince, who has the Title of *Emperor*; he is a very arbitrary and despotick Monarch; One of them

them is said to have slain with his own Hands 20,000 of his Vassals; who were thought to go strait to Paradise. N. of this, and separated from it by the R. Azamor, is the Km. of *Fez*: Part of Old *Mauritania*. The chief Cs. are Old and New *Fez*: The former is a great C. 120 Ms. from the Mediterranean: It has 86 Gates, 200 Streets, and 700 Mosques. New *Fez* is about 1 M. from the Old. Both are reckoned to contain 300,000 Souls; of which 4 or 5000 are Jews; who are the chief Bankers in the Kingdom.

Just within the Straits of Gibraltar lies *Ceuta*, which is in the Hands of the Spaniards. It has been many Years besieged by the Natives but in vain.

E. of this Km. is that of *Algiers*: The Cpl. is *Algiers*, over-against *Minorca*. It was a great C. It had 107 Mosques, and 14000 Houses; which contain'd 5 or 6 Families each. But in 1688, the French threw into it 10,420 Bombs, which almost demolish'd it: But it's long since rebuilt, and the Inhabitants are the most noted and richest Rogues in the World.

E. of this is the Km. or rather Republick of *Tunis*. The Cpl. is *Tunis*, it stands 9 Ls. from the Ruins of Old Carthage, in a Plain, at the Bottom of its own Gulf. It's one of the best Bays in the Mediterranean. And E. of this is the Republick of *Tripoli*: The Cpl. is *Tripoli*, another Nest of Pyrates. And E. of this is the Km. of *Barca*; it's very large, reaching to Egypt on the E. but a great Part of it is very barren, and no better than a Desert.

S. of *Barbary*, between it and *Bildulgerid*, lie the *Atlas* Mtns. which (beside N. and S.) run from E. to W. quite cross the Continent.

The

The Inhabitants of this vast Country are call'd *Moors*. They are Mahometans, and have so great a Veneration for the Alcoran, (which they call the Word of God) that they wash oft for fear of defiling it. Their common Phrase is this: *As there is one God, so Mahomet is his Prophet.* But they have many very odd Customs.

They throw into the Straits several Wax Candles, and a Pot of Oil, as a Sacrifice to *Marabbor*, a Saint which they say lies on their Shore; and when in Danger, they offer to him 2 or 3 Sheep.

The Women here paint their Hands and Feet; and wear Rings of Gold, &c. about their Legs and Arms: In Summer they go in their Smocks. Matches are always made by the Parents, without any Courting: The Men see not the Women till they go to Bed; for they are constantly veil'd, and will not speak to their own Husbands in the Streets.

No Vice is here so common as Sodomy. Idiots are thought to be inspired.

The Tables in this Country are about 4 or 5 Inches high; to which the Natives sit cross-legg'd upon the Ground.

*Bildulgerid* (the ancient *Numidia*) lies from 25 to 33 Ds. of Lat. from 4 to 56 of Lon. It's about 3000 Ms. l. and 480 b. It has the Desert on the S. Egypt on the E. Barbary on the N. and the Atlantick on the W. The Air here is prodigious hot, and Soil very barren; tho' it produces Corn, Cattle, Dates, &c.

The Natives are ignorant, rude, and addicted to Robbery. Here are a great many petty *Ks*; but

but all or almost of them are subject to the K. of Morocco. Mahometanism is profess'd, but Paganism prevails. Tho' indeed both the Country and Inhabitants are little known to the Europeans.

*Zaara* (or *Defart*) is Part of ancient *Lybia*. It lies from 22 to 28 Ds. of Lat. from 2. to 43 of Lon. It's about 2400 Ms. and 360 b. It has *Bildulgerid* on the N. and E. *Nigritia* on the S. and the Atlantick on the W.

The Air is sultry, and Soil dry; Water is so scarce here, that a Camel (as we are told) has sometimes been kill'd, for the Water he carried in his Stomach. The Commodities of this Country are very inconsiderable. As to Religion, some are Mahometans, and some of no Religion at all.

*Zaara* is said to be divided into 10 Kms. the Lords or Princes of which are call'd *Xeques*.

*Nigritia* (or *Negroland*) lies from 8 to 23 Ds. of Lat. from 1 to 43 of Lon. It's 900 Ms. b. and above 2000 l. It has *Nubia* on the E. *Zaara* on the N. the Atlantick on the W. and *Guinea* on the S. It's divided into 2 grand Parts by the River *Niger*, the largest R. in Africa: It runs (by Computation) 2800 Ms. and then falls into the Atlantick at *Senegal* Bar, over-against the *Cape Verde* Is.

Tho' the Air is intollerable hot, yet those Parts that lie near the R. are very fruitful. Here are Elephants and other Beasts: Some Mines of Gold and Silver, &c. but the chief Export is Slaves, which are generally Blacks: On the the Coasts not only Captives, but Wives and Children are sometimes sold: The English have almost monopolized the Negro Trade: They have employed 100 Ships in transporting Slaves from hence into A-

merica which carry 20,000. They are bought for Cloth, &c. at about 10 l. per Head. It's computed that 900,000 l. is got by this single Article.

This Country contains 15 or 16 Kms. But many absolute Princes pay an acknowledgement to the K. of *Tombute*, who is a mighty Monarch; as is also the K. of *Mandinga* on the Western Coasts. He has the Title of Emperor; several of the Guinea Ks. are subject to him. The Natives (call'd *Souso's*) that live in Ts. are part Mahometans, and part Pagans; who worship Trees, Rocks, yea even the Devil himself: But those that live in Desarts, have scarce either Religion or Laws. The Desarts are so dry that Travellers are forced to carry their Water along with them 4 or 500 Ms.

Mr. *Jobson* tells us a comical Story of one of these Ks. (viz. the K. of *Ale*) that when he holds a Council, he causes a Ditch to be dug 3 Foot deep; towards which he and his Lords hang down their Heads, while they consult about Affairs of State, when the Counsel breaks up; the Soil is thrown in again, and the K. withdraws, saying these Words. "*This Ditch will keep our Secrets.*"

This Author assures us, That Wives are bought in this Country for Cocoa Nuts (50 a common Price) that when the Bargain's, the Groom and his female Friends carry off the Bride in the Night: That the young Men make a shew of rescuing her. That the Ladies paint upon their Bodies, several Beasts, and go naked to shew their Paint.

That

That the Women do not lie with their Husbands, while they are big or suckle ; but that Plurality of Wives is allowed : That Children go quite naked till 15 Years old. That Drums are in this Country made of hollow Trees, open at one End, and cover'd at the other with Goat Skins.

*Guinea* (call'd by some part of *Nigritia*) lies from 5 to 13 Ds. of Lat. from 6 to 34 of Lon. It's 1600 Ms. l. and 480 b. It has *Ethiopia* on the S. and E. *Nigritia* on the N. and the *Atlantick* on the W. Tho' the Air is extremely hot, yet the Soil is very fertile : Here are 2 Winters ; 2 Summers, and 2 Harvests in a Year.

This Country is divided into 4 great Parts, and 52 Kms. some of which are very small. e. g. that of *Quoja*. *Snoek* says, that when he saw the K. of this Part, he had on a brown Cloak, and Woollen Cap ; that all his Robes were not worth 2 l. and yet he had 400 Wives, and 12 Sons, who ruled each a few Huts, and 4 Daughters, who got their Living by wh—ring.

But some of them are very great and powerful ; besides the Emperor of *Guinea*, (to whom many Princes are subject) there is in the E. the K. of *Benin*, whose Vassals several neighbouring Ks. are : *Benin* (his Cpl.) is one of the largest Cs. in Africa. The People of this Km. are the most polite of all the Negroes : They use Circumcision ; own a God that created all Things ; and that he is a good Being ; yet they have many Idols : They worship the Devil, for fear he should hurt them. They offer Sacrifices (sometimes humane) to him ; and once a Year to the Sea : They always go naked from the Waiste upwards ; and have many

many odd Customs. Every Widow here becomes a Slave to her own Son; tho' he cannot sell her without the Ks. Leave.

In some Parts of this Country (Travellers tell us) the Women go quite naked: They have Ivory Rings to their Noses, which hang down to their Chins; their Hair reaches the Ground, of which they make themselves Turbants.

*Snoek* tells us, that there are in Guinea Elephants 4 Yards high; and that the Corn here is *Millet*, which has 3 or 4 Ears upon one Stalk, each of which produces 300 Grains: That it is sold at 10 d. per Strike, and Rice at 1 d. per Pound: That when any one dies, all the Male Neighbours come to the House, and run up and down as if they were stark mad; while the Women cry out as hard as ever they can for 24 Hours: Then the Corpse is carried to the Place where the Person was born; and buried there, with one Pot of Rice, and another of Palm Wine.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Ivory, Gold, and Gold Dust wash'd down from the Mtns. in such Plenty, that 23 Tuns are Yearly exported; hence one of the Coasts is called the *Golden*, another the Ivory or *Tooth* Coast; from the Abundance of Ivory in that Part: And a 3d is called *Malaquette*; because it produces a vast deal of long *Pepper*.

Divers European Nations have Settlements upon these Coasts. The Danes have 1; the Prussians 2; the Portuguese several; the English 4 or 5; (e. g.) at *Sherbro*, the I. of *Lemberman* (in the 6th D. of Lon. and 6th of N. Lat. It's about 70 Ms. l.) &c. But the Dutch have more than



than any of them: Tho' these Settlements are generally only so many Forts with 15 or 20 Guns, and a few Men.

*Nubia* lies from 9 to 23 Ds. of of Lat. From 44 to 57 of Lon. It is about 840 Ms. l. and 570 b. It has Egypt on the N. Nigritia on the W. and Ethiopia on the S. and E.

The Air is vastly hot, and there's little Rain: The Soil is fruitful about the R. *Nile*, and barren in other Parts. Here are Gold, Civet, Ivory, &c.

The Sheep in this Country have monstrous Tails; weighing 25 and 30 Pound.

*Nubia* is govern'd by its own Prince; who is very power<sup>ful</sup>: His Cpl. is *Dancala*, upon the R. It consists of 10,000 Houses, and is pretty populous.

Christianity was once planted here; but the People are either Pagans or Mahometans: Tho' indeed this Country is very imperfectly known.

*Ethiopia* comprehends all the S. of Africa, from Sea to Sea; and is reckon'd about half the Continent: It comprehends a many great and mighty Nations: It's call'd 3,600 Ms. long, and 2,180. b.

It is first divided into *Interior* and *Exterior*, or *Upper* and *Lower*. The former call'd (*Abyssinia*) lies from 9 Ds. of N. to to 16 of S. Lat. From 38 to 61 of Lon. which makes it 1500 Ms. l. and 1380 h. But some extend it not near so far; they make it about 1000 Ms. l. and 900 b. It has *Nubia*, *Nigritia*, &c. on the N. and *Lower Ethiopia* on the E. S. and W.

The Air is very cold upon some of the Hills; but the Vallies are warm and populous. The Soil is fruitful about the R. *Nile*, but mountainous and

an  
Pla  
cov  
is f  
con  
the  
stol  
He  
Sub  
the  
A  
is f  
you  
cry  
I an  
cuts  
out;  
W  
and  
Bod  
bath  
Peop  
Bapt  
It  
that  
mon,  
after  
gotter  
to Jer  
struct  
Name  
thoug  
came

and barren elsewhere. We are told that there is one Plain or Defart, 3 or 4 Days Journey over; that is cover'd with a Sort of *Salr*.

The Products are Gold, Corn, Cattle, &c. Flesh is so cheap here, that an Ox is bought for 3 s. 4 d.

This Country contains 26 Kms. Tho' the only considerable Prince had formerly (according to some) the Name and Title of *Prestor John*; (i. e. *Apostolick Prince of Slaves*) he's now call'd *K. of Ks.* He is an absolute Monarch: And is ador'd by his Subjects. We are told that at every Coronation, the following Ceremony is observ'd.

As his Majesty is walking over rich Carpets, he is stop't with a Silk Cord, held cross the Street, by young Ladies; who (upon his reaching the Line) cry out thrice, *Who's there?* To which he answers, *I am the King of Sion*; and then with his Sword cuts the Cord asunder: Upon which they all cry out; *Verily thou art the King of Sion.*

We are assur'd, that though there be many Jews and Mahometans in this Country; yet the Main Body is Christians. Friday, Saturday, and Sabbath-Day, are all observ'd here by several Sorts of People; many Circumcise out of Custom, and Baptize also.

It is a current Tradition amongst the Abyssins; that the Queen of *Sheba* who went to visit Solomon, was Empress of this Country: That soon after her Return, she was deliver'd of a Son begotten by Solomon; who after some Years went to Jerusalem; where he was by his Father instructed in the Jewish Religion; and assumed the Name of *David* his Grandfather. And some have thought that the Eunuch which *Philip* baptized, came from hence; and upon his Return converted

E

his

his Countrymen to Christianity. But it is highly probable that both the *Skeba* and *Ethiopia*, mention'd in the Bible, lay much nearer to Judea, in some Part of Arabia. But be this as it will; we are assured that this People have the Bible entire; and that they look upon it as the Rule of Faith and Practice. Several Attempts have been made to pervert them to Popery, which once occasion'd great Effusion of Blood; prov'd all in vain; and at last occasion'd the Banishment of all the *Portuguese* Missionaries out of the Empire.

*Ethiopia Exterior* lies from 22 Ds. of N. to 35 of S. Lat. From 30 to 68 of Lon. It includes a prodigious Tract of Ground; from the S. of Egypt to the Straits of *Babelmandel*; and from thence along the Coast S. W. to the Cape of Good Hope; and N. again on the W. Coast up to Guinea; which makes it above 6000 Ms. upon the Coasts: But it is divided into a great many Parts; some of which are called Empires, others Kms. and some which we scarce know the Names of, or little more than the Names. (e. g.) The Kms. or Provinces of *Amamir*, and *Dangali*, lie down by the Red Sea. N. E. of these is the Km. of *Adel*, which extends to the Frontiers of Abyssinia; but here is little known except the Cpl. *Zeilu*; (over against *Aden* in *Arabia*) which has a good Harbour on the *Red Sea*.

Southwards on the Coasts lie the Kms. of *Anman* and *Zanquebar*: The latter is 650 Ms. l. and 150 b. It is divided into several Provinces, the most Southern of which is *Mosambique*; over against *Madagascar*: Here are Gold, Ivory, &c. The *Portuguese* have the chief Trade in these Parts: They pretend to have converted Multitudes.

Father

Fa  
th  
Th  
Fe  
for  
He  
Th  
in  
rie  
Th  
Wo  
l  
of  
It  
pub  
whi  
C  
Coa  
whi  
Ms.  
the  
mot  
cont  
Em  
T  
and  
tugu  
Gua  
N  
mug  
but  
man  
Cou

Father *Labo* says he baptiz'd 270 in one Day. But the People are general Pagans or Mahometans. This Missionary tells us of monstrous Serpents 7 Feet l. and as thick as a Man : That a Camel is sold for 12 s. an Ox for 4 s. a Sheep for 1 s. 3 d. and an Hen for 1 d. That they have 2 Harvests in a Year ; They sow in January, and reap in April ; sow again in September, and reap in December.

*Herbert* says, that in this Country, a Father marries his own Daughter ; and a Mother her Son : That they oft eat their own Children : That the Women's Aprons are made of Mats.

North of this towards the Red Sea is the Km. of *Agan* ; which abounds with Horses, Ivory, &c. It contains the Km. of *Magadoxa*, and the Republick of *Brava*, ( the only Republick in Africa ) which is tributary to the Portuguese.

*Cafferia* contains the S. Parts of Africa, on both Coasts to about the 14th D. of Lat. on each Side ; which makes the Semicircle or Bow, about 2,500 Ms. Tho' in some Parts it's very narrow : In the Midst of it comes down the Empire of *Monomotapa* ; which is called 900 Ms. l. and 720 b. It contains 25 Kms. which are all tributary to the Emperor.

There are so many Mines of Gold in this Country, and so much Gold found in the Rs. that the Portuguese call him the *Golden Emperor*. His Body Guard is 1200 stout Women, and 200 Dogs.

N. of this is the Empire or Kingdom of *Monomugi*, which some make 780 Ms. l. and 330 b. but others make it near twice as big. Here are many petty Ks. all subject to this Monarch. This Country abounds likewise Gold and Silver.

N. of this, lies a vast Country, called *Lower Guinea*; It's 1100 Ms. l. and 820 b. It takes in the 15 first Ds. of S. Lat. comprehending several considerable Kms. As *Leango*: Where it's a Custom for the Children to cut off the little Finger of their left Hand, when their Father dies, to be buried with him.

Southwards of this is the Km. of *Congo*: It lies to the W. Coast, on both Sides of the R. *Zaire*. It is 960 M. l. and 600 b. Divided into 3 great Kingdoms.

The K. of this Country is one of the greatest in all Africa; *Heylin* says he can raise 400,000 Men: His Robes are Cloth of Gold, set with Pearls: He wears 3 Chains of Gold about his Neck, and a Cross of Gold upon his Left Arm: Yet when he has dined, he waits on his Lords at Dinner; who afterwards all fall at his Feet, and do him Homage: And then they spend the Afternoon merrily together. The Women here do all the Agriculture. The Natives are the blackest of all the Negroes: It is computed that 25,000 of them are Yearly exported. The Bulk of this People are gross Idolaters: in some Parts they hang up the Bones of the Dead, and worship them: But the Royal Family embrace'd Christianity in 1491. Every Prince (as we are told) at his Coronation; swears upon the Gospel to propagate the Christian Religion. The Dutch have converted some, and the Portuguese more: The latter have great Sway here.

The Cpl. is *St. Salvador*; which lies 140 Ms. from the O. It is a great C. and reckon'd to contain 160,000 Souls. The Portuguese have so grand a Factory here, that (according to some) the C. is subject to them. They export Ivory,  
Coffee,

Coffee, Tamerins, &c. which are the chief Commodities of the Country.

But I industriously pass by many great and mighty Nations, to say something of the *Cafers*, or *Hottentots* about the Cape of Good Hope, from *Kolben*.

The *Cape* is in the 35th D. of S. Lat. and 42d of Lon. Here the Dutch have the best Settlement in all Africa. They have built a regular Fortress of Stone, with 5 Bastions; on which are planted 60 Cannons; and just by it a T. of about 200 Houses. They have also extended their Plantations 70 or 80 Ms. up into the Country. They purchas'd a large Tract of Land on the E. Coast, (called *Terra du Natal*) for 1500 l. in Toys; and they have New Colonies upon the Shore to *Mozambique*. Their Governor lives in great Splendor; He is serv'd in *Plate*, and has the best Wines that the World affords. 150 Dutch Ships annually put in here for Refreshment.

The Air in this Country is very hot; our Christmas is the Height of their Harvest. Land is as common as the Air, nor does any one know his own: It is very fruitful; one Strike sown by the Europeans produces 60 or 70: The Corn is trod out by Horses or Oxen. The only Way of improving the Ground, is seasonably setting the Fog (as we call it) on Fire; which will run for many Miles: (there being nothing to stop its Course) and looks with a very dreadful Aspect; as if the whole Country was on Fire. On the Tops of Hills are fine Meadows, that feed abundance of Cattle; which are very cheap: An Ox is bought for one Pound of Tobacco; a Sheep for Half a Pound, and a Lamb for a Quarter. Tho' this People have abundance of Salt; yet their

Wealth lies chiefly in Cattle, which are oft devour'd by Wild Beasts ; to prevent this, they make their Sheep pass oft thro' a smoaky Fire ; the Smell of which terrifies their Enemies : They also keep a great many Dogs, which are very serviceable ; tho' they are the ugliest Creatures in the World.

The Weddings are celebrated thus. The Men of the T. (call'd *Craal*) squat in one Circle, the Women in another, the Groom and Bride in the Centers ; then comes the Priest and pisses a little upon the Man, afterwards on the Woman, &c. till he can p-ss no longer ; and then with a Blessing pronounces them *Man and Wife*. As soon as an Infant is born, they flatten its Nose, and rub it all over with Cow Dung ; which they wash off with the Juice of a certain Herb : When this is dry, they besmear it with Sheeps Fat, &c. upon which they scatter a Powder ; which sticks on like a Crust : This they call *Case-hardening*. If there be a Boy and Girl at a Birth, and the Parents say, they can't keep both ; they are allow'd to bury the Girl alive : Before a Woman sees her Husband after lying in, she daubs herself as the Child was daubed ; and the Man does the like ; the nastier they are, the finer they think themselves. They take one Testicle from every Male, when 8 Years old, to prevent double Births ; and this they call *making a Man of him*. The Boys are under their Mothers till 18, then they are dismissed, and oft abuse them.

When any are by Age entirely usefess, they are shut up in Huts out of T. where they perish with Hunger, When any one lies a dying, the Neighbours scree'n and howl about the House, as if they

the  
Ma  
mo  
Pla  
are  
at  
I  
wh  
tery  
his  
sone  
the  
if th  
Catt  
the  
but  
H  
Con  
tries  
Deg  
calle  
whic  
whic  
Affr  
Hon  
A  
above  
flies.  
Th  
Roo  
drink  
Child  
their  
long.

they were mad; the Dead are buried in their Mantles, in the next Hole: And the T. is removed, for fear least the Ghost should disturb the Places. Their Ts. are all circular; their Houses are made of bending Poles, in 2 Rows, fasten'd at Top, cover'd with Matts and Skins.

Every T. has its *Chief* (like our Constable) who (to try a Person accused of Murder, Adultery, or Theft,) calls out the Men of the T. as his Judges: They squat in a Ring, and the Prisoner in the Center: After the Cause is heard, the *Majority* pronounce him *innocent* or *guilty*; if the former; then the Accuser gives him some Cattle, for the Injury done his Reputation: If the latter; he is instantly knocked on the Head; but his Family sustains no loss.

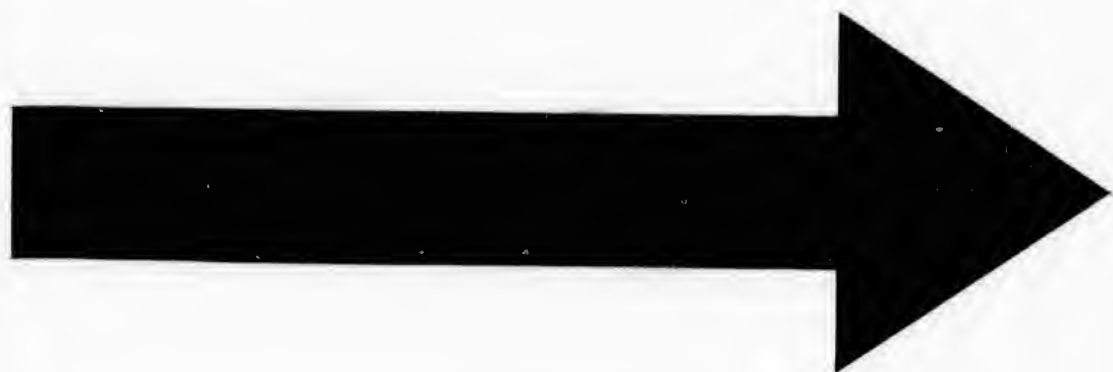
Here is also a *Chief of Chiefs*. (like our High Constable) who with the Chiefs of several Ts. tries all Causes between T. and T. The only Degree of Honour in this Country may be called *Knighthood of the Order of the P—fs*, which is conferr'd for any notable Exploit. That which with us would be esteem'd the greatest Affront, is here looked upon as the highest Honour.

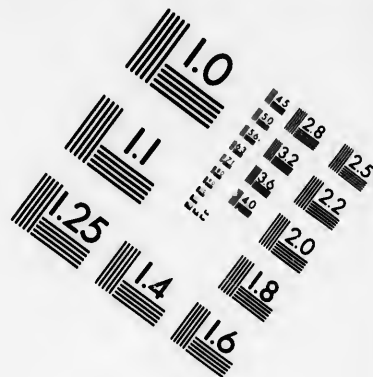
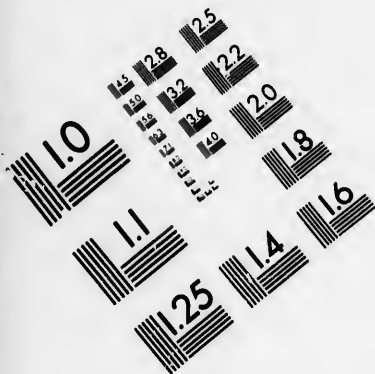
A War in this Part of the World, seldom last above a Day; for if a General falls, his Army flies.

The common Food of the Hottentots is wild Roots, and Cows or Ews Milk: The Women drink only the Ew's: They get the Roots with a Child on their Backs; which they suckle over their Shoulders; for their Breasts are prodigious long.

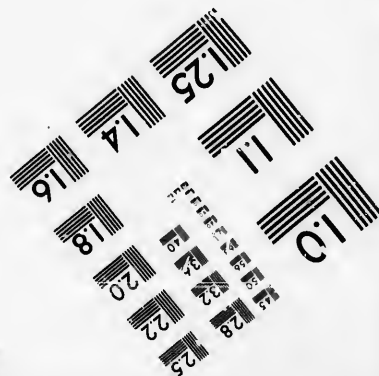
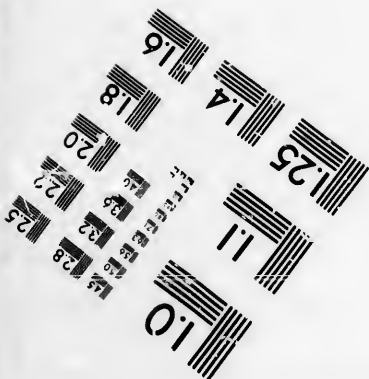
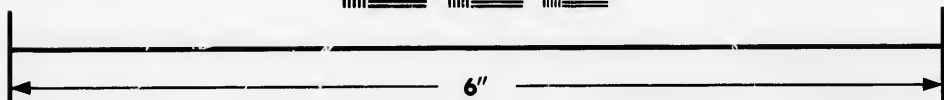
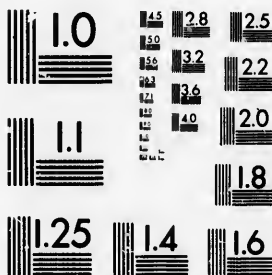
E 5







**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

1.5 2.8 2.5  
1.8 3.2  
2.2  
2.0  
1.8

1.5 1.8  
2.0 2.5  
3.0 3.5  
4.0 4.5

If a Cow will not give her Milk, they hold up her Tail, and blow in her — rse.

They churn in a Bag, made of a Beast's Skin, ( Hair inwards ) by tossing it between two, till the Butter comes; which they never eat, but sell for Grease, to the Europeans: and anoint themselves, and their Cloaths with it. Their Clothes are made of Sheep Skins; they wear one Piece round the Waiste, another makes a Mantle, and a 3d a Cap; which they keep on, till it is worn out.

The Language of this People is exceeding difficult; *Burton* calls it an inarticulate Noise; like the gabbling of Turkeys: They are very ignorant idle, and obstinate. The best Account that can be got from them, of any thing is; that it's *Hottentot Custom*; and away they run with incredible Swift-ness. But they are not so stupid as some have made them; for some have learnt French, Dutch, &c. And they are vastly free and hospitable; under the Conduct of one Man, a Person may travel through the Country, without any Expence.

As to Religion, they own one Supreme Being, the Creator of all Things; yet they do not worship him, but the Dead, the Moon, and a little Insect, ( scarce known any where else ) by hooting, clapping their Hands, leaping Dancing, and Singing; till they are quite out of Breath: Nay so deaf are they to all Reason, that there is but little hope of their Conversion.

I'll conclude my Account of Ethiopia, with observing; that the *Monsoons* blow from S. E. and N. W. That in some Parts of the Torrid Zone, upon the Hills falls so much Snow, as forces the Inhabitants to retire into the Valleys.

Father *Labo* tells us, that in the S. of Africa, there

there is a Kind of Dew, (or Sweat) congealed upon the Trunks of Trees; like Sugar Candid; and on the Leaves, like Pearls; which is what we call *Manna*. He says, that *Coral* is the Stem of a Plant that grows in the Bottom of the Sea: it is at first soft; but by being expos'd to the Air, hardens gradually.

### African ISLANDS.

The chief in the Indian O. and indeed one of the largest in the World, is *Madagascar*; which is about 200 Ms. from Mozambique on the Continent: It lies from 12 to 26 Ds. of S. Lat. from 66 to 76 of Lon. It is 640 Ms. l. and 300 b. Several European Nations, have had Settlements here; but I know of none now subsisting: The S. Parts are best known. The Air is pretty temperate, and the Soil is good. It is divided into 28 Provinces, which are said to be under so many Princes; all subject to one; call'd the *Tschich*. Here is great Plenty of Cattle; some Oxen without Horns: others with Horns, hanging by a Bit of Skin; and Cows that have Bunches on their Backs, 30 and 36 Pound Weight. A Beast is bought for a Trifle; a Bit of Leather, a Brass Ring, &c. Here are also Silk, Cotton, and Rice in the Ear, at all Seasons, and several Sorts of Honey.

In this Country grows a Plant (called *Dourou*) like a Plume of Feathers: the Leaves are 2 Feet b. and 8 or 10 Feet l. These Leaves are us'd for Napkins; and Ropes 250 Yards l are made of the Bark. The Tortoises upon this Coast are very large; 7 or 8 Feet Diameter.

The *Madagascarians* are Part White, and Part Black; they live in wooden Huts, which they

remove at Pleasure: They are a superstitious, deceitful, cruel, and revengeful People: They are said to have no Matrimonial Ceremony; but to take for Husband and Wife their neareſt Relations: Some of them have confuſed Notions of the Creation, Deluge, Jeſus Chriſt, &c. They look upon Crocodiles to be Devils, yet ſwear by, and ſacrifice to them: in ſome Parts, there are no Temples, nor any Appearance of Devotion: in other Parts, they are Mehométans; they Circumciſe, obſerve Friday, &c.

Near to this I. is that of *Joanna*, or *Anjuan*; it is a very fruitful Spot; in which all Things are common, except the *Cocoa Walks*. This I. is govern'd by its own K. The Queen is never ſeen, when ſhe ſpeaks to any Subject, ſhe is cover'd with a Piece of thin Silk. Merchants going to *Surat*, &c. call here, for Refreshment; our E. India Company has a Settlement in the I.

I now paſs by many ſmall Is. about Madagaſcar, and near to the Straits of Babelmandel, (i. e. the Entrance into the Red Sea) to take a little Notice of ſome, that lie in the Atlantick O.

*St. Helen's*, lies in the 16th D. of S. Lat. and 13th of Lon. It is one of the moſt diſtant Is. in the World from any Continent. It is 1200 Ms. from Africa, and about 4,500 from England; It is about 30 Ms. r. but a very healthful Spot. Here is ſuch Plenty of good Water, that it is call'd the *Virgin's-Inn*. This I. belongs to the Engliſh, the E. India Company keeps a Governor in it.

The *Cape Verde* Is. (ſo called becauſe they appeared Green at a Diſtance, when firſt diſcover'd) lie from 353 to 356 Ds. of Lon. From 14 to 17  
of

of N. Lat. About 150<sup>0</sup> Ls from the Continent. There are about 10 of Note; the chief is *St. Yago*. The Air is very hot and unwholesome: Here is such Plenty of Salt, (form'd out of the Sea Water) that 2000 Ships might annually load here: The English carry off vast Quantities: It is bought for a little Powder, Shot, old Cloaths, &c.

The Tortoises here, are several Hundred Weight: They are hunted in the Night with Lanthorns, when found, they are turned on their Backs, which kills them: they lay very large Eggs, (sometimes 150) and hide them in the Sand.

These Is. are subject to the Portugese. *St. Thomas* is about 180 Ms. r. It lies under the Line about 200 Ms. from the Continent. The Air is so intolerable hot here, that the Portugese (to whom it is subject) keep within for several Hours, and dine under Ground. The I. produces so much Sugar, that 3,200,000 Pounds are said to be Yearly exported, of which the K. has the Tenth.

The *Canary Is.* (reckon'd 12) lie about 150 Ms. from Morocco in the 6 first Ds. of Lon. and from 26 to 30 of N. Lat. Here are 2 Harvests in a Year; one in February and the other in May.

The Grand Canary is 90 Ms. r. Thro' one of these Is. (viz. *Teneriff*) the first Meridian runs; from an Hill (called the *Pike*) the Lon. is reckoned Eastward r. the Globe. This is thought to be the highest Mtn. in the World: It may be seen 120 Ms. off. at Sea: It's reckoned 2 Ms. and half high perpendicular: It's 3 Days Journey up to the Top. *Herbert* says, there is

Wood at the Bottom, Snow in the Middle, and Sulpher at the Top; (which is above the Clouds) for there is a dreadful *Vulcano*, which oft throws out Flames, &c.

These Is. belong to the K. of Spain.

The *Azores* ( in Number 9 ) lie in the 39th and 40th Ds. of Lat. and between 344 and 354th of Lon. over against Portugal, at the Distance of 800 Ms. They abound in Corn, Fruits, &c. but the Sea about them is very unconstant and turbulent, for 7 or 8 Months in the Year; we are told that there is not one good Harbour; but only open Bays. St. *Michaels* is the largest *Terceira* the strongest; the Cpl. is *Angra* according to some; but others say *Fanzal*, which contains 6 or 7,000 Houses; and 25,000 Souls. Those Is. are subject to the K. of Portugal.

*Madara* or *Madaras* lies about Midway between Morocco and the Azores, in the 33d D. of Lat. and 3d of Lon. It's about 60 Ms. r. Its chief Product is excellent Wine, of which 20,000 Pipes are annually exported. This I. is likewise subject to the K. of Portugal.

I'll conclude my Account of Africa with an odd and comical Ceremony used by Sailors when under the Line, which they call a *Christning*.

The old Seamen come in Disguise, to a *Fresh Man*, take him up, and place him upon a Stick, that lies cross a great Tub full of Water; then they hold a Bason before him, and a Sword over his Neck; if he throws them something into the Bason, they only make a black Cross in his Forehead, sprinkle him, make him swear to do the like to every Fresh Man, and so dismiss him: But if he will give them nothing, they pull the Stick

St.  
be  
  
E  
4  
La  
Ms  
E.  
tary  
the  
I  
N.  
Span  
So  
Den  
N  
20 t  
b. a  
W. a  
led  
cold,  
Nigh  
are in  
of the  
they  
der G  
their  
On  
with S  
The  
Furs,  
Lut  
Pagani



Stick from under him, pour Water on him, and beat him, till they got something out of him.

**E**UROPE is reckon'd the least, but most populous, and best cultivated of any of the 4 Continents: It lies from 37 to 72 Ds. of N. Lat. from 70 to 84 Ds. of Lon. It is about 2100 Ms. from N. to S. and near twice as much from E. to W. It has the Northern O. on the N. Tary on the E. the Mediterranean on the S. and the Atlantick on the W.

It contains Scandinavia, and Moscovy, in the N. Poland, Germany, and France in the Middle; Spain, Italy, and Turkey, in the S.

*Scandinavia* comprehends Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

*Norway* lies from 57 to 72 Ds. of Lat. from 20 to 48 of Lon. It is about 800 Ms. l. and 240 b. a great Length, but Narrow: It lies on the W. and N. W. of Sweden. The N. Part is call'd *Finmark* or *Lapland*. The Air is extremely cold, and Soil barren. The longest Day and Night in the N. are 2 Months each: These Parts are indeed thinly inhabited, and by the meanest of the People; who are very hardy and ignorant; they have no Houses; but live in Tents, or under Ground, on Fishing, Hunting, and Shooting; their Bread is dried Fish, &c.

On the E. are inaccessible Mtns: always cover'd with Snow.

The *Norwegians* barter for Corn, &c: Fish, Furs, Pitch, Deals, &c.

*Lutheranism* is established in this Country, but Paganism rather prevails in the Northern Parts.

*Norway*

*Norway* is subject to the K. of Denmark, who keeps a Viceroy at *Bergen*, which is the Cpl.

*Sweden* has *Norway* on the W. and N. the *Sound* and *Baltick* on the S. and *Moscovy* on the E. It lies from 56 to 69 Ds. of Lat. 32 and 55 of Lon. It is called 800 Ms. l. and 780 b. But in the last Reign, several fine Provinces (all S. of the *Baltick*) were quite lost and dismember'd. The late *Czar* of *Moscovy* conquering one Part; and the late K. *George* buying another.

The Air is mighty cold, in the N. The Soil is tolerably fertile.

The *Atlas* says, that Winter here lasts 9 Months, that there is neither Spring, nor Autumn; that Summer comes all on a sudden, the Heat of which is so great, that it sometimes sets Woods on Fire. That when the Ice of any Lake, &c. breaks, the Cleft runs quite a cross with a prodigious Noise. That on barren Ground they fire Trees, &c. spread the Ashes, and sow their Seed therein, without any more Pains. That there are but 6 Weeks between Seed Time and Harvest.

M. *Mauvertuis* tells us, that in *Finland* and *Lapland*, he was wretchedly tormented with great Flies, with green Heads; which drew Blood wherever they fixed; as soon as a Dish of Meat came to Table it was covered over with them, and a great Part of it devoured. He says, that in some of the Woods, there are near as many Trees fall'n, as standing; the Soil not being able any longer to nourish them, nor deep enough for them to take firm Root; a small blast of Wind blows them down.

The Cold in *Lapland*, is so extreme, that when any one drinks a Dram of Brandy, (the only

ly  
Lip  
He  
ope  
Va  
wh  
is  
Col  
Cor  
Blo  
vari  
ther  
in t  
Tha  
conf  
eith  
In  
Corr  
upon  
at a  
H  
Wolv  
T  
Mast  
Loaa  
T  
Thei  
confi  
whic  
fidera  
Bridg  
many  
Harb  
to con  
Gaze

by Liquor that keeps liquid) his Tongue and Lips freeze to the Glass, and come away bloody. He tells us, that if the Door of a warm Room be open'd, the external Air instantly converts the Vapour in it, into Snow; and whirls it round in white Vortexes. He adds, but while the Earth is cover'd with Snow and Ice, Fires of various Colours light up in the Sky; and the whole Constellation of *Orion* is sometimes as red as Blood. He says that in *April* the Thermometer varies 22 Divisions in less than a Day; say that there is in 12 Hours, all the Variety that's felt in the temperate Zone, thro' the whole Year. That in *May*, when the Sun never sets, it for a considerable Time, makes no Impression upon either the Ice or the Snow.

In the N. they grind Birch Bark with a little Corn, to make Bread of. In Winter, they travel upon the Snow, in Sledges, drawn by Rain Deer, at a prodigious Rate.

Here are a great many wild Beasts, especially Wolves: The tame Cattle are but small.

The Commodities are Copper, Iron, Tar, Mass, &c. and in some of their Mines are found *Loadstones*.

The *Sweeds* are a strong and martial People. Their Government now, is a *limited Monarchy*; consisting of the K. and States of the Realm; which meet at *Stockholm*. This is the Cpl; it's a considerable C. built on 6 Is. join'd together by wooden Bridges; It makes a grand Appearance, having many stately Pallaces cover'd with Copper. The Harbour (says *Hubner*) is large, but very dangerous to come at; on account of Rocks, &c. but *Eachards* Gazetteer calls it a safe Port. The Annual Revenue

venue of this Km. is call'd 1,000,000 l.

*Lutheranism* is established; but *Russians* and *Papists* enjoy their Liberty

*Denmark* has the *German O.* on the N. and W. the *Baltick* on the E. and *Holstein* on the S.

It lies from 44 to 48 Ds. of Lat. 27 to 32 of Lon. It's 180 Ms. l. and 150 b.

The Air is gross and foggy: Here also are only Summer and Winter: the Extremity of Cold, (much exceeding that in England) succeeds that of Heat.

This Km is divided into 3 Parts, viz. the Peninsula of *Jutland*, and the Is. of *Funen*, and *Zeeland*; which lie in the Mouth of the *Baltick*; and make 3 Passages between Sweden and *Jutland*, viz. the *Sound*, (N. E. of both the Is.) the great *Beltr*, (between 'em) and the little *Beltr*, (S. W. of both.)

*Jutland* is 180 Ms. l. and 90 b. The S. Part is called *Sleswick*; it belongs partly to the K. of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holstein*: There are in the N. 950 Pars. and in the S. 280. The Cpls. are *Albourg* and *Wiburg*.

*Zeeland* is almost round. It's 58 Ms. l. 52 b. and 180 round. The Cpl. is *Copenhagen*, a strong C. and one of the best Ports in the World: It's reckoned to be about as big as *Bristol*: it has 340 Pars. and 7 or 8,000 Houfs. It stands upon the *Sound*; which is about 2 Ms. over; (much narrower than either of the Passages.)

Thro' this Strait, (as we are told) 300 English, and 1,000 Dutch Ships pass yearly; and every one pays a Duty more or less: A Ship of 200 Tuns, has paid from 2 l. 14 s. to 116 l. Some Years this Duty has risen to 240,000 l. and others but

to

to  
nu  
Gl  
bet  
Cp  
a R  
18  
T  
He  
fit  
mer  
is A  
Pea  
T  
mon  
(for  
nor  
450  
M  
grea  
Swee  
It  
of L  
large  
Czar  
Swee  
Asia  
the H  
Th  
Parts  
Tarra  
Th  
gious

to 70,000l. The K. of Denmark's whole Révé-  
nue is call'd but 639,250l. per Annum.

In this C. is to be seen the famous *Ticho Brabe's*  
Globe, which is 6 Feet Diameter.

The I. of *Funen* is 48 Ms. l. and 40 b. Its the  
best Part of Denmark : Here are 348 Pars. The  
Cpl. is *Odensee*. The Coins in this Country are  
a Rixdollar, 4 s. 6 d. a Ducate 9 s. a Rose Noble  
18 s. and a double Rose Noble 1 l. 16 s. 6 d.

The K. of Denmark is pretty strong at Sea:  
He has often 36 Ships at Copenhagen; and can  
fit out 15 in a few Days : He keeps 3,000 Sea-  
men, in constant Pay, at Copenhagen. His Km.  
is *Hereditary*; he's an absolute Monarch; and the  
Peasants are wretched Slaves.

The establish'd Religion is *Lutheranism*. A-  
mongst the Clergy, there are 10 Superintendents,  
(sort of Bishops) but they have neither Courts,  
nor Temporalities : The best Benefice is about  
450 l. per Annum.

*Moscovy* or *Russia* has the frozen O. on the N.  
great Tartary on the E. Turkey on the S. and  
Sweden and Poland on the W.

It lies from 46 to 70 Ds. of Lat. from 35 to 65  
of Lon. It's about 2000 M. l. and 1600 b. much  
larger than formerly, by the Conquests the late  
Czar and present Czarina have made from the  
Sweedes, Turks and Persians : Besides what lies in  
Asia; it extends the full length of Europe (on  
the E. side) to the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas.

The *Atlas* divides this vast Empire into 4 great  
Parts, viz. W. *Moscovy*, E. *Moscovy*, *Moscovian*  
*Tartary*, and *Moscovite Lapland*.

The Air and Soil must be various, in so prodi-  
gious a Country. In *Lapland* the former is very  
cold,

cold, and the latter very barren: Here are Frost and Snow for 9 Months together. The *Laplanners* wear a sort of Sandal or Clog; made of Bark, near 5 Foot l. as long behind the Heel, as before the Toe: In these, they walk upon the Snow.

Between the N. Party of Moscovy and Nova Zembla, is the Strait of *Weygate*; where the Sea is sometimes frozen up for 2 or 3 Years together. The Cpl. of the N. is *Arch Angel* (in the *White Sea*) formerly a considerable Port; but it's now very inconsiderable.

*Moscow* was the Cpl. of the Empire; it has been twice as big as it now is. In the fatal Year 1611, 41,000 Houses were burnt down; and 200,000 Moscovites were slain by the Poles. Tho' its now call'd 16 Ms. r. and said to contain 700,000 Souls. There are in it 2,000 Churches and Chapels; in one of which hangs a Bell, thought to be the largest in the Universe: It weighs 15 Tun; is 19 Feet high; 18 Diameter, and 2 thick: Whenever it is toll'd, there are 24 Men below, and several above. But this C. is now not near so populous as formerly: It has been greatly declining since the late Czar forsook it; for the Sake of *Petersbourg*; which he rais'd from a little Fishing T. to a Royal C. and famous Port; and it is every Year encreasing. Here the Court now constantly resides. This new C. stands at the Bottom of the Gulph of *Finland*, in the 60th D. of Lat. and 40th of Lon.

The Commodities of this Country are Wax, Honey, Tallow, Hemp, &c.

The Moscovite *Tartars* are a very ignorant, rude, and nasty People; they'll ride upon their  
Flesh

Fle  
oth  
but  
Ca  
&c.  
Air  
lazy  
pro  
Dis  
the  
poli  
T  
the  
near  
Casp  
T  
A R  
T  
The  
Disp  
on a  
or g  
Grea  
A Pr  
T  
by th  
Ts. 8  
Rubl  
Hors  
Men  
He  
ter hi  
fers a  
ries  
Dutch

Flesh all day, and eat it at Night, without any other Cooking. They have no fixt Habitations, but rove about at large, with their Families and Cattle. They live in Tents, made of Reeds, &c. their Children at 8 Years old, lie in the open Air. Indeed all the Moscovites are naturally rude, lazy, and stupid; but they are lately much improved various Ways; particularly in military Discipline by Scotch and German Officers: And the Court of *Petersbourg* is now gay, grand, and polite.

The most considerable Rs. in this Country, are the *Don* (or *Tanais*) and *Volga*; the latter runs near 3,000 Me. and then empties itself into the Caspian Sea by 5 or 6 Mouths.

The Moscovites count their Money by Rubles:

A Ruble is 13s. 4d.

The Government here is *Despotick Monarchy*: The Estates and Lives of the Subjects are at the Disposal of the Prince; whose Will is looked upon as the Will of Heaven. His Title is the *Czar*, or great Duke; tho' the late Czar Peter the Great, assum'd the Stile and Title of *Emperor*. A Princess is called *Czarina*.

The Czar's Family (reckon'd 1,000) is supply'd by the Produce of *Crown Lands* i. e. certain Cs. Ts. &c.) and the Surplus has amounted to 23,000 Rubles per Ann. His Life Guards are 5,000 Horse and 16,000 Foot; and he has 100,000 Men in his Garrisons.

He never marries a Foreigner; nor will he suffer his Subjects to travel: His Sisters and Daughters are his Slaves; they are shut up in Monasteries: None of his Relations dine with him: His Dutcheß is never seen by the Courtiers; if she is  
sick

sick, before the Doctor enters the Room, it is darkened; and he feels her Pulse, thro' a Veil of Silk. All Women are treated very ill here; no Man will bow to a Lady: At Service Time they stand in the Porch, &c. as unclean: They bathe naked with the Men. At least these were Customs amongst the Moscovites, tho' it's highly probable, that many of them are now laid aside.

The Czar defrays the Expences of all Ambassadors while in his Dominions.

As to Religion, the Moscovites call themselves the *pure Greek Church*; but many are little better than Pagans; tho' several Attempts have been made to reform them, some of which have prov'd successful.

The Patriarch of Moscow was their Pope; but the late Czar abolish'd his Authority: The Bishops have the Tithes, and the Parsons only what we call *Surplice Fees*. Here are Swarms of *lax Monks*. This People are nearer to the Protestants than to the Papists: When the late Czar was at *Paris*, in 1717, a Proposal was in vain made him, for uniting the Romish and the Russian Churches. They are indeed Papists in some Things, but deny many of their Absurdities: They have many Crosses and Images, especially of Saints; every Family has the Image of its *Tutelar Saint* in some part of the House, before which they stand, and say some Prayers. If any is excommunicated, so is his Image.

They baptize by plunging 3 Times in Water and dedicating the Child to some Saint (*St. Nicolas* is the chief). They give the Sacrament in both Kinds, but mix the Elements, and eat them with Spoons: They go 3 Times a Day to Church; but

bu  
the  
hav  
a D  
Au  
lor  
sho  
Aft  
he v  
give  
defi  
fist  
thric  
T  
his I  
St. P  
In  
there  
but a  
lizing  
rie. a  
their  
aside.  
Po  
56 of  
Germ  
Mosco  
It's  
are ca  
The  
various  
The  
Deals,  
The  
The Pe



but have no preaching; instead of that they read the Bible, and St. *Chrystom's* Homilies. They have a mighty Veneration for their Churches; if a Dog enters into one, they think it defil'd. Our Author (a German Ambassador) says his Landlord took all Images out of his Rooms, lest they should be angry, for being lodg'd with Pagans. After the Czar has saluted a Popish Ambassador, he washes his Hands. Nay a *Curate* would not give his Excellency his Hand, for fear of being defil'd. When a Moscovite enters a Room; he first looks about for the Image, to which he bows thrice, and then salutes the Company.

The Priests absolve the dying, and put between his Fingers a Certificate, that he may shew it to St. Peter, at the Gates of Paradise.

In the Northern Parts, especially in *Siberia*; there are many gross Idolators, and even Pagans; but as the late Czar (who did Wonders in civilizing and reforming his Subjects) sent Missionaries amongst the *Ostiocks*, &c. so we will hope that their superstitious Customs will by Degrees be laid aside.

*Poland* lies from 56 to 53 Ds. of Lat. 46 to 56 of Lon. about 700 Ms. l. and 600 b. It has Germany on the W. the Baltick, &c. on the N. Moscovy on the E. and Hungary on the S.

It's divided into 22 Provinces, most of which, are called *Palatinates*.

The Air in the N. is very cold. The Soil is various.

The Commodities are Hemp, Flax, Iron, Deals, &c.

The *Poles* are lusty and strong Body'd Men. The Peasants are born Slaves, and inur'd to Bondage.

dage. In some Parts they can have no Lands, all is their Lords.

The Nobility are very powerful, and tyrannical; the Lives of their Tenants are in their Hands, and they use their Wives and Daughters, at Pleasure. Some have 30 Ls. together, and the Sovereignty of many Cs. *Lubomirski* had 4000 Cs. Ts. &c. and a Guard of 4 or 5000 of his Vassals. The Product of their Lands is exempt from all Duties, when exported.

*Cracow* (where the Ks. are crown'd and interr'd) is the largest and best C. in the Km. Yet *Warsaw* is the Cpl. which is a great, fine, and populous C. surrounded with 2 Walls and a Ditch. In a neighbouring Field the Ks. of Poland are chosen (for the Km. is elective) where the Lords, &c. have their Tents, and are encamped.

The K. must be a Papist, and he must not be a Native.

The Government here may be called an *Aristocracy*. The Crown General has so much of the Military Power; the *Primate* (who is the Pope's Legate) of the Ecclesiastical; and the Diet of the Civil; that they leave the K. but very little Power: Without the Diet he can neither make Peace nor War, nor do any thing of thing of Importance, that is of a Publick Nature.

The *Atlas* calls his Revenue but 150,000l.

The Diet consists of the K. Senate, and Deputies, (called *Nuncios*;) There are 17 Ecclesiasticks and 128 Lay Lords, (which make the Upper House) and 248 Deputies; (which make the Lower House:) These must all to a Man agree: One Negative breaks up the general, and petty Diets; which oft occasions wretched Tumults

mu  
fix  
the  
on  
La  
the  
use  
T  
169  
the  
was  
Swe  
the  
mily  
mar  
guft  
as h  
with  
try;  
Czar  
wher  
and  
ed le  
The  
him,  
&c.  
Italy.  
at las  
ving  
excha  
2 Sici  
In  
shopr  
most  
is the

mults and Confusion. The Diet sits not above six Weeks upon any Occasion, for in that Time, they have spent all they brought with them, upon their pompous Equipages and Retinues.

The Poles are biggotted Papists, tho' by the Laws of the Land all Religions are tolerated, yet the Protestants (especially at *Thorn*) have been ill used, and some barbarously put to Death.

The late K. turn'd Papist, for the Crown; in 1696. But 1704, he was oblig'd to resign all but the Title, to *Stanislaus* Palatine of *Posen*; who was set up, by Charles the 12th (the late K. of Sweden) but upon that K's Misfortunes; he lost the Km. and his Palatinate too, fled with his Family into France, where the French Monarch marry'd his Daughter. Upon his Retreat, Augustus return'd, and dy'd K. of Poland: As soon as he was dead, the K. of France sent Stanislaus with long Bags of Money, into his native Country; but (Augustus II. being supported by the Czarina) he was soon forced to flee to *Dantzick*; where he was closely besieged by the Moscovites and Poles; and from whence he narrowly escaped leaving his Rival in Possession of the Throne. The French K. with a Pretence of supporting him, attacked the Empire and with the Spaniards, &c. drove the Germans both out of Sicily and Italy. But this War was soon over, and Stanislaus at last got the Dutchy of *Lorain*; the Duke having in Lieu of it, *Tuscany*; and Don Carlos in exchange for that *Naples* and *Sicily*: Called the 2 Sicilies.

In Poland there are 3 Archbishopsricks; 14 Bishopsricks, and 4 Universities; and a School in almost every Village. The chief Study of the Poles is the Latin Tongue.

In

In the N. of Poland lies the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*; it was about 400 Years ago annexed to the Crown of Poland. It's 660 Ms. l. and 360 b. It's divided into ten Palatinates. *Grodno* is the Cpl. where the Diet us'd to meet every third Year: Some of the Inhabitants are yet Pagans, and worship Serpents; &c.

In the N. of this is the Sovereign Dutchy of *Courland*, 200 Ms. l. and 60 b. The Cpl. is *Mittaw*.

The Courlanders are subject to their own Duke, who (tho' he receives the Investiture of it from the K. of Poland, and is called a Vassal of the Crown) calls his Diet, and enjoys all the Ensigns of Sovereignty.

The Courlanders are generally Lutherans.

*Germany* lies from 45 to 55 Ds. of Lat. from 23 to 38 of Lon. It is 900 Ms. l. and 600 b. It has Denmark and the Baltick on the N. Poland, &c. on the E. the Territory of Venice, &c. on the S. France, &c. on the W. Gordon says that this great Body contains above 300 different Sovereignities. Tho' all or most of them own the Emperor, as supreme Head of the Empire.

Germany is divided into 10 Circles; each of which (except that of *Belgium* or *Burgundy*) has a Vote at the Diet; which consists of the Emperor, Electors, the Ecclesiastical and Secular Princes, and the Free Cs.

*Belgium* comprehends the 17 United Provinces. Divided into *Holland*, and *Flanders*, or the *Neatherlands*.

*Holland* contains 7 Provinces; viz. Holland, (properly so called) Zealand, Utrecht, and Guelderland, towards the S. Over-Iffel, Friesland, and

and C  
two la  
mo?  
Braba  
Ho  
for th  
other:  
the A  
tent, l  
pared  
Holl  
The C  
Groun  
trading  
It wa  
Houses  
and it  
with str  
round.  
Ten  
and pop  
Months.  
And  
the neat  
8 Gates,  
ges: It's  
have bee  
S. W. fr  
only a  
World li  
pulous;  
Here the  
no Vote.  
Ms.) is 2  
It is also f

and Groningen towards the N. The three first and two last are Maritime Provinces; the three Middlemo<sup>t</sup>, with the Towns conquer'd in Flanders and Brabant, are their Frontiers.

Holland is a Confederacy of these 7 Provinces, for their mutual Defence; independent on each other: The Soil tho' wet and fenny is good, but the Air bad. The whole Country is of small Extent, but crowded with People, so that it is compared to a Bee-Hive.

*Holland* (proper) is about 80 Ms. l. and 40 b. The Cpl. is *Amsterdam*, (which stands in moorish Ground, upon Piles, &c.) one of the richest finest trading Cs. in all the World.

It was reckon'd 80 Years ago, to have 54,000 Houses; (*Paris* was then said to have but 46,000) and it's vastly encreas'd since: It is fortify'd with strong Walls, Gates, and a broad Ditch all round.

Ten Ms. W. of this is *Harlem*; a large, strong, and populous C. It sustain'd a furious Siege for 10 Months.

And 14 Ms. S. W. of this is *Leyden*; one of the neatest and pleasantest Cs. in Europe: It has 8 Gates, 180 Streets, 24 Channels, and 95 Bridges: It's a famous University; at which there have been 2,000 Students at a Time. Eight Ms. S. W. from this is the *Hague*; which indeed is only a Village, but there is scarce one in the World like it: It's very large, pleasant, and populous; It's surrounded with a broad Ditch: Here the *States General* always meet; tho' it has no Vote. S. E. from this (at the Distance of 6 Ms.) is *Delph*, a stately C. about 2 Ms. round. It is also fortified with Walls and a Ditch: It has

several Currents of Water, running thro' it, as many Cs. here have. And 8 Ms. from hence N. E. is *Rotterdam*; next to Amsterdam for Trade. Here Erasmus was born. 9 Ms. S. E. is *Dert*; another large, strong, and populous C. The famous *Synod* that condemn'd the Arminians sat here.

To this Province belongs the *Texel*, an I. about 6 Ms. l. and 5 b.

The Province of Holland is almost as considerable as all the other six: It raises near one half of all publick Sums. It sends 19 Deputies, 1 for the Nobles; and 18 for so many Cs. Altho' each may send as many as they will, yet they have only one Voice: The Expences of all the Deputies are defray'd by the Publick.

The Province of *Zealand* is but 30 Ms. l. and 17 b. The Cpl. is *Middleburg*, a great, rich, and trading C. 5 Ms. S. is *Flushing*, which is well built and fortify'd. This Province is divided into 2 Counties, and each has its States: Here are 12 Cs. that send Deputies.

The Provinces of *Utrecht* is 30 Ms. l. and 25 b. It lies S. on the *Zeyder* Sea; the Ground here is higher, and the Air better, than in any other Part of Holland: The Cpl. is *Utrecht*; a great and fair C. and flourishing University: It sends 6 Deputies.

The Province of *Guelderland* with the County of *Zutphen* is 50 Ms. l. and 40 b. The Air and Soil are good here; vast Herds of Cattle are fed in this Province. It contains 5 Counties, 16 Cs. 230 Villages, and 6 Forts. The Cpl. is *Nemmegen*, a considerable C. 22 Ms. N. E. is *Zurphen*, a large,

a lar  
Holl  
Th  
b. I  
Th  
b. T  
C. an  
Th  
Th  
b. It  
*ningen*  
versity  
is 55  
Here  
*Flande*  
Frontie  
*Sluys*  
contain  
and imp  
Near to  
50 Yar  
Banks o  
out the  
Thoufan  
support  
in any  
Men.  
The  
War, wi  
nor can t  
the Consl  
each C. h  
The Du  
and do w  
they can;

a large, populous, and one of the strongest Cs. in Holland.

The Province of *Over-Iffel* is 60 Ms. l. and 40 b. It sends 3 Deputies. *Deventer* is the Cpl.

The Province of *Friesland* is 40 Ms. l. and 25 b. The Cpl. is *Franeker*: It's a small, but strong

C. and University. This Province sends ten Deputies.

The Province of *Groningen* is 46 M. l. and 24 b. It sends only 2 Deputies (the Cpl. is *Groningen*, a great and impregnable C. and an University.)

*Dutch Brabant* lies S. of Holland: It is 55 Ms. l. and 31 b. The Cpl. is *Breda*. Here are several other considerable Ts. *Dutch Flanders* lies S. of Zealand; and is a very good Frontier: It is 31 Ms. l. and 13 b. Here is *Sluys* and 12 more strong C. *Dutch Limburg* contains 3 Counties: On the Borders is that great and impregnable C. of *Maestriecht*, 4 Ms. round. Near to it is a Stone Quarry, (in an Hill) under 50 Yards of Rock and Earth level with the Banks of a fine R. The whole Hill (by getting out the Stone) is almost undermined: There are Thousands of square Pillars, 20 Foot high, to support the Weight above. It is a safe Retreat in any Danger, and big enough to hold 40,000 Men.

The *States General* cannot make Peace or War, without the Consent of every Province, nor can the Provincial States determine, without the Consent of every C. But in criminal Cases, each C. has a Power within its self.

The Dutch are very jealous of their Liberties, and do without a *Stadtholder* as long as ever they can; for his Power is very great: He commands

mands the Army and Fleet, disposes of all military Posts; and is supported with large Pensions; Revenue of Lands, &c.

Officers Pay here is but small; a Vice Admiral has 500 l. and the Pensioner (as we are told) but 200 l. per Annum.

A Spirit of wonderful Diligence and Industry inspires the Body of this People: Their Genius lies principally to Navigation, and Merchandize: They are said to have more Shipping, then all Europe.

The Capital Stock of their E. India Company (raised by 6 Ts. at first) was 6,459,840 Florins (i. e. 1,076,640 l.) and is now 5,000,000 l. N. B. A Florin is 3 s. 4 d.

This Company has 160 Ships at Sea, and 15,000 Men in the Indies: It can raise 30,000 Men, and fit out 50 Men of War.

It is reckoned, that 12 or 13,000 are employ'd in manufacturing the Silk, they import from Persia.

Taxes here are many, and very heavy; some Dishes of Meat pay 25 or 30. A Bed costs 10 d. or 1 s. per Night, Houses are very dear; and Land sells at 40 Years Purchase.

Sir William Temple calls the publick Revenue but 189,000 l.

The Dutch Army in a Time of Peace, is 26,000 tho' they can raise 120,000. They employ 30 or 40 Men of War in Convoys, and, in *Oliver Cromwell's* Time, they had 150 Ships of War.

Their Commodities are Butter and Cheese; of which, they export annually to the amount of 180,000 l.

Only



Only the Quality may kill Hares and Rabbits here; tho' there is great Plenty of both in the Country.

Holland is very level and full of Rs. and artificial Canals, (between T. and T.) about 7 Ells deep, and 17 b.; on each Side of which, there is oft a Row of Trees.

All Religions are fully tolerated in Holland; that generally profess'd, is *Calvinism*. But there are no Arch-Bishops, or Bishops, with pompous Titles, or vast Revenues, in this Country; nor indeed in any other *Protestant* Nations; except England and Ireland.

*Flanders* has Holland on the N. Germany on the E. France on the S. and the German () on the W. Gordon calls it 240 Ms. l. and 180 b. The Air is healthful, and Soil very fertile.

The chief Ts. are *Ghent*, (6 Ms. round within, and 10 without the Walls.) It has 7 Churches, and 55 Monasteries. *Bruges*, *Brussels*, *Ostend*, &c. some of which are now declining.

Near to *St. Omers* there are several floating Is. moved with Ropes; tyed to strong Poles, fixt fast in the Ground: Many of them are inhabited: In one there is a Church and a Monastery.

These are subject to the Emperor, whose Governour or Viceroy resides at *Brussels*.

The hellish Court of *Inquisition*, has driven all Protestants hence.

There are in Germany 9 other Circles, viz. 1. that of the *Lower Rhine*; 2. that of the *Upper Rhine*; 3. that of *Franconia*; 4. and 5. those of *Lower* and *Upper Saxony*; 6. that of *Bavaria*; 7. that of *Sveabia*; 8. that of *Westphalia*; and 9. that of *Austria*. In each of these

are diverse Princes, some of whom have Territories in several Circles.

The first Rank of German Princes is that of *Electors*; which are the 9 that follow: 1. the Elector and K. of *Bohemia*, (now Emperor.) 2. the Elector of *Brandenburg*, (K. of Prussia.) 3. the Elector of *Brunswick*, (K. of Great Britain.) 4. the Elector of *Saxony*, (K. of Poland.) 5. the Elector and Duke of *Bavaria*. 6. the Elector *Palatine of the Rhine*. 7, 8, and 9. the Electors and Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Cologn*, and *Triers*, or *Treves*.

The Major Part of these chuse the Emperor; (as they do the K. of the Romans, presumptive Heir to the Empire) and pretend to a Power of dethroning him: and notwithstanding the formal Acknowledgments they make to him, they enjoy and exercise every Branch of Sovereign Power within their own Dominions.

We shall say something of the just mentioned Circles, and

First of *Austria*; which may be consider'd as taking in the S. Parts of the Empire, belonging mostly to the Emperor.

In this lie the Country of *Tirol*, (*Insruck* the Cpl. and Bishoprick of *Trent*, (Trent the Cpl.) and E. of these the Arch Dukedom of *Austria*. 170 Ms. l. and 70 b. The Cpl. of which is *Vienna*; the Imperial Residence. It is a great and strong C upon the *Danube*; in which are several Curiosities, particularly, a Steeple, 160 Yards high. E. of this are *Hungary* (which is partly subject to the Emperor, and partly to the Turks; the Cpl. is *Buda*) *Transilvania*, and *Moravia*. N. of *Austria* is the Km. of *Bohemia*,

160 Ms. l. and 150 b. (*Prague* the Cpl. 2 Ms. r. 50,000 Jews are reckon'd to be in' this C.) N. E. of this is the Dukedom of *Silesia*, 235 Ms. l. and 70 b. (*Breslaw* the Cpl.) both these belong chiefly to the Emperor; and in both there are a great many Protestants, who have oft suffer'd Persecution, on the Account of their Religion.

The Emperor has also Dominions in the Circle of *Swabia*, and several Cs. elsewhere; as *Ratisbon* in *Bavaria*; a rich and pleasant C where the Diet of the Empire meets; to which the Princes send their Deputies: From these we are told the Emperor may maintain an Army of 80 or 90,000 Men.

N. of Bohemia is the Circle of Upper Saxony; In the S. Parts of this, lies the Territories of the Elector of Saxony, which are very considerable. The Revenue is call'd 400,000 l. per Ann. The Cpl. is *Dresden*: Here are likewise many petty Sovereignities.

The N. of this Circle lies to the Baltick; it belongs mostly to the K. of *Prussia*, who has 1. *Brandenburg*, 190 Ms. l. and 90 b. (*Berlin* the Cpl.) 2. (N. of this) *Pomerania*, 150 Ms. l. and 50 b. the Cpl. of which is *Stetin*, and E. of this a great Part of *Prussia*; (*Koningsburg* the Cpl.) which lies upon the Gulf of *Dantzick*; and several other Principalities; of which, he generally keeps a great standing Army, of 50 or 60,000 Men.

W. of Brandenburg is the Circle of *Lower Saxony*. In the S. of which, lie the Dominions of the K. of Great Britain; viz. the Dukedoms of *Magdenburg*, *Zell*, *Brunswick*, *Hannover*, and *Lunenburg*.

*Lunenbourg*, and *N. W. Ferden*, *Bremen*, &c. So that his late Majesty was a very considerable and powerful Prince, before his Accession to the British Throne; for (as we are told) the Annual Revenue of the *Electorate* was long since 300,000 l. beside *Bremen* and *Ferden*; which cost him 500,000 l. and several other Acquisitions.

In the N. Part. of this Circle lie 1. the Sovereign Dutchy of *Holstein* (*Lubeck* the Cpl. in which is *Hamburg*, a great Port one of the richest, most populous, and trading Cs. in all the Empire, and 2. E. of this (by the *Baltick*) the Dukedom of *Mecklenberg*, the Cpl. of which is *Restock*.

N. B. The Protestant Religion prevails in the Northern Parts of Germany: The 4 last named Princes, are all of that Religion.

W. of this Circle is that of *Westphalia*; which is very large, but divided amongst abundance of Princes, viz. the K. of *Prussia*; the Electors of *Cologne*, *Palatine*, &c. Some of the Districts here are very small, viz. about 40 Ms. l. and 28 b.

S. of this Circle, is that of the lower Rhine; the Cpl. of which *Heidelberg*; in which was a famous Library; but (to the great Loss of the Protestant World) it was convey'd to the *Vatican*; after the Defeat of the Elector *Palatine*, Brother in Law to *Charles I.* of England: But tho' *Heidelberg* be the Cpl. yet *Manheim* is the usual Residence of the Elector; between whom, and the Ecclesiastical Electors, this Circle is chiefly divided.

To this joins the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; divided into N. and S.

The

The Cpl. of the N. is *Cassel*. Here lie the Territories of the Prince of Langrave of *Hesse*, and of the Prince of *Waldeck*.

The Cpl. of the S. is *Francfort*, a very large and strong C. in this Circle there are many Protestants, both Lutherans, and Calvinists.

N. W. of these Circles is that of *Franconia*, which is likewise subject to many Princes & Bishops, Marquesses, &c. the Cpl. is *Nuremberg*, one of the finest and richest in all the Empire.

S. of this is the Circle of *Swabia*; a great Part of which belongs to the Duke of *Wirtenburg*, and Marquiss of *Baden*: What belongs to the former, is a very fruitful, and populous Country: *Stugart* is the Cpl. In the E. of this Circle is the Bishoprick of *Augsburg*, where the People are mostly Lutherans.

And on the W. is *Alsace*, of which the Cpl. is *Straßburg*; now subject to the French.

And S. E. of this is the Circle of *Bavaria*; (*Munich* the Cpl.) which belongs chiefly to its own Duke.

But in the S. E. there is the Sovereign Bishoprick of *Salzburg*; the Cpl. of which is *Salzburg*; from whence, many thousands of Protestants, have been lately banish'd, on account of their Religion.

There are in the Empire several Universities, Schools, &c. as particularly at *Hall*; in Upper Saxony; one of the most famous in Europe, founded by Dr. *Herman Frank*: It took its Rise, from a few Mites, thrown into his Alms Box, placed at his Study Door: It was after a Time, encouraged, and supported by the Bounty of great Men.

far and near. Here 500 Orphans are taken care of, subsisted, and instructed. The German School has 1600 Scholars, in 32 Classes; under 8 Tutors: The Latin, &c. has 26 Tutors; and 300 Scholars.

The *Frederician* University (so called from the K. of Prussia its Patron) is one of the most flourishing in the World: It had some time since above 3000 Students, from various Parts of Europe.

I will conclude my Account of Germany, with observing, that by the Laws of the Empire, the Papists, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists, (or Reformed) all freely enjoy their own Principles, and worship God in their own Way; but the 2 last, have oft been persecuted by the first.

The Lutherans are nearer to the Papists than the Calvinists, as to the Lord's Supper; for they hold, *That the Body and blood of Christ are really present, and exhibited to the Communicants in that Ordinance.*

*Switzerland* has France on the W. Italy on the S. Tyrol on the E. and Germany on the N. It (with the Territories of its Allies) lies from 46 to 48 Ds. of Lat. and from 25 to 29 of Lon. It is 240 Ms. l. and 120 b. It is full of great Mountains (call'd the *Alps*;) many of which, are constantly cover'd with Snow: These Mountains divide Germany and France, from Italy.

*Bleau* says, that it is Winter on the Top, Spring below, and Harvest in the Vallies. Here are many fine Springs, and a Well that ebbs and flows every Day; and several Cataracts; one at *Schaffhausen*, where the Rhine falls at once 25 Yards from a Rock, like one of our *Wares*.

This

Ca  
we  
th  
  
Na  
Ca  
  
Zur  
Ber  
Bas  
Sch  
Gla  
App  
Urs  
Swi  
Luc  
Und  
Zug  
Frib  
Solo  
T  
from  
Ms.  
of t  
Ever  
oned  
Th  
Recr  
and r  
hired  
faith

This Country is divided into 13 Provinces, (term'd *Cantons*) which are so many independent Commonwealths or Republicks; all in a Confederacy for their mutual Defence.

The Names and Extent of each of the 13 are as follow.

Names of Cantons	Ms. l.	Ms. b.	
Zurick.	35	35	These 4 are Calvinists; and said to be thrice as big as the 7 Popish; Bern has rais'd 40, and can raise 100,000 Men,
Bern.	115	60	
Basil.	18	21	
Schaffhausen.	20	12	
Glaris.	20	20	These 2 are mostly Protestant.
Appenzel.	18	18	
Uri.	10	10	These 7 are all Popish.
Switz.	28	36	
Lucern.	48	32	
Underwald.	28	20	
Zug.	18	7	
Friburg.	25	20	
Solothurn.	12	10	

The General Diet (consisting of 2 Deputies from each Canton) meet annually at *Baden*; 14 Ms. from *Zurick*: But the Government of some of these Cantons may be call'd *Democratical*. Every Man here pleads his own Cause: It is reckon'd the fewer Laws the fewer Law Sui s.

The *Swissers* are early train'd up to War; their Recreations are military: They are strong body'd, and make excellent Soldiers: Many thousands are hired to their Neighbours; to whom, they are very faithful, while well paid.

The Abbot of *St. Gall*, and several Bishops, are in Alliance with them, and so are the *Grisons*, whose Country is 80 Ms. l. and 60 b. It is divided into 3 Parts (call'd *Leagues*) viz. the Upper, or *Grey League*, that of the *House of God*, and that of the 10 *Jurisdictions*: This People are govern'd by a Diet, of 67 Deputies; which meet at *Coir* the Cpl. All Males here are train'd to War. They can raise 20,000 Men. They are generally Protestants.

The Principality of *Neuschatel*, the *Valtellin*, &c. are also in Alliance with the Swissers: In the former, there is a Village, that can in an Instant, raise 600 armed Men.

In the S. W. of Switzerland, is the famous University and strong C. of *Geneva*; with a Suburb of about 4 Miles round; its a Republick.

The Lake of Geneva is 48 Ms. l. and 12 b. and in some Parts 250 Yards deep; it is said to be the biggest fresh Water Lake, in all Europe; it sometimes ebbs and flows like a Sea, even when there is no Wind.

The chief Rs. in Germany are 1. the *Danube*, which runs Eastward by *Vienna*, thro' Turkey into the Euzine Sea. 2. The *Rhine*, which rises in Switzerland, runs N. between Germany on the E. Lorain and Flanders on the W. 3. The *Elb*, which runs N. W. by *Hamburg*, emptying itself into the German Sea, (as also does the Rhine, but more S.)

*France* lies from 14 to 27 Ds. of Lon. from 43 to 51. of Lat. It is about 780 Ms. l. and 500 b. It has Germany, &c. on the E. Flanders on the N. the Bay of Biscay on the W. Spain and the Mediterranean on the S.

The



The Air is good, and Soil fruitful. France is divided into 12 great Parts, call'd Governments.

The Commodities are rich Wines, Silks, &c. The Op<sup>l</sup>. is Paris; a great and fine C. The Houses are generally 6 or 7 Stories high. Sir *William Petit* reckon'd that there were but 23,224 Houses; and near 500,000 Souls: And in London (with Westminster and Southwark) stands on twice as much Ground as Paris, and that it has 6 Times as many Shops.

At *Arles*, in Provence, is extant an old Roman Obelisk of one Oriental Grannate Stone, 2 Foot high, and 7 Diameter, at the Bottom.

The Kings of France (for all Females are excluded by the *Salique Law*) are *absolute Monarchs*; there are indeed many Parliaments, but they only execute the K's Pleasure. His Revenue is call'd 15,000,000 l. per Annum. He has kept an Army of 100,000 Horse, and 300,000 Foot. His Title is *Most Christian Majesty*.

There are in France 18 Archbishops, 109 Bishops, 16 Heads of Religious Orders, 550 Abbies of Nuns; 1356 of Monks; 14077 Convents of all Orders; 1240 Priors; 15,200 Chappels; and about 36,440 Parishes; 16,000 Canons; 5,000 Abbots; 13,000 Chanters; 6,000 Singing Boys; 95,600 Monks; 135500 Mendicants; 9,500 Carmelites, &c. reform'd; 21,000 Capuchins; 2,500 Minims; 500 Hermits; in all 122,600 and 82,000 Nuns. Total 204,600.

The Ecclesiastick Revenue says the *Atlas Historique* (from which this Account is taken) is

is about 26,000,000 l. p. An. N. B. The French reckon their Money by Livres; a Livre is 1 s. 6 d.

Popery is now the only Religion in France: The Protestants (term'd *Hugonots*) were tolerated, by the Edict of *Nants*, in 1598; but *Lewis* the 14th, 1685, abolish'd it; since which, they have been furiously persecuted, and are either all fled, or forced to conceal their Sentiments.

On the E. of France lies the Sovereign Dutchy of *Lorain*, subject to its own Prince.

It's divided into 11 small Provinces. The Cpls. are *Nancy* and *Barleduc*. This Dutchy is now in the Possession of *Stanislaus*, Father in Law to the K. of France.

*Spain* (with *Portugal*) lies from 34 to 44 Ds. of Lat. from 9 to 22 of Lon. It's 600 Ms. l. and 760 b.

It's encompassed by Sea except on the N. E. where the *Pyrenean* Mtns. part it from France. 240 Ms. from Mediterranean to the O. It has the Bay of *Biscay* on the N. the Atlantick on the W. the Straits and Mediterranean on the S. and E.

*Spain* is divided into 14 Provinces; 8 of which are called *Kms*. As the *Km*. of *Arragon*, &c.

Here are 8 Archbishops, and 46 Bishops.

The Air is so hot in the Southern Parts, that they keep within, several Hours, about Noon, in Summer.

The Soil in many Parts, is very dry and barren.

The chief Commodities are Wines, and Fruits, of several Kinds.

The Cpl. is *Madrid*; a large, fair, populous, but unwall'd C. which stands about the middle of the *Km*. upon a Hill, in a fruitful Country.

Here, as well as at *Lisbon*, is annually a very odd  
Diversión,

Di  
on  
Sec  
wh  
ma  
in  
Th  
call  
faic  
don  
goo  
ran  
Ms.  
on  
all  
whi  
eve  
(if  
Wor  
whi  
in  
Me  
whi  
an.  
since  
stom  
nabl  
T  
vast  
for  
keep  
T  
9 T  
30,0

*Diversion, call'd the Bull Feast.* When 6 Knights on Horseback fight furious Bulls, (before the K. &c.) which generally kill many Men.

Eighteen Ms. from Madrid is the *Escurial*, where is a Palace said to be the largest, and most magnificent, in Europe; to have been 21 Years in Building; and to have 11,000 Windows. The Parks, Gardens, &c. belonging to it, are call'd 108 Ms. r. 40 Ms. from Madrid is *Toledo* said to be the richest Archbishoprick in Christendom worth 76,000 l. per Annum. Here are many good Ports, especially *Barcelona*, in the Mediterranean; and *Cadiz*, in the Atlantick: About 60 Ms. S. E. from which is *Gibraltar*: It stands upon a Rock, in a Peninsula, in S. most part of all Spain: It gives Name to the famous Straits which divide Europe from Africa about 15 Ms. over. It's one of the strongest Cs. and Castles (if not the strongest) in all Europe, yea in the World. The Rock (towards the Bottom of which it stands) is about 1 M. and a quarter high; in which is a Cave, big enough to hold 1000 Men; upon the Top, is a *Watch Tower*; from which, one may see 120 Ms. up the Mediterranean. It has been in the Hands of the English ever since 1704; besieg'd, but in vain: And it's now stronger than ever it was, and pronounc'd impregnable.

The Spaniards import yearly from America a vast deal of Silver and Gold; but so much of it for Foreigners, that it's commonly said, *Spain keeps the Cow, but others milk her.*

The Spaniards are bigotted Papists. Here are 9 Tribunals of the Inquisition, which employ 30,000 Informers. Heylin tells us, that they are very

very idle and proud, that the Men are extremely jealous of their Wives, And that they use Spectacles, when young.

The Government here is Despotick Monarchy: the K. is stil'd his *Cathelick* Majesty.

*Portugal* has Spain on the N. and E. the Atlantick on the S. and W. It lies from 9 to 12 Ds. of Lon. from 37 to 42 of Lat. It's about 315 Ms. l. and 105 b.

The Air in some Parts of this Country is temper'd with Sea Breezes and not so hot as those Parts of Spain, that lie in the same D. of Lat. Some Parts are very dry and mountainous; but it produces plenty of Grapes, Oranges, &c. And by the Mines of Diamonds lately discover'd in *Brasil*; the K. of Portugal is become one of the richest Princes in Europe: He's also an Arbitrary Monarch.

The greatest Curiosity in this County is a Fountain, that flows in Summer, and is dry in Winter: It turns every Thing cast into it, into Stone.

The Cpl. of this Km. is *Lisbon*; a large and noble C. It stands 10 Ms. up the R. *Tagus*. Lies 6 Ms. by the R. Side: It has 22 Gates towards the R. and 16 to the Land. It's above 20 Ms. r. It has a very fine Harbour for the largest Ships. 111,000 Beeves, 15,000 Goats, and 100,000 Sheep, are said to be annually kill'd in this C. The Toll on Flesh has been farm'd at 55,000 Ducates per Annum. In this C. is an *Englifo Nunnery*; consisting of an Abbess, a Priest, a Confessor and 30 Nuns all English. The Portuguese (as well as the Spaniards) are reckon'd very much given to Gallantry, and creding

ce  
th  
hi  
ou  
as  
of  
Ac  
Off  
(wh  
Pot  
is fe  
Wh  
Her  
foll  
fma  
up a  
draw  
till a  
thric  
he d  
panic  
fully  
have  
When  
fix th  
Then  
in fri  
ed on  
whom  
he dar  
will no  
fet on  
Stakes

ceeding proud; Painting is very fashionable amongst the Ladies. Every ordinary Mechanic here wears his *Spado*; (i. e. a Sword about twice the length of ours.) The Quality are drawn by *Majoes*, i. e. Mules as high as our Horses.

Here, as well as in Spain, is the Hellish Court of *Inquisition*, of which the following is a brief Account. When any Person is taken up by its Officers, he is thrust into a little nasty dark hole (where he has nothing but a *Quilt* and a p--ss Pot) where he sees no Body but his Keeper: He is seldom told his Crime, and never his Accuser: When he is brought out, he is charg'd with *Heresy*; if he don't confess, he is wrack'd in the following Manner: He is stript naked; and by small Cords ty'd strait about his Wrists, hoisted up a great Height; and let down by Jirrs; then drawn up again, &c. for the Space of an Hour; till almost all his Joints are put out: This is done thrice, if he don't confess what they require: If he do; he is wrack'd to make him tell his Companions. After the Wrack, his Bones are carefully set, to fit him for a second Torture. Some have lain 6 or 7 Years in this dreadful Prison. When they have got a sufficient Number, they fix the Execution; (term'd *An Act of the Faith*) Then the poor Prisoners are brought out (drest in frightful Coats, with Flames and Devils painted on 'em) and deliver'd to the Civil Magistrate; whom they entreat to be merciful to 'em; tho' he dares do no other than execute them. If they will not then profess themselves Papists, they are set on a Board 3 or 4 Yards high, and ty'd to Stakes behind: Here flaming Torches are held

to their Faces; and slow Fires are made so low, that they are generally 2 Hours a dying. Tho' I'm inform'd, that of late, they are oft strangled, before the Fire reaches them. The K. and Court are always Spectators at these Executions.

Mr. Gavin tells us that one Part of the Castle, or Palace, where the Court of Inquisition is held; is a Sort of *Seraglio*: Into which are forcibly carry'd by Night, the most beautiful young Ladies that can be found throughout the Km. (60, or 70 have been the common Number) These well dress'd and accommodated, are kept in fine Apartments, for the Use of the 3 grand Inquisitors. A particular Account of this *Seraglio*, &c. may be found in this Gentleman's *Master Key to Popery*, Part the 1st.

*Italy* lies from 23 to 37 Ds. of Lon. from 38 to 46 of Lat. It is (says *Gorden*) 760 Ms. l. and but 134 b. But in the N. it is 2 or 3 times that Breadth. It has Germany on the N. the Mediterranean on the W. and S. and the Adriatick (or Gulf of Venice) on the E. and so is a Sort of a Peninsula: It has been compar'd to a Boot; of which Savoy, Monferrat, Venice, &c. (in the N.) make the wide Top: Tuscany, the Papacy, &c. the Middle: And the Km. of Naples the Bottom: The small of the Leg and Foot.

The Air in Italy is generally pretty good; but in some Parts gross and unhealthful: It is reckon'd worst about the Middle. The Soil is so fertile, that it is call'd the *Garden of Europe*: The chief Products are Corn, Wine, Fruits, &c.

But here as in other Popish Countries, there are so many *Holy Days*, that the *Profane* are not sufficient for improving and managing the Ground

C  
S  
th  
p  
C  
to  
di  
Ju  
an  
fid  
ber  
Par  
I  
It is  
as n  
N  
Cs.  
the  
led  
as bi  
which  
are 3  
neries  
Plate  
Crow  
have  
chief  
by the  
Eig  
about  
is a ne  
M. high  
ceeded  
so viole

Ground as it ought to be; and there are such Swarms of Ecclesiasticks, (who always live of the Fat of the Land) that the Laity must be very poor and miserable. Besides the Pope, about 70 Cardinals, and 2 Patriarchs, there are (according to *Gordon*) 32 Archbishops, 48 Bishops, immediately subject to the Pope, 25 exempt from the Jurisdiction of their respective Metropolitans, and 194 subject to the several Archbishops. Besides Abbots, Canons, &c. and an infinite number of Secular and regular Priests, Nuns, &c.

But to say something of the most considerable Parts of this Country. And first of

*Naples* which includes all the S. Part of Italy: It is 220 Ms. l. on the Western Shore, and about as much on the Eastern, and 110 b. in the N. *Naples* the Cpl. is one of the most beautiful Cs. in Europe: it stands in a pleasant Plain, on the W. Coast, 112 Ms. S. E. of *Rome*: It is called 9 Ms. r. *Dr. Burner* reckons it about half as big as *London*: It has a fine large Harbour, which is guarded by 4 Castles. In this C. there are 300 Churches, 121 Monasteries, and 59 Nunneries; which contain about 12,421 Persons. The Plate in the Churches is valued at 8,000,000 Crowns: The Ecclesiasticks are computed to have 4 5ths of the Km. The Jesuits are the chief Merchants here; the best Wines are retail'd by them.

Eight Ms. from *Naples* is *Mt. Vesuvius*: It is about a M. in Diameter; in the Midst of which is a new Mt. thrown up; which is quarter of a M. high; Smoak, Fire, Stones, &c. have oft proceeded out of the Top of it: In 1631, there was so violent a Shock, that the Sea retir'd; Ships were

were left dry upon the Shore; many Ts. were swallow'd up; 30,000 Souls, and vast Herds of Cattle were destroy'd: Nay such terrible Streams of Fire issu'd from it to the Sea, as endanger'd even Naples itself: And there have been 7 Eruptions since.

This Km. was lately subdu'd by the Spaniards, &c. and is now subject to *Don Carlos* (the K. of Spain's eldest Son by his present Queen) who had it upon an Exchange for Tuscany, &c.

N. of Naples (on the W. Coast) lies the Dukedom of *Tuscany*: It is 130 Ms. l. and 120 b. The chief Ts. are *Florence*, 125 Ms. N. W. of *Rome*. It is an old declining C. and not large; for there are a great many Vineyards within the Walls; and yet, it is but 6 or 7 Ms. r. It has 3 good Castles, in which its main Strength lies. 50 Ms. S. W. of this is *Leghorn*; a great, rich, and strong C. a Free Port; with a fine Harbour; it is frequented by Merchants of all Nations: The Jews are here allow'd a Synagogue; (they are reckon'd to be 4 or 5000) and the Greeks have also a Church.

Within this Dukedom lies the Republick of *Lucca*. It is but 27 Ms. l. and 25 b.

E. of Tuscany lies the *Papacy* (or *Land of the Church*) which is 240 Ms. l. and 92 b. It contains 12 Provinces, (or Districts) all subject to the *Pope*; whose Title is *His Holiness*: He is allow'd by all Papists to be the Supreme *Ecclesiastical*, and in many Popish Countries is a sort of a *Civil Head* too: He has a Number of Cardinals, which are his Privy Council; these at the Death of a Pope, chuse a Successor, out of their own Body.

The

A  
th  
7  
in  
P  
H  
52  
lan  
Co  
fo  
are  
ber  
I  
of t  
larg  
Hal  
bass  
and  
This  
tiful  
Ju  
whic  
but  
Porc  
suppo  
The  
The  
Squar  
Gilt  
40 Fe  
Obelis  
speckle  
432 F



The Papal Revenue is call'd 2,500,000 l. per Ann. But in this Sum I presume is not included the Rent which (the Author of a *full View of Popery* tells us) was paid by authoriz'd Whores; in the C. of Rome; who were (as he says) in Paul III's Reign 40,000, each of which paid his *Holiness* 6 d. per Week; which amounted to 52,000 l. per Ann.

Rome the Cpl. is an ancient, magnificent, and large C. It is call'd 15 or 16 Ms. r. but in that Compass are a great many large Vineyards; &c. so that it is now not populous: The Souls in it are reckon'd but 120,000. The famous R. Tyber runs thro' the C.

Here are a great many stately Palaces; but that of the Pope's (called the *Vatican*) is by far the largest: It contains 125,000 Rooms: In the grand Hall, where the Pope gives Audience to Embassadors, there are many Pictures representing and approving of the Massacre of the Protestants. This Palace is truly a Composition of many beautiful Pieces.

Just by it, stands the Church of *St. Peter's*; which is not only the most magnificent in the C. but it has scarce its equal in the World. The *Porch* is 299 Feet l. 44 b. and 154 high; it is supported with a great many Marble Pillars: The Length of the Church within is 594 Feet. The *Roof* is vaulted, and divided into many Squares; each of which is almost fill'd with a *Gilt Rose*; it is supported by vast Pillars of Stone, 40 Feet asunder. Each Pillar is 105 Feet r. The *Obelisque* in the Middle, is one great Stone of speckled Marble, 108 Feet high: The *Cupola* is 432 Feet high; 620 r. without; and 429 within  
The

The Diameter of the Ball is 8 Feet. The Inside of the Cupola is curiously painted in *Mosaick*, representing the Heavens, &c. Under the Center of it stands the *High Altar of St. Peter*; over which is a fine Canopy of Brass, supported by 4 Brass Pillars, of a Serpentine Form: wreath'd about with Vines of Brass, and little Angels climbing up the Branches: The Pillars are 50 Feet high, each weighs 25,000 Pounds; on the Corners of the Canopy are 4 large Angels of Brass Gilt; on the Middle is a Globe of Brass, with a Cross (of the same) on the Top, all Gilt. This Church (says Laffel) is big enough to contain 200,000 Persons. There are in it 22 Chapels: It was built by *Constantine the Great*; but so much repair'd and adorn'd, that it was 100 Years about: It cost 40,000,000 Crowns; the *Choir* only cost 107,551 Crowns: About 20,000 l. per An. is allow'd for the maintaining it, &c.

Within the Papacy, lies the small Republick of *St. Marino*: It is about 10 Ms. r. It contains only one Mtn. and about 5,000 Souls.

95 Ms. N. E. of Rome, is the richest Curiosity in the World; viz. The celebrated *Chappel of the Lady of Loretto*: It is like a Room 15 Feet square (built of red Stone) the Door is of solid Silver; within is a Silver Altar, the Cloth which covers it, is valued at 140,000 Crowns; on each side are 2 Branches of Gold; and before it a Lamp of Gold, as much as 2 Men can carry: Behind the Altar, are the Cedar Statues of the Blessed Virgin and her Son: With Crowns of Diamonds on their Heads, and Knots of the same upon their Breasts; the Vails that hang before 'em are worth 40,000 Crowns: Behind the Statues,  
are

are 12 Lamps of Gold, 2 feet r. each: In this Chappel there are many Lights constantly burning: It has a Case of Marble, and is surrounded with Statues of Marble; and a great Church is built over it.

We are told that in 7 or 8 Weeks 500,000 Pilgrims have come to visit it: Vastly rich Presents have been made it; one of which was an Angel of Gold, holding an Heart set with Diamonds: Great Chests of Money and large Revenues belong to it.

The Legend says, that in this Chappel, the Angels appear'd to the Holy Virgin: That when the Turks invaded *Judea*, the Angels took it up at *Nazareth*; carry'd it from Place to Place, and at last set it down, where it now stands.

In the N. E. of Italy lies the Territories of the Republick of *Venice*; which (besides what lies on the E. side of the Gulf and many Is. in the *Aegean Sea* or Archipelago) is 180 Ms. l. and 90 b. so that its by far the largest and most Powerful Common Wealth in Italy: it consists of a *Doge*, and Senate: The *Doge* has indeed the State, but hardly a Shadow of the Power of a K. The grand Council consists of 600 Nobles; out of which are chosen (by *Ballot*) Yearly 120 Senators: who determine Peace, War, &c.

The Cpl. is *Venice*, a large, rich, and beautiful C. It stands at the Bottom of its own Gulf; upon a great many Is. about 4 Ms. from the Continent: These Is. make abundance of Canals; upon which, ply 10 or 12,000 *Gondolas*, (or Boats.) The Bridges over these Canals are call'd 400. The *Grand Canal* runs thro' the midst of the C. over which is a very fine Marble Bridge; which stands

stands upon 10,000 Piles: It consists of only one Arch, which is 90 Foot wide, and 24 high; upon this Bridge there are 2 Rows of Shops.

One of the grandest Things in this C. is the Square of *St. Mark*; which is 280 Paces l. and 100 b. It's encompassed with magnificent Houses. But the Arsenal is indeed the largest and most noble Pile of Building in all the C. it's about a M. r. here are reckon'd to be 20,000 Canons of several Sizes.

At this C. is annually celebrated one of the oddest Ceremonies in the World; call'd the Marriage of the Republick with the Sea; after the following Manner.

The *Doge* dress'd in Cloth of Gold, attended by about 100 Senators, &c. walks to the Church of *St. Mark*; where Mass is said; after which, they take their *Gondolas*; (the *Doge's* is curiously carved, and rightly gilt; it's said to be worth 20,000 l.) when they have row'd above 2 Ms. from the C. the *Doge* throws a Gold Ring into the Sea; (but the Master of the Vessel by a fine Line, that runs thro' it recovers the Ring, which is his Perquisite;) this being done; they return to a grand Feast.

W. of Venice lies the Dukedom of *Mantua*. It's 60 Ms. l. and 34 b. *Mantua* the Cpl. stands in the middle of a Marsh (made by the R. *Minicio*) in a very bad Air; it's 4 Ms. r. but not populous; it's encompassed by a Wall, and defended by a strong Citadel; this C. is thought to be even older than Rome.

S. of this (200 Ms. N. from Rome) stands *Medena*, the Cpl. of a Dukedom, which is 60 Ms. l. and 36 b. This is also an old C. it stands in

in  
lie  
b.  
Ms.  
join  
cen  
this  
is o  
Side  
Ter  
rane  
whic  
very  
from  
the I  
Mon  
the L  
Fu  
them  
Princ  
l. and  
land.  
W. of  
The S  
is the  
*Sardin*  
ject.  
S. E  
to the  
Trent.  
N. I  
general  
Italy  
be end  
might r

in a pleasant Plain, on the R. *Secchia*. N. of this lies the Dukedom of *Parma*; 60 Ms. l. and 40 b. *Parma* the Cpl. is a rich and populous C. 220 Ms. N. W. from Rome. Dependent upon, and adjoining (on the W.) to this Dukedom is that of *Piacentia*, or *Piacenza*; but it is very small: W. of this lies the Republick of *Genoa*. The Cpl. *Genoa* is one of the chief Cs. in Italy. It stands on the Side of an Hill, at the Bottom of its own Gulf: The Territory lies on each Side, down to the Mediterranean. N. of this is the Dukedom of *Milan*; which is 80 Ms. l. and 60 b. *Milan* the Cpl. is a very fair and rich C. and the Citadel is one of the strongest in the World. This Country is subject to the Emperor. S. W. of this is the Dukedom of *Montserrat*, (*Casal* the Cpl.) which is subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Full W. of the 3 last Dukedoms, between them and France lie the Dukedom of *Savoy*, and Principality of *Piedmont*: The former is 180 Ms. l. and 100 b. extending Northwards to Switzerland. The Cpl. is *Chambery*; but about 55 Ms. W. of *Lyons*. The latter is 100 Ms. l. and 70 b. The S. Part lies upon the Mediterranean. *Turin* is the Cpl. and usual Residence of the K. of *Sardinia*, to whom both these Countries are subject.

S. E. of *Milan* lies the County of *Tirol*, subject to the Emperor; and within it the Bishoprick of *Trent*.

N. B. All the N. Part of Italy is call'd by the general Name of *Lombardy*.

Italy abounds with Curiosities; which it would be endless to give any Account of; otherwise I might mention the *Tarantula* (a great and venomous

mous Spider) whose Poison is not expell'd but by Sweating; which is occasion'd and promoted by Dancing; only: The Person bitten (upon hearing proper Musick) begins to dance, and continues till he is just spent; when he is put into a warm Bed: This Remedy (oft us'd) seldom or never fails of effecting a Cure.

I might also take Notice of the *Cataract* of *Cefis* about 30 *Mis* from Rome; where a Current of Water falls not less than 100 Yards; making a prodigious Noise; which may be heard 4 or 5 *Mis* off.

But I pass by these Things, and shall conclude my Account of Italy, with a brief Abstract of the Romish Faith; (taken out of the noted *Creed* of Pope Pius IV.)

The peculiar Articles are these, 12 that follow.

1. That the Church of Rome is the Mother and Mistress of all Churches; and the only true Church; which alone can fix the Sense of Scripture, and on which all Doctrines depend.
2. That all who differ from her are *Hereticks*; and by all possible Means to be extirpated and destroy'd: Agreeably to this Principle, Millions (as before observ'd) have been unjustly, and barbarously, put to Death, in cool Blood.
3. That the Bishop of Rome is *St. Peter's* Successor, Christ's universal Vicar upon Earth, and the Supreme, Infallible Head of all Christians.
4. That there are 7 Sacraments, viz. Baptism, Confirmation, Orders, Penance, Marriage, the Eucharist (i. e. the *Lords Supper*) and Extreme Unction.
5. That Oral Tradition is to be receiv'd with as much Reverence as the Word of God.
6. That

6. That the Scriptures and Mass should not be in the Vulgar Tongue; because Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion.

7. That in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the whole Substance of the Bread is by Consecration, turn'd into the whole Substance of Christ's Body, Soul, and Divinity; that in the Bread alone a whole Christ, and true Sacrament is receiv'd; (for the Wine is drunk by the Priests only) and that in this Sacrament, a true, and propitiatory Sacrifice is offer'd to God, for the quick and the dead.

8. That the Images of the Virgin Mary, &c. are to be worshiped.

9. That Auricular Confession must be made to a Priest, who has a Power of pardoning Sin.

10. That when we do well (thro' God's Grace) we as much merit a Reward, as we do Punishment; when we do ill; and that there are Works of Supererogation.

11. That departed Saints offer up Prayers to God for Men; that it is good and profitable, humbly to invoke them, and flee to them for Help.

12. That there is a *Purgatory*, (i. e. a middle State between Heaven and Hell) where Men are to satisfy for their Sins; and to be made meet for Happiness: The Souls imprison'd there, are to be releas'd by the Prayers of the Priest, which are bought with Money.

By this Craft (said *Demetrius*) we have our *Wealth*, Acts xix. 25.

*Turkey*, in *Europe*, lies from 36 to 49 Ds. of Lat. from 35 to 56 of Lon. Gordon makes it 660 Ms. l. and 660 b. It has Poland on the

G. 27 of N.

N. the Euxine Sea, &c. on the E. the Archipelago on the S. Germany and the Territory of Venice on the W. It comprehends many great Provinces (e. g.) *Greece*, which includes *Macedonia* in the N. the *Morea* in the S. and several Provinces in the middle.

*Greece* lies from 37 to 43 Ds. of Lat. from 38 to 45 of Lon. It's about 360 Ms. l. and 400 b. The Air and Soil here are both good. The Commodities are raw Silk, Oil, Honey, &c.

In the N. of these Countries are the 9 *Danubian* Provinces; 2 of which, viz. *Moldavia* and *Transylvania* are mostly under the Protection of the Emperor; and a great Part of *Dalmatia* is subject to the *Venetians*.

These Provinces are so called because they lie upon or near to the *Danube*; the longest and largest R. in Turkey: It is navigable for Vessels of Burden about 1350 Ms. It rises in or near Switzerland, runs by Vienna, thro' the midst of the Country, and empties itself by 5 or 6 Mouths into the Euxine or Black Sea.

In the Province of *Romania*, stands the large, famous, and ancient, C. of *Constantinople*; which is the Cpl. of the Empire: It stands upon the *Hellefont*, (*Thracian Bosphorus*, *Dardanelles*) or Strait between the Euxine and Archipelago; which part Europe from Asia: Its Situation is reckon'd one of the pleasantest in the World; and its Harbour one of the safest and best; it lies 6 Ms. along the Shore: It has a double Wall to the Land. The Streets of this C. are very narrow dark and dirty; the Houses are mostly of Wood, and jet out so far that they almost meet above. They are also very low and generally cover'd with



with red Paint. The Air is very unwholsome, and Plague common here.

In this C. there are many great *Mosques*; and one so large that 40,000 Persons, (as we are told) meet in it at their *Prayer*. But the largest and most magnificent Buildings are the Old and New *Seraglio*; the Old is three quarters of a M. r. but the New is call'd 2 or 3 Ms. in Circumference. In it are many very great and fine Apartments, for the Emperor, his Sultanas, his Concubines, his Ministers of State, &c. as well as Baths, Schools, &c.

In this vast Pile of Building is a Bed Chamber; the Walls of which are faced with the finest China; the Floor is cover'd with Carpets of Silk and Gold; the Canopy Hangings, &c. are all Cloth of Gold; the Bed Posts are of Silver. In the Apartments for the Women (which resemble a Nunnery) there are commonly about 1,200 Ladies; the most beautiful that can be either bought or stole, 10 are lodg'd in a Room (with a Lamp always burning) and an old Woman to guard them. This Bawd at certain Seasons, chuses out the handsomest of them, and places them in a Row; when she has so done; the Sultan comes, and walks 4 or 5 Times by them, and throws his Handkerchief at that he likes best: This the old Woman dresses, perfumes, paints, and then leads her to his Bed; near which are many Wax Tapers burning, and several Moorish Women sitting by them. In the Morning, he leaves her his Apparel, and all the Money he has in his Pockets; and afterwards sends her a Present greater or less, as he likes her: She who bears him the first

Child, is call'd the *Sultana*, and if it be a Son, she is confirm'd in that Dignity, and all the rest honour'd as *Queen*; all indeed that have Children, are call'd *Sultanas*, but have not the Title of *Queen*; she who has this Honour, is attended by a Captain, and 40 Black Eunuchs.

The Sultan's Daughters are not allow'd to converse with any Men besides their Husbands; over whom they are Masters, and as a Badge of their Superiority, the Daggers, and oft stab or put them away; and so they may marry others.

On the N. Side of the Euxine Sea is *Crimea*; it is a *Peninsula*, in the Shape of an Head and Neck. This Country is under its own Prince (call'd the *Chan*) but subject to the great Turk, whose Title is the *Grand Seignor*, and *Sublime Highness*; but the last Year the Muscovites invaded it, and made bloody Work amongst the poor Tatars.

The Commodities in this Country are Slaves, Furs, &c.

There are in Turkey, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans. In some Parts the greater Number are Christians of the Greek Church; whose Faith differs from that of the Western Churches, in the following Articles. 1. They deny that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Son. 2. They deny Purgatory. 3. They believe that the Souls of the Good enter not into Glory till the Resurrection. 4. They admit Children of 7 Years old to the Sacrament. 5. They reject Extreme Unction and Confirmation. 6. They admit only the marry'd into Orders. 7. They adorn their Churches with Pictures, but have no Images. 8. They observe 4 Lents.

The

The chief Articles of the Musselman or Mahometan Creed are these Ten.

1. That Circumcision is necessary to Salvation.
2. That every Musselman must once in his Life go to Mecca, either in Person, or by Proxy.
3. That no Wine is to be drunk: No Swines Flesh to be eaten.
4. That the Writings of the Prophets and Apostles are divinely inspir'd; but have been so corrupted by the Jews and Christians; that they are not, but the *Alcoran*, is, an infallible Rule.
5. That Jesus was a sinless Creature, and great Prophet, sent to foretell the coming of Mahomet: That he did not die: but another in his Place.
6. That Poligamy and Divorces are lawful.
7. That Mahomet was the last great Prophet of God.
8. That a Month's Fast is to be kept Yearly.
9. That Men must pray 5 Times a Day.
10. That an hundredth Part of every Man's Estate is to be laid by, for Charitable Uses: That Care is to be taken of, and Charity extended towards uselesse Brute Animals: In conformity to this Article, many such are kept in Sort of Hospitals for their past Services.

*European ISLANDS.*  
The most considerable in the Mediterranean are the following.

*Sicily*, which is about 2 Ms. S. of Italy; divided by the *Faro* of *Messina*: In this Strait are the 2 Whirlpools of *Scylla*, and *Charibdis*; which make the Passage very dangerous.

*Sicily*

Sicily lies from 31 to 35 Ds. of Lon. from 36 to 38 of Lat. It is about 170 Ms. l. and 90 b. The Air here is very good, and Soil fruitful: Here are Corn, Silk, &c. The chief Ts. are *Messina* and *Palermo*. The former lies upon the Faro (or Straits.) It is an ancient, great, and strong C. with a very fine Harbour: The latter stands on the Western Shore; it is a large, rich, and populous C.

*Catana* is also a considerable C. about 60 Ms. S. from *Messina*. Ten Ms. from this, is the dreadful *Vulcano*, Mt. *Ætna* or *Gibel*: The Mtn. is called 100 Ms. r. The Ascent is divided into 3 Parts: The 1st is about 12 Ms. the 2d 10, and the 3d 12 more: And above these there are lesser winding Ascents; and 1 of near 2 Ms. The *Vorago* at the Top, is said to be 4 Ms. r. From whence there has oft run a Stream of Fire; and sometimes vast burning Stones are thrown up a great height.

*Fazelus* says, that it continually sends forth Smoak and Flames: That in some Parts of this Mtn. it is so cold, that it freezes every Night in the Year.

This I. was lately taken from the Emperor by *Don Carlos*; to whom it is now Subject: He is fill'd K. of the 2 Sicilies, (i. e. of Naples and Sicily.) He is an arbitrary Prince, and a biggotted Papist.

About 60 Ms. S. of this, is the I. of *Melita*, or *Malta*; It is 50 or 60 Ms. r. It is subject to 7 Great Men, commonly call'd the *Knights of Malta*.

S. of Genoa, at the Distance of 90 Ms. is the I. of *Corfica*; It is 110 Ms. l. and 45 b. The Cpl.

Cpl. is *Dastia*, a considerable C. and strong Castle: It stands in the N. Part of the I. on the Sea, and has a good Harbour. Here are Corn, Wine, Oil, &c. tho' neither Air nor Soil are counted good.

This I. is subject to the Genoese; but there has been and now is an Insurrection; which the Genoese cannot suppress without Foreign Aids. A Body of French are landed there, to reduce the I.

About 12 Ms. S. of *Corfica* is *Sardinia* (a Km.) It's 135 Ms. l. and 52 b. The Cpl. is *Cagliari*.

This I. produces so much Corn that we are told 1,000,000 Strikes has been exported in a Year. This Km. is subject to its own Prince, who is also Duke of Savoy.

About 30 Ms. N. E. from *Alicant* in Spain, is *Ivica*; which is but 30 Ms. l. and 25 b. And 40 or 50 Ms. N. E. of this is *Majorca*; which is 50 Ms. l. and about 30 b. And 20 Ms. N. E. of this is *Minorca*; about 45 Ms. l. and 24 b.

The Air of these Is. is temperate and Soil fruitful in the inland Parts; but the Coasts are generally rocky: They are subject to Spain; except *Rorr Maon*, or *Maon* (which lies in the S. W. part of the last) here is a good Harbour and strong Fort that commands the I. This was taken by the English (whose it now is) in 1708, with the Loss of 50 Men; tho' it had a Garrison of a 1,000.

I now pass to the Northern Is. and 1st to those of *Fero*; (about 17 in Number) They lie in the 60th D. of Lat. and 17th of Lon. between *Greenland* and *Norway*: Here are Loadstones, Skins, &c.

G. 5;

N.

N. W. of these is *Greenland*; which so far as discovered (on the W. Side) is from 76 to 82 Ds. of Lat. The Air is extremely cold; Here and in *Nova Zembla*, there is one Night 3 Months l. and one Day (of Course) of the same length.

Here are White Bears 6 Foot high and 14 long; one of them yields 112 lb. Weight of Fat; These Creators will run to help one another, when attack'd; if one is kill'd, the rest, carry it, off, and eat it if not prevented.

Many Whales are caught by the English, Dutch, &c. upon this Coast and *Greenland*.

Our S. Sea Company has annually employ'd in this Fishery 18 or 20 Ships of about 300 Tun, and 45 Men: They set out in March; begin to fish in May; and give over by Midsummer; because then they begin to gender. Their Way of Fishing is this: They fasten their Ships to the Ice, and as each Ship has 6 Boats, so 2 of them, with 12 Men are ordered out, to watch the coming of the Whale; they are also fasten'd to the Ice, at a small Distance from the Ship: As soon as ever they see him, they rush swiftly upon him, behind, that he may not see the Boat, nor reach it with his Tail: The Man that is at the Head of the Boat, darts an harping Iron with all his might into the Body of the Fish, and leaves it there; to this Iron there is fasten'd a Cord, of about 270 Yards long: As each Boat has 9 such Cords, so they expeditiously tye one to another, as Occasion serves: As soon as the Whale is struck, the other 4 Boats join the 2 first; against the Whale rises: They thrust sharp Lances into any Part of him they come at: He dies by Loss of Blood, sooner or later according to the Wounds he has receiv'd

receiv'd. A large Whale is about 70 Foot long, and 12 high; he is otr 18 or 19 Inches thick of Fat, which yields 3 or 4,000 Gallons of Oil.

The Whale Bone is the Gills; which consists of 11 or 1200 Pieces; most of them 15 Foot long, and 4 broad. A good Whale is worth above 1,000l. The Female has Teats, and Suckles, after the Manner of Land Animals: A young one when brought forth is as big as an Hoghead.

The Whale's Throat is so strait that there is hardly room for a Man's Arm to pass: It is probable therefore that this was not the Fish that swallow'd Jonah; and the rather because it's said no Whale was ever seen in those Seas: It is more probable that the great Fish spoken of, *Jonah* i. 17. was a Shark; which is not only a very voracious but a very large Fish; weighing 4,000 lb. and a Man has actually been found intire in the Belly of a Shark.

The Women in Greenland paint their Faces with black and blew Strokes.

270 Miles E. of this is *Nova Zembla*; discovered from 70 to 77 Ds. of Lat. but whether I. or part of a Continent, is uncertain.

*Iceland* lies from 64 to 68 Ds. of Lat from 345 to 8 of Lon. It's 345 Ms. l. and about 200 belt's 4 or 500 Ms. W. of Norway; and 360 N. of Scotland. This Country is very Mountainous and cold; yet there are several hot Springs; particularly *Mount Hecla*, which throws out scalding Water, Ashes, Stones, &c. The Houses here are half under Ground. The Bread is made of Fish Bone's grown'd, &c.

The Commodities are Sulphur, Furs, &c. This Country is subject to the K. of *Denmark*.

*Freeiland* lies from 60 to 63 Ds. of Lat. It's said to be subject to a great Lord call'd *Sichamay*; but it's little known.

*Greenland* lies near the N. of America: N. E. of *Dauids Straits*. It extends from the 60th D. of Lat. we know not how far either N. E. or W. the coldness of the Country prevents Travellers from making farther Discoveries: They assure us, that the Inhabitants of this I. live in Tents; which in Summer Time, they carry about with them in Boats. That in Winter, they live under Ground in Caves, which have a Communication one with another, like Rabbits Boroughs. Their Boats are made of Whale Bones stitch'd together with the Sinews of Beasts, and cover'd with Fish Skins: That they wear the Skins of Birds. &c. That they worship the Devil, &c.

But I now pass to Is. we are better acquainted with, viz. the lesser and greater British Is.

And first of the lesser.

About 12 or 14 Ms N. of Scotland lie the *Orca-des*, or *Orkney Is.* They are in the 57 and 58 Ds. of Lat. Of these 26 are inhabited; besides which, many are only used for Pasturage, and are called *Holms*.

60 or 70 Ms. N. E. of these is *Shetland*; which comprehends 46 Is. and 40 *Holms*: They lie from S. E. to N. W. for about 80 Ms. The Air here is very cold, but very healthful.

On the W. of Scotland lie the *Hebrides*, or *Western Is.* *Gordon* calls them 300. The 2 largest are those of *Sky* (very near Scotland: It's 80 Ms. l. and 20 b.) and *Lewis*, which is 67 Ms. l. and 25 b.

W. of *Westmorelan I.* (at the Distance of about



30 Ms.) lies the I. of *Man*; which is 30 Ms. l. and 12 b. It is divided into 17 Parishes. The Cpl. is *Castle Town*: This l. belongs to the Earl of *Derby*, (who is stil'd *Lord* or *King in Man*) under the K. of England: Tho' some Barons have Lands here: The Earl has his Civil and Military Officers, who act by his Commissions: He also holds Courts: He pardons and executes in his own Name; and (abating his Homage to the K. of England) he is an absolute Prince.

The Air here is very sharp and cold. The Inhabitants are call'd *Manks-Men*.

N. W. of N. Wales (at a little Distance) is the I. of *Anglesey*. It is 40 Ms. l. and 26 b. It is reckon'd one of the Counties of Wales: It is very fruitful in Corn, &c. which is exported to Wales.

S. of Hampshire lies the I. of *Wight*: It is reckon'd a Part of that County. It's separated by a narrow and rapid Current, or Channel: It's about 35 Ms. l. and 22 b. It's encompass'd with Rocks; (especially towards France,) and is fortify'd with Stakes and Castles. This l. is a pleasant and fruitful Spot. It is divided according to some into 36, and according to others, into 52 Parishes. Here are 3 Market Towns; the Cpl. is *Newport*: it is reckon'd to contain 25,000 Souls.

S. W. of this, near the Coasts of *Normandy* lie several small Is. viz. *Alderney*, which is 8 Ms. r. *Guernsey*, which is 12 Ms. each Way. *Jersey* which is 12 Ms. l. and 7 b. *Sark*, &c. all which belong to England.

I now pass to the greater British Is. viz. *Ireland*, and *Great Britain*.

*Ireland*

*Ireland* has the *Main O.* on the *W. N.* and *S. St.* *George's Channel* and the *Irish Sea* on the *E.* (between it and *Great Britain.*) The Channel is 90 or 100 *Ms.* over. *Ireland* lies from 7 to 12 *Ds.* of *Lon.* from 51 to 56 of *Lat.* *Gordon* calls it 205 *Ms.* l. and 150 b.

The Soil here is generally fruitful; the Air in some Parts is unhealthful: It's observable, that no venomous Creature will live in this *Km.*

*Ireland* is a very cheap Country; here is plenty of Butter, Cheef, Flesh, Woollen, and Linnen Cloth; the Manufacture of the last is now very much improv'd and brought to great Perfection.

This Country is divided into 4 Provinces, and subdivided into 31 Counties. The Cpl. is *Dublin*; a large, fine, rich, and populous C. a good Port, University, &c.

Here are 4 Archbishops; (the Archbishop of *Athmagh* is Primate of *Ireland*) and 18 Bishops. For Episcopacy is establish'd; tho' there are many Dissenters; but the far greater Part of the Irish are Papists.

In the County of *Antrim* is the famous *Causeway* call'd the *Giants*: It runs 200 Yards into the Sea: It's from 40 to 80 Yards b. and in some Places 12 Yards above the Sands.

*Ireland* is a *Km.* subject to the *K.* of *Great Britain*, who governs it by a *Viceroy*, call'd *Lord Lieutenant*; and in his A' fence by 2 *Lords Justices*: Here is a Parliament consisting of *Lords* and *Commons*, as in *England*; who with the *Lieutenant*, make *Laws* for the good Government of the *Km.* But these *Laws* must all pass the *Brown Seal* of *Great Britain*; or else they are of no Force.

*Great*

Great Britain is divided into *N.* and *S.* call'd *Scotland* and *England*; which now make but one Km.

*Scotland* (separated from *England*, by the R. *Tweed*, and *Solway Firth*) lies from 54 to 58 *De.* of *Lat.* from 11 to 17 of *Lon.* It's 250 *Ms.* l. and 150 *b.* It's (by the R. *Tay*) divided into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*; and subdivided into 31 *Shires*, and 2 *Stuaries*.

The Air here is very cold, but generally pure, and healthful. Some Parts are tolerably fertile; but others Mountainous, and thinly peopled: The Inhabitants of this Km. are reckon'd to be 1,500,000

Here is great Plenty of Fish, Cattle, Lead, Coal, &c.

In this Country are many Lakes; call'd *Loughs*: One of which (viz. *Loughness*) is (according to *Gordon*) 1,000 Yards deep: It never freezes but always retains its natural Heat; near to it is a great round Mtn. above 2 *Ms.* high perpendicular; at the Top of it, is an unfathomable Lake (call'd *Meakfur vanny*) which never freezes.

The Scotch Dress is much plainer than the English: The meaner Sort (especially the Highlanders (wear Bonnets upon their Heads, and cover their Bodies) with *Plaids*. *N. B.* A *Plaid* is a Piece of Silk or Cloth, 7, or 8 Yards l. which they wrap themselves in

Here are 4 Universities, viz. *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *Abenden*, and *St. Andrews*: The first is the Opt. of the Km. It's a large, fine, stately C. The Houses in some Parts of it are 11 or 12 Stories high on one side, and 8 or 9 on the other; which oft belong to as many Landlords.

As to Civil Government see England, to which it was united in 1703.

*Presbytery* is establish'd here: the Church (called the *Kirk*) of Scotland, is govern'd by *Kirk Sessions*, *Presbyteries*, *Provincial Synods*, and *General Assemblies*: The 1st consists of the Minister, Elders and Deacons: This meets once a Week: Of these there is one in each Parish, i. e. 890 which is the Number of Parishes. Of these there are only 31 that have more than one Minister: There are in Scotland no *Pluralities*, *Curacies*, or *Non-Residencies* allow'd; nor does any Minister use Notes in the Pulpit. The 2d consists of the Ministers and one Elder, from several neighbouring Parishes; at fewest 12, at most, 24: Of these there are 69. Several of these *Presbyteries* make a *Provincial Synod*; of which there are 15 in the Km. These meet twice a Year: As there lies an Appeal from the 1st to the 2d, from the 2d to the 3d, so from the 3d to the *General Assembly*; from which there is no Appeal: This meets once a Year at *Edinburgh*, at which is present either the K. or his Representative; called the *Lord Commissioner*.

The *General Assembly* consists of a Number of Ministers and Ruling Elders (who are commonly of the first Quality in the Km.) from every *Presbytery*.

No Minister even in *Edinburgh* (says *Chamberlayne*) has more than 2,000 *Merks*: i. e. 111 l. 2 s. 2d. p. An. and scarce any has less than 50 l. p. An.

I now proceed in the last Place, to our Native Country, of which I shall give a more large and particular Account from several Authors.

*South*

fre  
St  
W  
D  
Sc  
  
Si  
M  
28  
sta  
no  
tain  
  
Ho  
as  
Th  
and  
Dri  
and  
war  
city  
Silk  
  
nel  
Pri  
has  
T  
tain  
&c.  
cont  
T  
Vul  
E  
Intro  
..

*South Britain*, or *England* with *Wales*, lies from 17 to 20 Ds. of Lon. 50 to 55 of Lat. It has *St. George's Channel* and the *Irish Sea* on the W. the *British Channel* on the S. the *Straits of Dover* on the S. E. the *German O.* on the E. and *Scotland* on the N.

*England* is in Shape triangular. The longest Side from *Berwick N.* to *Lands End S. W.* is 386 Ms. From *Sandwich E.* to *Lands End W.* by S. is 280 Ms. And from *St. Davids* in *Wales* to *Leostaff* in *Suffolk* is 280 Ms. from *Barwick* to *Portsmouth N.* and S. is 320 Ms. It's computed to contain 39,038,500 Acres.

*England* is reckoned near 10 times as big as *Holland*; five times as big as *Flanders*; half as big as *Italy*; and above a 3d part as big as *France*. The Air in this I. is very mild and temperate; and Soil very fruitful: It has within its self Meat Drink and Clothes sufficient for all its Inhabitants; and a great deal to spare for other Nations that want any of these. It yearly exports a large Quantity of each; and imports for them Fruits, Wines, Silks, &c.

*Wales* has *England* on the E. *St. George's Channel* and *Irish Sea* on the W. N. and S. It is call'd a *Principality*; for the K. of *England's* eldest Son has the Title of *Prince of Wales*.

The Country is generally very rough and Mountainous. It produces Cattle, Lead Oar, Coal, Fish, &c. It is divided into 4 Circuits; each of which contain 3 Counties.

The *Welch* have a Language of their own. The Vulgar, are generally very rude, and ignorant.

*England* is various ways divided (e. g.) 1. Into 6 Circuits, viz. the *Western Circuit*, the  
Home

*Home Circuit*, the *Norfolk Circuit*, the *Midland Circuit*, the *Oxford Circuit*, and the *Northwestern Circuit*, these 6 Circuits comprehend 38 Counties: *Middlesex* is not reckon'd, because of its vicinity to *London*. Nor *Cheshire*, because a *County Palatine*; having a Judge, &c. peculiar to itself.

England with Wales is divided into two Provinces, or *Archbishopricks*, viz. Those of *Canterbury*, (S. of the R. Trent and Humber) and *York* (N. of these R.s.)

These 2 Provinces are divided into 26 *Bishopricks* (*Diocesses* or *Sees*) and these again into 60 *Arch-Deaneries*: and these into *Rural Deaneries*. There are also 26 *Deans* of Collegiate and Cathedral Churches 544 *Prebendaries*: And about 9913 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*. The *Clergy* are reckon'd (in all) 14 and 15,000.

The *Revenues* of the Church, are oft said to be much less now, than before the *Reformation*; but these who assert this, included under that *Denomination*; *Monks*, *Friars*, and *Nuns*, who had 190 great Houses; (besides small *Priories*) the *Revenues* of which, amounted to 285,000 l. p. And might (as Lands have rose since) have been worth several times that Sum: Whereas those that are properly the *Clergy*, and have the *Care of Souls*, are much better provided for now, than they were in *Times of Popery*; for the *Impropriations* complain'd of, were never in their Hands; but only seiz'd from the lazy *Regulars*; that had begg'd and engross'd them all long before.

There is a *Convocation* in each of these Provinces; which consists of *Upper* and *Lower Houses*:

in

in the  
per  
tors  
make  
K. p  
fiatic  
do, a

All  
made  
d' E  
to ele

See:  
Homa  
Baron  
it of t

The  
and P  
Dispe  
hereto  
pugna  
much  
as our

His  
Lord,  
Engla

He

at Fan

The  
end Pa

The  
Bishop

Parisi  
the K  
Value

in that of Canterbury 22 Bishops make the Upper House: 22 Deans, 50 Arch-Deacons, 26 Proctors for the Chapter, and 46 Proctors for the Clergy, make the Lower House. These are (whenever the K. pleases to call them together) to consider Ecclesiastical Affairs; but of late they have had little to do, and have seldom sat.

All the English Bishops are Peers of the Realm, made by the K. only; who sends down his *Conged' Esire*; (or leave to elect) to the Dean, &c. to elect the Person he nominates, to the vacant See: Every Bishop swears Allegiance, and does Homage to his Majesty for his Temporality, or *Barony*; as an Acknowledgement that he holds it of the K.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has the Honour and Power to hold Courts, and grant Licences, and Dispensations, (says *Chamberlayne*) in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of Rome; not repugnant to the K's Prerogative, &c. Is not this as much as to say, that he is an English P-pe, so far as our Constitution admits of.

His Titles are these.

*His Grace the Most Reverend Father in God, Lord, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitane.*

He takes Place of all Subjects, except the Royal Family.

The Titles of a Bishop are, *The Right Reverend Father in God Lord Bishop of:*

The following Table shews the Names of the Bishopricks, Their Contents. The Number of Parishes in each See, and its Annual Value, in the K's *Book of Tenures*; and also the improved Value of many of them from *Chamberlayne*.

Bishopricks.

Canterbury.  
York.  
London.  
Winchester.  
Litchfield, }  
& Coventry. }  
Lincoln }  
Ely }  
Sarum. }  
Exeter. }  
Bath & Wells. }  
Chichester. }  
Norwich. }  
Worcester. }

C O N T E N T S.

Kent, and several Churches in other Diocesses,  
Most of Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire,  
Essex, Middlesex, and Part of Hartfordshire,  
Surrey, Hampshire, and Isle of Wight,  
Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Part of Warwick-  
shire and Part of Shropshire, }  
Lincolnsh. Leicestersh. Huntingdonsh. Bed- }  
ford. Buckinghamsh. and Part of Hereforth. }  
Cambridgeshire, }  
Wiltshire, and Berkshire, }  
Cornwall, and Devonshire, }  
Somersetshire, }  
Sussex. }  
Norfolk, Suffolk, and a small Part of Cam- }  
bridgeshire, }  
Worcestershire, and Part of Warwickshire, }

C O N T E N T S.

Bishopricks.

C O N T E N T S.

Parish- cs.	Value.	improv'd Value.
0257	2682	3400
0581	1610	2000
0623	1600	
0362	3193	3000
0557	0705	1200
1247	0606	0900
0141	2434	1000
0248	1421	2000
0604	0900	0500
0388	0533	
0250	0677	0800
1121	0834	1000
0241	1032	1500

[ 140 ]

Parish- cs.	Value	improv'd Value.
----------------	-------	--------------------



C O N T E N T S.		Parish- cs.	Value	improv'd Value.
Bishopricks.				
Hereford.	Herefordshire, and Part of Shropshire,	0313	0768	0800
Rochester.	Part of Kent,	0098	0358	0500
Oxford.	Oxfordshire,	0195	0381	
Peterborough.	Rutland and Northamptonshire,	0293	0414	
Gloucester.	Gloucestershire,	0267	0315	0300
Bristol.	County of Dorset, Part of Gloucestersh. & City of Bristol,	0236	0383	
Landaff.	Glamorgansh. Monmouthsh. Brecknocksh. and Radnorsh.	0173	0154	
St. Davids.	Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, and Caermarthenshire,	0208	0462	
St. Asaphs.	Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, Part of Flintshire, and Part of Shropshire.	0121	0187	
Bangor.	Anglesey, Caernarvan, Merioneth and Part of Den- bigh and Montgomeryshire.	0107	0131	
Durham.	Durham and Northumberland.	0135	1821	5000
Carlisle.	Two 3ds of Cumberland, & abt. as much of Westmoreland Cheshire, Lancasth. Richmondsk. (which is Part of Yorksh.) with Part of Westmoreland and Cumberland.	0093	0531	
Chester,		0256	0420	

[ 141 ]

The three last are in the Province of York, and all the rest in that of Canterbury.

3dly. England and Wales are divided into 52 Countries or Shires.

The following Table shews at one View.

1. The Names of the Counties Alphabetically
2. The Number of Members each County sends to Parliaments.
3. The chief Product of each County.
4. The chief Rs. in each County.
5. The Circumference or Miles round.
6. The Number of Acres in each County.
7. The computed Number of Houses.
8. The computed Number of Souls in some of the Counties.
9. The Number of Parishes in each County.
10. The Market Towns.
11. The Capital of each County.
12. The Distance of the Capitals from London.
13. The Situation of each Capital to London.

Names

into  
 w.  
 ally  
 nty  
 y.  
 me  
 y.  
 on.  
 on.  
 acs

W	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

7,000,000

In

Names.	Members	Products.	Rivers.	Circumference.	Acres.	Houfes.	Souls.	Parishes	MarkTs	Capitals.	dist from London	Sitnat. to Lond.
Bedfordsh.	4	Butter Cheefe	Ouse, Ivel	73	260000	21170		124	11	Bedford	38	N. W
Berkshire.	9	Corn, Cattle	Thames, Kennet	120	527000	16906		40	12	Reading	32	W.
Buckingham.	14	Wood, Sheep	Tame, Ouse	138	441000	18390	111000	185	15	Buckingham	44	N. W
Cambridgesh	6	Corn, Fish	Ouse, Cam	130	570000	17347	140000	163	8	Cambridge	44	W.
Cheshire.	44	Cheefe, Salt	Dee, Weaver	112	726000	24054	125000	71	13	Chester	140	N. W
Cornwall.	4	Corn, Copper	Tame, Camel	130	960000	25374	126000	171	27	Launceston	170	W.
Cumberland	6	Ditto	Eden, Derwent	168	1040000	14825	88000	58	15	Carlisle	230	N.
Derbyshire.	4	Coal, Lead	Trent, Derwent	130	680000	21155		106	9	Derby	100	N. W
Devonshire	26	Corn, Cattle	Turridg, Terrier	200	1920000	56310	337000	394	32	Exeter	138	al. W
Dorsetshire.	20	Ditto	Stowre, Frome	150	772000	21941	131640	48	19	Dorchester	85	S. W
Durham.	4	Coal	Tine, Ware	107	610000	15984	96900	18	6	Durham	200	N.
Effex.	8	Corn, Cattle	Thames, Stowre	146	1240000	34834	208800	415	21	Colchester	45	N. E
Gloucesterfh.	8	Corn, Cheefe	Severn, Avon	138	800000	26764	163500	280	26	Gloucester	80	N. W
Hampshire.	26	Corn & Cattle	Ditto	100	1312500	26851	162000	253	16	Southampton	54	S. W
Hertfordsh.	6	Corn	Coln, Lea	130	451000	16569		120	18	Hartford	20	N.
Herefordsh.	8	Cyder, Corn	Wey, Arrow	102	660000	15000	95000	176	8	Hereford	105	al. W
Huntingdon.	4	Corn	Ouse	66	240000	8217	50000	79	6	Huntingdon	50	N.
Kent.	10	Ditto	Thames, Medw	162	1248000	39242	215000	408	30	Canterbury	54	E.
Lancashire.	14	Coal, Cattle	Mersy, Ribble	170	1150000	40202	240000	60	26	Lancaster	187	N. W
Leicestershire	4	Corn,	Soar, Reek	96	560000	18700	112000	200	12	Liecester	80	N. W
Lincolnshire.	12	Hops, Wool	Witham, Trent	180	1746000	40590		630	35	Lincoln	104	N.
Middlesex.	8	Corn, Cattle	Thames, Coln	81	247000	100000		73	4	London		
Monmouthsh	3	Ditto		80	340000	6490		127	7	Monmouth	100	N. W
Norfolk.	12	Corn, Wool	Ouse, Yare	140	1148000	47780		660	31	Norwich	90	N.
Northampton	9	Corn, Cattle	Nen, Ouse	120	550000	24808		326	11	Northampto.	55	al. N
Northumbld	8	Coal, Lead	Tine, Tweed	155	1370000	22741		46	11	Newcastle	212	N.
Nottingham.	8	Corn, Wood	Trent, Idle	90	560000	17554		168	9	Nottingham	96	al. N
Oxfordshire.	9	Corn, Fruit	Tame, Charwel	130	534000	19007		280	15	Oxford	47	al. W
Rutlandshire	2	Corn, Cattle	Weyland, Ash	40	110000	3263		48	2	Oakham	74	al. N
Shropshire.	12	Ditto	Severn, Culm	134	890000	23284		170	15	Shrewsbury	124	N. W
Somersetshire	18	Corn, Cattle	Severn, Avon	150	1075000	44686		385	30	Eristol	94	W.
Staffordshire.	10	Coal, Copper	Trent, Dove	141	810000	23747		150	18	Stafford	106	N. W
Suffolk.	16	Butter, Cheefe	Stowre, Bliche	165	995000	34422		575	30	Ipswich	55	N. E
Surrey.	14	Corn	Thames, Mole	112	592000	34218		140	9	Southwark		S.
Suffex.	20	Ditto	Arun	158	1140000	21537		312	16	Chichester	50	S. W
Warwick.	6	Ditto	Avon	110	670000	21973		158	17	Coventry	74	N. W
Westmoreld.	4	Cloths	Eden, Can	110	510000	6501		26	8	Kendall	202	N. W
Wiltshire.	34	Sheep	Kennet, Avon	128	876000	27993		304	23	Salisbury	70	S. W
Worcester.	9	Cyder, Cheefe	Severn, Avon	130	540000	20634		152	11	Worcester	68	N. W
Yorkshire.	30	Corn, Cattle	Humber, Ouse	360	3770000	106151		563	49	York	150	N.
Anglesey	2	Corn, Cattle	_____	60	200000	1840		74	2	Beaumaris	184	N. W
Brecknock.	2	Ditto	_____	106	620000	5934		61	4	Brecknock	124	as is all
Cardigan.	2	Lead	_____	94	520000	3163		77	4	Cardigan	148	Wales
Caermarthen	2	Corn, Cattle	_____	102	700000	5352		87	8	Caermarthen	178	
Caernarvon.	2	Fowl, Cattle	_____	95	370000	2765		68	6	Caernarvon	180	
Denbigh.	3	Goats, Sheep	_____	116	410000	6398		57	4	Denbigh	164	
Ffint.	2	Coals, Cattle	_____	40	160000	3150		28	3	St. Afaph	159	
Glamorgan.	2	Corn, Cattle	_____	112	540000	9644		118	9	Llandaff	226	
Merioneth.	1	Fish, Sheep	_____	108	500000	2590		37	3	Harleck	168	
Montgomery	2	Horfes, Goats	_____	94	560000	5660		47	6	Montgomery	120	
Perbrokesfh.	3	Coal, Fish	_____	93	420000	4329		45	9	Pembroke	195	
Radnor.	2	CheefeHorfes	_____	50	310000	3158		52	4	Radnor	120	

Quantity	Description	Price per Unit	Total Price
10	Coat, Copper	10	8100
10	Coat, Copper	10	8900
10	Coat, Copper	10	1000
10	Coat, Copper	10	1100
10	Coat, Copper	10	1200
10	Coat, Copper	10	1300
10	Coat, Copper	10	1400
10	Coat, Copper	10	1500
10	Coat, Copper	10	1600
10	Coat, Copper	10	1700
10	Coat, Copper	10	1800
10	Coat, Copper	10	1900
10	Coat, Copper	10	2000
10	Coat, Copper	10	2100
10	Coat, Copper	10	2200
10	Coat, Copper	10	2300
10	Coat, Copper	10	2400
10	Coat, Copper	10	2500
10	Coat, Copper	10	2600
10	Coat, Copper	10	2700
10	Coat, Copper	10	2800
10	Coat, Copper	10	2900
10	Coat, Copper	10	3000
10	Coat, Copper	10	3100
10	Coat, Copper	10	3200
10	Coat, Copper	10	3300
10	Coat, Copper	10	3400
10	Coat, Copper	10	3500
10	Coat, Copper	10	3600
10	Coat, Copper	10	3700
10	Coat, Copper	10	3800
10	Coat, Copper	10	3900
10	Coat, Copper	10	4000
10	Coat, Copper	10	4100
10	Coat, Copper	10	4200
10	Coat, Copper	10	4300
10	Coat, Copper	10	4400
10	Coat, Copper	10	4500
10	Coat, Copper	10	4600
10	Coat, Copper	10	4700
10	Coat, Copper	10	4800
10	Coat, Copper	10	4900
10	Coat, Copper	10	5000

241.

Names

There are in England and Wales 27 Co. 790  
Market T's. 9913 Parishes; 61 Forests; 3030  
Parks; 1,175,951 Houses; (but the Number of  
Houses is yearly increasing in many Parts of the  
Nation) and reckoning 5 Persons in an House,  
5,879,755 Souls. The Souls in France are computed  
to 13,500,000 of which (according to some) 270,000  
are Ecclesiasticks besides Nuns.

*Vossius* reckon'd that there were 2,000,000 Souls  
in Spain: In France 5,000,000: In Italy and Is.  
2,000,000: In great Britain and Ireland 2,000,000.  
In the Low Countries 2,000,000: In Germany,  
Bohemia and Hungary 5,000,000: In Denmark  
400,000: In Sweden and Norway 600,000: In  
Poland 1,500,000: In Turkey in Europe 5,500,000:  
And (granting all Moscovy to Europe) 3,000,000  
in Moscovy; i. e. 29,000,000 in Europe. He does  
not think that by adding Africa and America it will  
amount to 100,000,000.

But he reckons that Asia will rise higher; for  
tho' 100,000,000 Chineses perished in the Tar-  
tarian War, yet he calls the Number of Souls  
300,000,000.

He computes all the Souls upon Earth to  
500,000,000. He adds, that they may be all  
plac'd (standing) in a Surface of a German League  
Square; allowing each a Foot Square. Hence he  
concludes that *Lucan* had good Reason to say that  
the C. of Rome would contain all the humane  
Race.

The Author of a modern Map makes a Calcu-  
lation very wide of this; for he calls the Souls  
In Turkey in Europe and Hungary 16,000,000  
In Poland, Prussia, &c. 1,000,000

In Moscow, &c.	16,000,000
In Scandinavia	8,000,000
In the 17 Provinces	5,000,000
In Germany and Bohemia	20,000,000
In Italy and Is.	11,000,000
In France, &c.	20,000,000
In Spain and Portugal	6,000,000
In Great Britain and Ireland	8,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,000,000</b>

The Annual Rents of Houses and Lands in England and Wales, are reckon'd about 13,000,000l.

I shall now proceed to give a more particular Account of the principal Ts. &c. in several of these Counties from some modern Authors.

*In Bedfordshire* abundance of Lace of all Sorts and Prices is woven.

*Bedford* the Cpl. is call'd an old clean T. the R. *Onse* runs thro' it : Here are 5 Churches and several Hospitals.

*Dunstable* is a large and populous T. famous for the many Straw-Hats that are made here : No Spring is to be found about it ; but there are 4 great Ponds, that are never dry. In this Place, there liv'd an old Woman, that had 19 Children at 5 Births ; 3 at each of the 3 first ; and 5 at each of the 2 last.

In *Berkshire* are several considerable Ts. *Reading* is a populous and thriving Place with 3 Parishes : It is seated on the R. *Kennet*.

*Abingdon* is a pretty large and handsome T. of two Parishes. It has a fine Cross ; and several good Streets which meet in the Market-Place :

It

I  
c  
i  
F  
th  
C  
  
fit  
fin  
H  
ma  
Or  
  
the  
  
Th  
the  
Vifi  
T  
fruit  
Oufe  
Rui  
henc  
gess  
A  
Coun  
Field  
Ea  
is a v  
the fin  
Henry  
2 Sch  
Clerks  
gister,  
Assista

It stands upon the Thames, up which the Barges come to T. Here is one of the finest Market Houses in the Km. built on many lofty Pillars. In the Hall over it are kept the Town Affizes; (those for the County are held at Reading.) A great deal of Canvas and Sail Cloth is made here.

*Windsor*, (20 Ms. W. of London) is charmingly situated near the Thames; upon the Top of a Rising Ground, that overlooks all the adjacent Country. Here is a large Castle, called 1 M. r. *Edward III.* made a Palace of it, by instituting here the famous Order of the *Garter*.

To this T. belong 2 Parks; the one 3 Ms. r. and the other 14.

*Maidenhead* is a pretty large, and well built T. The Inhabitants have the Priviledge of chusing their Minister, who is not subject to the Bishop's Visitation.

The T. of *Buckingham* stands in a low, but fruitful Spot: It is almost surrounded by the R. Ouse: The Buildings are old; and the Castle in Ruins: The 2 Members of Parliament sent from hence, are chosen by the Bailiff and 12 Cpl. Burgesses only.

*Ailesbury* is the largest and best T. in the County. It stands in a Vale so fruitful, that one Field (call'd *Bury Field*) is let for 800l. p. An.

*Eaton* (seperated from Windsor by a Bridge) is a very noted Place, for a famous College, call'd the first School in England: It was founded by Henry VI. It consists of a Provost, 7 Fellows, 2 Schoolmasters, 2 Conductors, an Organist, 7 Clerks, 70 K's Scholars, 10 Choristers, a Register, and 12 Servants: The Masters have 2 Assistants, because there are generally a great many



ny Scholars (seldom less than 300) and of the 1st Rank in the Km. All or most of the Persons belonging to this School, have settled Salaries, and Accommodations: There are likewise 25 decrepid Men who have their Maintenance here.

The N. Part of *Cambridgeshire* is call'd the Isle of *Ely*: It is very low and watery.

The T. *Cambridge* stands on the R. *Cam*. It is ill built, and situated in a dirty Spot, but the largeness of it's University, and Magnificence of its Buildings, make amends for all. Here are 16 Colleges, founded at different Times, by several Persons. The T. itself is divided into 16 Parishes.

*Notemarket* (famous for the Races in October and April) consists but of one Street, yet has Accommodations for a great deal of Quality that always attend the Races.

*Chester* is a large old C. with a Castle; it stands on the R. *Dee*. Here are 9 Churches, and 4 great Streets. It is 2 Ms. r. encompassed with a Wall, upon which is a very pleasant Walk, tho' in some Places, it is almost level with the Ground, on the Inside.

In this County are *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, *Northwich*, &c. Ts. famous for their Brine Pits, from whence abundance of Salt is constantly made.

*Cornwall* takes in the utmost S. W. Part of this I. Here in *Falmouth*, an old capacious Harbour; at the Entrance, is a Rock, upon which stands the Castle of *Pendennis*; which is one of the largest in England; where is constantly kept a Garrison.

*Launceston* is a populous trading T. standing upon the Ascent of an Hill.

*St. Ives* is a rich and neat T.

About

About 26 Ms. N. W from *Lands-End*, (the most S. W. Point in the Km.) lie the Is. of *Scilly*, in Number 140: *St. Mark* is the largest: It is 6 Ms. l. and 3 b. Here is an Harbour, Castle, &c. Some of these Is. are good for Tillage, and others for Pasturage; but most of them are only Rocks, commonly cover'd at high Water.

*Carlisle* is an old, but well built, rich, and populous C. It stands pleasantly; and is well water'd by several Rs. Here is a Castle and strong Wall, thro' which there are 3 Gates. It consists of only 2 Parishes.

*Cockermouth* is a populous T. with a strong Castle: It stands at the Conflux of two Rs. which almost surround it.

The greatest R. in *Derbyshire* is the *Trent*; It comes out of Staffordshire; receives first the *Tame*, then the *Dove*, and below the *Derwent*, *Soar*, &c. and at last falls into the *Humber*.

The most considerable Bridge in this Part of the Nation is over this R. at *Swarkestone*: It is called a M. l. but the greater Part of it is rather a rais'd Causeway (with a Wall on each Side) between 2 Meadows.

*Derby* stands on the S. W. Side of the *Derwent*, which is now navigable to the T.

Here are 5 Churches. The chief (*Allhallows*) is one of the most beautiful Towers in the Nation, about 60 Yards high.

The most remarkable Thing in this T. is the late Sir *Thomas Lombe's* famous Engine, for working &c. of Silk; (commonly call'd the *Silk-Mills*.) It is a large and handsome Building: It stands upon Piles, in the R. There are in it,

20,586 Wheels, and 97,546 Movements; which work 73,726 Yards of Silk, every Time the Water Wheel goes round, which is thrice in a Minute, and 318,594,960 Yards in 24 Hours. One Water Wheel moves the Whole; one Fire Engine warms it, one Regulator governs it, and yet any Part may at Pleasure, be stoppt seperately: It ordinarily employs about 2 or 300 Women and Children.

*Chesterfield* is the 2d T. in this County. It stands upon the Rising Ground, and is pretty large, tho' it has only one Church with a Spire Steeple, compos'd of a Frame of Wood, and cover'd with Lead: It appears to Spectators to stand awry. This T. has a Mayor and Aldermen, yet it's no Borough.

*Wirksworth* is a considerable populous T. standing in a Part of the County that abounds with Lead; there have been Groves or Mines in the T. Street, yea in Houses.

*Ashbourn* is very noted for many great Fairs for Horses, &c.

The N. Part of this County (call'd the *Peak*) is very rough and mountainous, the Air is very cold, but healthful.

But it is most remarkable for 7 Wonders (as they are call'd) viz.

1. *Chatsworth*, the Duke of Devonshire's noble Palace, upon the Derwent: It's compos'd of a grand Square; in which are many *State Rooms*, &c. The Gardens are also adorned with exquisite Water Works.

2. *Maintar*; a great Hill which is almost perpetually shivering down Earth and Stones, with a dreadful Noise.

3. *Eden*

3. *Eden or Elden Hole* ; a terrible Chasm, 14 Yards l. and 7 b. It could never be fathomed, and is therefore call'd bottomless: The Water that drops down presently congeals into Iicles.

4. *Buxton Medicinal Wells* ; where there's an hot, and a cold Spring, very near each other ; which form a Bath of a temperate Heat: It is enclos'd with an handsome Stone Building ; which is much frequented in the Season ; as likewise is the Bath at Matlock near Wirksworth.

5. *Tideswell Well*, which ebbs and flows irregularly 3 Quarters of a Yard ; it makes a very strange Noise when it ebbs: It is about a Yard deep, and a Yard b.

6. *Pool's Hole* ; a Cave at the Foot of a great Mtn. The Entrance is shallow ; but those who have crept in, say that it opens to a prodigious height ; That there are many surprizing Representations, both of Art and Nature ; produc'd by the petrifying Water, continually dropping down.

7. That which goes by the odd, and indecent Name of the *Devil's Arse*: It is an astonishing Cavern, under an Hill ; wide at the Entrance, but narrow within ; and is very dark and slippery, by reason of a Current of Water under Foot. And the Rock hangs so low that a Man can't go upright. Having passed this, and a Current, (which sometimes can't be forded) the Arch opens again ; and there is a 2d Current, with great Banks of Sand: And after this a 3d Current ; which is unpassable ; and then the Rock closes.

*Devonshire* is famous for the Manufacture of Serges, &c.

*Exeter* ( the Cpl. ) stands upon a Hill, yet is well water'd with Springs: It is a fine C. 2 Ms.

and a half r. It consists of 4 great Streets, that meet in the Center: Here are 6 Gates through an old Wall that encompasses the T. Its Sea Port is *Topsham*, near to which is *Torbay*, where *K. William* landed.

*Plimouth* is a famous Magazine for the Sea Service; it lies upon its own Bay, which is a very good one: It is commanded by a Castle, which has 5 regular Bastions, on which are 2 or 300 Guns mounted: It has constantly a pretty strong Garrison: The T. is regularly built, very populous, and the largest in the County. To it was brought fresh Water 7 Ms. by *Sir Francis Drake* a Native of this Place.

*Biddesford* is an ancient Port, of considerable Trade: Its Bridge over the *Towridge*, for Number, Length, and Height of the Arches, exceeds all in the Km.

*Okehampton* is a noted T. for Serge Weavers.

*Dartmouth* is a considerable Port: It has a fine Haven, into which runs the R. *Dart*.

*Dorchester* stands on an Ascent from the R. *Freme*, where it opens to the Downs: Here are 3 wide neat Streets, and 3 Churches.

*Lyme-Regis* is another good Port: Part of it stands so near the Sea, that the Houses are sometimes wash'd by it, 10 or 12 Feet high. The Harbour is defended with a Fort.

*Weymouth* or *Melcomb-Regis*, for (as the Author of a Journey through England tells us) they make but one T. and yet from hence go 4 Members to Parliament, and from no other Place except London: It stands on the R. *Wey* (which is navigable) and is guarded with 2 Castles.

*Pool* is a small but rich and populous T. standing upon a Peninsula. In this Harbour there are 4 Tides a Day; 2 of which are occasioned by a large Island in the Mouth of the Harbour, which obstructing the Water, as it runs out; causes it to flow back into all Parts of the Harbour; this is call'd the 2d Flood.

*Shaftsbury* is an old T. on an Hill, ill water'd.

*Sherborn* stands on the Side of an Hill, with a R. running through it: Tho' it is no Corporation, it is 5 Times as big (says our Author) as some that are, and so populous, that it's reckon'd to contain 9 or 10,000 Souls.

A Blacksmith's Shop in this County was about 38 Years ago fir'd by Lightning: At that Time all the Files, &c, attain'd a magnetick Virtue; which they still retain without any sensible Diminution.

*Durham* is a *County Palatine*; it is commonly call'd the *Bishoprick*.

The C. of *Durham* is old, but pretty large, and populous; it stands very pleasantly, on a rising Ground, in a Peninsula, form'd by the *Ware*: Here are 6 Churches besides the Cathedral, which is one of the most beautiful in England. The R. *Derwent* which runs through this County spreads itself into a great Lake, beyond *Hay-Castle* in *Cumberland*. About 2 Ms. from *Durham*, is a most remarkable Spring; (call'd *Salt Water Haugh*) it bubbles up in the Midst of the *Ware*, for 40 Yards in Length, and 10 in Breadth: It is so Salt (in Summer) that it makes the whole Stream brackish, for 100 Yards below: The Water when boil'd makes good Bay Salt; but in Winter it is lost among the Freshes.

Ten Ms. N. E. of Durham is *Sunderland*, a considerable T. with a good Harbour, a fine new Pier, and great Coal Trade: It is at High Water, almost encompassed by Sea.

*Colchester* the Cpl. of Essex ) stands on an Hill, by the R. Coln: It is a great T. divided (says our author) into 16 Parishes within and without the Walls. *Helen* (*Constantine the Great's* Mother is said to have been born here. The Officers of this Place are call'd the best in the World

This T. is noted for *Bays*, *Says*, &c. with which the Nuns, &c. are cloathed; the Manufacture employs all the adjacent Country: The Factors have (as we are told) return'd from London 30,000 l. p. Week.

*Chelmsford* (call'd by some the Cpl.) stands in a delightful Plain, upon a small R.

*Wanstead* has a famous Royal Palace; wherein are many fine Apartments; but it's now branch'd out to the Citizens, for Lodgings: it stands in a spacious Forest, not far from the Royal Chace called *Enfield*.

*Harwich* is a small, but clean and populous T. (in a Peninsula) consisting of 3 Streets: Nigh to this is *Beaconhill*, upon which is one of the finest Walks in the Km. At the Foot of this Hill is a Well, that turns Wood into Metal, of which Coperas is made.

The C. *Gloucester* stands upon the *Severn*, which rises in Montgomeryshire, runs 70 Ms. thro' Shropshire, and Worcestershire, and 40 thro' this County. It is navigable up to Shrewsbury, and in some Places 2 or 3 Ms. over; and empties it self into *St. George's Channel* between Mouthshire and Cornwall.

In this R. as well as in the *Humber*, is oft a violent and sudden Tide, (call'd *Hygra Boor*, or *Eager*) which rolls in at once with an Head of Water; or 4 Foot high; making a prodigious Noise.

*Gloucester* is a pretty large old C. With 6 Churches.

Partly in this and partly in Somersetshire is the C. *Bristol*: It stands on both Sides of the R. *Avon*; over which is a Bridge, with Houses upon it as on London Bridge. It's a very neat, rich and populous C. and one of the largest in England. It contains about 5000 Houses. It's reckon'd next to London for Commerce: It's also famous for the Woollen Manufacture: It's Mart or Fair is one of the greatest in all the Km.

There are several considerable Ts. and Ports in *Southamptonshire* or *Hampshire*, as

*Lymouth*, in the I. of *Wight*.

*Portsmouth* (almost over against the I.) is the only T. in England that is regularly fortify'd. It has a good Ditch, and 4 Platforms of Cannons, &c. It's called the Key of England, and has a famous Harbour. Without the Walls is a very fine Dock; on which are employ'd 1,200 Workmen in a Time of Peace.

N. B. The Channel between this and the I. of *Wight* is call'd *Spithead*, the usual Rendezvous of the Fleet.

Near to this T. is *Southampton*; which stands at the Bottom of an Arm of the Sea. Here is one Street the longest and broadest in the Km.

*Winchester*, (by some call'd the Cpl. of the County) is an ancient C. about 3 Ms. r. It consists chiefly of one Street; it's surrounded with



Chalk Hills; has one R. running through it, and is wash'd by another. The Cathedral has neither Tower nor Steeple, but is very grand and magnificent within.

*Hertford* is not large, it has only 2 Churches. It stands upon the R. *Lea*, by which it sends off a great deal of Malt to London.

*St. Albans* is a fine large T, thought to have the best Wheat Market in England. Its Jurisdiction extends to 15 Neighbouring Parishes.

*Hereford* stands upon the R. *Wye*. It's but a dirty Place, tho' it's pretty large, and has 6 Churches. The common Drink here is Cyder, which is very cheap and good.

*Huntingdon* is a populous tho' not large T. It stands upon the R. *Ouse*,

*St. Ives* is a pretty T. on the same R.

But the most remarkable T. in this County is

*Gedmanchesier*: It's not a Market T. but the largest Village for Husbandry, in all the Km. The Inhabitants met James I. with 70 Teams and Ploughs. He made it a Corporation, consisting of 2 Bailiffs and 12 Assistants.

*Canterbury* stands in a pleasant fertile Country: yet it makes but an indifferent Figure: It's about 3 Ms. r. It consists of 4 Streets which meet at St. Ann's Church (in the Centre) besides which there are 15 Churches.

15 Ms. N. E. of this C. is *Thanet Isle*: It has the Sea on the N. E. and S. and the R. *Wantsum* on the W. It's 10 Ms. l. and 8 b. The Inhabitants are mostly Mariners and Fishers.

*Maidstone* is a considerable T. standing in a delicious Spot; there are Gentlemen living within 10 Ms. of it, whose Estates amount to 50,000 l. p. Annum.

*Tunbridge*

*Tunbridge* lies between 2 Hills, which abound with Houses and Gardens, for the Entertainment of the Quality, that come from London, &c. to take the Pleasures and Diversions of the Place, and drink the celebrated Waters.

*Dover* is a famous Sea Port, the Castle stands on an high Rock 2 Ms. r. It is now turn'd into a Prison; at the Bottom of the Hill stands the T. which is pretty large, and has 2 Churches. But our Author says that it's ill pav'd and that the Houses are very poor. This T. is right over against *Calais* in *France*; at the Distance of about 30 M. tho some make it much more, and others less.

*Dover* is one of the Cinque Ports: But Eachard makes them 6, viz. *Dover*, *Rye*, *Hythe*, *Romney*, *Sandwich* (in this County) and *Hastings* in *Surrey*: The Members from these Ts. have the Title of *Barons of the Cinque Ports*. They support the Royal Canopies at Coronations, and have them for their Fees: But most of them are call'd poor miserable Boroughs.

*Rocheſter* is a C. noted for its fine Cathedral, and Stone Bridge.

*Chatham* is one of the best Docks in the Km.

*Greenwich* (3 Ms. from London) is famous, for its grand Hospital for infirm Seamen: The Pensioners are about 300. They have 6 Nurses, who have each 6l. per An. besides Perquisites 3 or 4 Ms. below this is *Woolwich*; it's a considerable T. with a large Magazine for the Navy. Here is also a Royal Palace.

*Gravesend* (20 Ms. from London) is a little confused T. always full of Seamen.

*Sheerness*

*Sheernefs* is a great and strong Fortification, on an I. between the Mouths of the R. Thames and Medway.

*LANCASTER* stands upon the R. *LENS*: It has a convenient Harbour: It's an old, but thriving T. with only one Church.

*MANCHESTER* stands upon a stony Hill: It's a very large, populous, and growing T.

The chief Employ of this and several other Places in this County is the Woollen and Cotton Manufactures.

*LIVERPOOL* is a good Port and another populous T. It's call'd the 3<sup>d</sup> in the Nation for Trade to our Plantations: It has a fine Dock capable of containing 70 or 80 Ships.

In this County is a sort of Coal (call'd *Kennel*) so fine and hard that Salts, &c. are made of it.

*LEICESTER* stands upon the Soar; it is a large old T. and has been a strong one. The Castle, and some Parts of the Walls are yet to be seen: It is a very good Market both for Corn and Cattle. 12 Ms. S. of it is *HARBOROUGH*, and 8 Ms. N. *LOUGHBOROUGH*. both considerable Market Ts.

*LINCOLN* is a great old C. with 14 Churches, a stately Cathedral, and Castle that overlooks the T. It stands on the Side of an Hill, upon the *Witham*; which is here divided into 3 Channels; over which there are many Bridges in the lower Part of the C.

*STAMFORD* is a large and populous T. with 6 Churches; it stands on the Side of an Hill, (at the Foot of which runs the *Weyland*.) Part in this County and Part in Northampton.

*BOSTON* is a pretty good Port; it has the finest and

and highest Tower in England, 280 Feet high.

Near this Place come up such Shoals of *Sticklebacks* in Winter, (if the Weather be mild,) that that in 1736, one Boat caught in 4 Tides 13 Chaldrons: There has been made in one Season, 100 Tun. of Oil from them: it is worth about 10 l. p. Tun. The Fish are caught by hanging out a large Net on each Side the Boat; which is sometimes fill'd, as fast as it can be heav'd up and emptied.

*Gainsborough* stands upon the R. Trent; it is a well built, trading T. and one of the chief in the County.

*Grantham* is a very old T. the Church has a Spire Steeple, 275 Feet high.

*Crowland* is a small Market T. in the Fens, only accessible on the N. E. Side; the Inhabitants oft go in Boats to milk their Cows.

*London* is the Cpl. of Middlesex and indeed of the Km. It is partly in this County and partly in Surrey; it is one of the largest, fairest, most populous, and famous Cs. for Trade in all the World It is in 51 Ds. and a half of Lat. and 18 and a half of Lon. It is about 60 Ms. from Sea. It stands upon the gentle rising Banks of the fine R. Thames (on the N. Side) which runs for several Ms. close by it. *London* is 270 Ms. almost S. of Edinburgh. 250 S. E. of Dublin. 208 almost N. W. of Paris. 210 almost W. of Amsterdam. 580 S. W. of Copenhagen. 730 almost W. of Vienna. 760 N. E. of Madrid. 830 W. of Cracow. 840 N. W. of Rome. 880 S. W. of Stockholm. 1020 N. E. of Lisbon. 1570 almost W. of Constantinople. And 1570 almost W. of Moscow.

This

This celebrated C. is encompass'd with a Wall which is 3 or 4 Ms. r. thro' this Wall there are 11 Gates into the C. But the *Suburbs* are several Times as big as the C. and Yearly encreasing. On the S. Side the R. is the Borough of *Southwark*, which is very large and populous; reckon'd to contain 10,000 Houses. It is join'd to London by the Bridge, which stands upon 19 wide Arches: It is 400 Yards l. and 20 Feet b. between the Houses on each Side, which make an entire Street. This Bridge was 33 Years in building; it was finish'd 1209.

On the W. of London, in this County is the C. *Westminster*; which was formerly at a M's Distance from it, but is now contiguous. Here stand the old Royal Palace of St. James, (the usual Residence of the K.) the Houses of Lords and Commons; the Abbey, &c.

London (With Westminster and Southwark) was many Years ago above 7 Ms. l. and 3 b. 16 or 17 r. and reckon'd to take up 2287 Acres: To contain above 5000 Streets, Lanes and Alleys; about 150 Churches and Chappels; 100 Meeting Houses; 110,000 Houses; 700,000 Souls. There were long since 22 Markets; 21 Prisons; 233 Constables; 215 Scavengers; 1,100 Watchmen.

In 1666, there happened a most dreadful Fire, which continued for the Space of 3 Days; in which it burnt down (besides many stately Edifices) 6 Chappels, St. Paul's, and 87 Parish Churches; 13,200 Houses; 400 Streets; 15 of the 26 Wards; and shatter'd 8 more; yet there were only 8 Persons burnt; the whole Loss was computed to 10,000,000l. But in 4 Years time

10,000 Houses were rebuilt. It would be endless to take Notice of all the grand and magnificent Buildings in this prodigious C. such as the Palaces, the Halls, the Churches, the Offices, the Arsenals, the Schools, the Hospitals, the Theaters, the Prisons, &c.

The Tower of London in the E. End of it, may rather be call'd a T. than a Citadel, for it contains several Streets. It is surrounded by an high Wall and b. Ditch: In one Part, are kept the *Regalia*. in another, the Mint; in a 3d, the Archives or Records of the Km. Here is also a Magazine for Land, and Sea Service; in which (says the Author of a Journey, &c.) are several Pieces of Curiosity, e. g. 6 Mortars, each of which will throw a Bomb, ( of 500 Pounds Weight) 2 Ms. and one that throws 9 Shells at once: The Tower is likewise a Prison for State Criminals, who are sometimes convey'd hither by Water: Here are also kept several Wild Beasts.

The *Royal Exchange* is an handsome oblong Building; 253 Feet l. 171 b. and 56 high; there are above Stairs 200 Shops; which have let for 5000l. p. An. besides Warehouses, &c. below. In the Center is a Marble Stature of K. Charles This Place is the Rendezvous of Merchants trading into all Parts of the World.

*Guildhall* or T. House of London ( says our Author) is a vast, but ancient, Pile; the great Hall is 160 Foot l. near 50 b. and 55 high.

The *Monument* ( erected in Commemoration of the Fire ) is built of Free-Stone. It is 202 Foot high; the Steps up it are 345. There are several Inscriptions upon it; that upon the Base of the Pedattal is to this Purpose, The late dreadful  
Fire

Fire was begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in order to carry on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and the introducing Popery and Slavery. 'Twas erased in the Time of K. James II. but cut again very deep in the Reign of K. William.

The Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, is prodigiously large: It is 570 Foot l. 311 b. and 340 high. A good way up the Steeple, is a Gallery, (call'd the *Whispering Gallery*) 110 Foot Diameter.

This grand C. is divided into 26 Parts called *Wards*: As each of these is govern'd by it's Alderman, so the Whole is govern'd by a Lord Mayor, 25 Aldermen, and 2 Sheriffs: Sir *Henry Piccard* (a Vintner) when Mayor, had the Honour to dine 4 Ks. at his Table, viz the King of *England*, the K. of *Scotland*, the K. of *France*, and the K. of *Cyprus*; and falling to Game after Dinner, (as we are told) emptied all their Pockets.

The *Militia* of this C. consists of 4 Regiments of Foot, making about 9,000 Men besides 2 of the *Tower Hamlets*, and 1 of *Southwark*, which make above 900.

To London is brought by exquisite Art, and at vast Expence a R. (call'd the *New R.*) 60 Ms. out of *Hertfordshire*. It runs in some Places 20 Foot under Ground; and in others 20 above Ground, in open Troughs; there are about 300 Bridges over it.

In this County is *Hampton Court* (about 15 Ms. from London.) It was built by Cardinal *Woolsey*; the R. *Thames* runs half round it; the *Park* and *Gardens*, are 3 Ms. in Circumference,

*Chelsea*

*Chelsea* 4 Ms. up the R. is a large Village, noted for its fine and curious Gardens, and also for its famous College, or Hospital for old, and decrepid Sea Men.

The C. *Norwich* stand upon the R. *Yare* : It is a very great, rich, and populous Place ; about 3 Ms. r: Here are 12 Gates, 36 Churches, 7,000 Houses, and about 30,000 Souls.

This C. is so famous for the Woollen Manufacture, that 100,000 l. worth of Stuffs, Crapes, &c. are reckon'd to be yearly made here.

*Great Yarmouth* is a pretty clean T. surrounded by an old Wall : It lies between its Harbour and the Sea, in a sort of a Peninsula : It is a good Port, has a very large Key which makes a fine Street.

*Lynn Regis* lies upon the Ouse, near its Mouth. It is a large T. and considerable Port.

Northamptonshire is said to have more Noblemen's Seats than any County in England.

*Northampton* is reckon'd to be about the Center of the Km. It is one of the prettiest Inland Ts. in it. The Market Place is a large fine uniform Square. The Walls are 2120 Paces in Compass. This T. stands upon a small R. which has its Name from the T.

In the N. E. of this County, upon the Borders of *Huntingdonshire* is the C. *Peterborough*, upon the R. *Nen* : The Dean and Chapter ( i. e. 6 Prebends) are Lords of the Mannor.

*Northumberland* takes in all the N. Part of England to the R. *Tweed*. The W. Part is very rough and hilly.

*Newcastle upon Tyne* is a very large, well built, rich and populous T. It is divided into 8 Parish-



es. It stands 10 Ms. from Sea. The *Coal Trade* is the principal Trade in these Parts: It employs an infinite Number of Hands, as well as Ships: From hence London, most of the Eastern Coasts &c. are furnish'd with Coal, which they call *Sea Coal*, because brought them by Sea. It is computed that 600,000 Chaldrons are Yearly carry'd to London.

N. B. A Chaldron is 30 Strike; i. e. about 25 Hundred Weight.

On the S. Side the Tine is a large Suburb (call'd *Gateshead*) join'd to the T. by a noble Bridge, upon which there are Houses on both Sides Part of the Way. And cross the Bridge is an Iron Gate, which some have made the Partition between this County and Durham, but they really part at a *Blewish* Stone upon the Bridge, at several Yards Distance from the Gate.

Here is a noble Key, in which Ships come up as high as the Bridge.

From this T. towards Carlisle is seen some Remains of the famous *Picts Wall*, which reach'd from the Eastern to the Western Shore; about 80 Ms,

7 or 8 Ms. below Newcastle lie S. and N. *Shields*, where the Coal Fleets take in their Loading; so that these Villages are very populous.

Eight Ms. N. is Blyth, a little but growing Port for the Coal Trade.

On the N. Side stands *Timmouth* Castle: It has been call'd a large, and strong Fortification, well mounted with Cannons, the Defence of the Harbour and Mouth of the R. But I'm inform'd that it is now in a bad Condition: Cross the Mouth of the R. there runs a Sand Bed, (call'd the *Bar*)  
where

where the Water is but 7 Feet deep when the Tide's out. There is also a Fort, call'd *Cliffords*, that effectually secures the Mouth of the Tine, &c.

In the very N. Point is *Barwick*; a strong, and pretty large T. but less than formerly: It is encompassed on 3 Sides by the Sea, and the R. *Tweed*; over which is a noble and beautiful Bridge of 15 Arches; to this Bridge small Ships may come safely.

A famous Range of Mtns. (call'd *Cheviot Hills*) seperate this County from Scotland; Snow lies upon some of the Cliffs, till Midsummer.

About 8 Ms. from *Barwick*, upon the Coast, lies *Holy I.* encompassed (at high Water) with Sea: Here is a small T. strong Fort, and 24 good Harbours.

7 Ms. S. E. of this are the *Farm Is.* and 17 farther the *Coker I.* but these are of small note.

*Nottingham* is one of the most ancient Ts. in the Km. It stands upon a Hill, near the Conflux of the Rs. *Trent* and *Lin*; about half a M. from the former, and upon the latter, from which the T. is supply'd with Water; which by an Engine is thrown up into a large Cistern, (containing 10,000 Hogheads) on the Top of an Hill; from whence it is carried thro' Lead Pipes, into almost all Parts of the T. Upon this Hill (W. of the T.) stands the Castle; which belongs to the Duke of *Newcastle*: *Nottingham* is a County of itself: It is a large and populous T. of considerable Trade: It has 3 neat Churches. In this T. is a Cellar 46 Foot deep; and in it a Cask that holds 1,440 Gallons.

The C. *Oxford* stands on a Flat, at the Conflux of 2 Rs. It makes a fine Appearance, with its Steeples,

Steeple, &c. Here are 13 Churches besides the Cathedral. The University consists of 17 Colleges, and 7 Halls; at which there are reckon'd to be about 2,000 Scholars; This University and that of Cambridge, send each 2 Members to Parliament, besides those sent by the Ts.

*Banbury* is an old Borough: It stands in a fertile Plain by the R. Charwell. The Chapter here consists of a Dean and 8 Prebends.

At *Woodstock* in this County in the midst of a fine Park, stands the celebrated *Blenheim* House; built for the Duke of Malborough upon the glorious Victory he obtained over the French (near a T. of this Name) in 1704.

*Rutland* is by far the smallest County in England. The Assizes are held in a Castle at *Okeham*. They have a Custom in this T. that if any Nobleman comes on Horse back within its precincts, to take off one of his Horse's Shoes, or Money in lieu of it: Several Horse-Shoes are nail'd upon the Door of the Justices Hall; and over the Judge's Bench, is a fine Shoe, 5 Foot and a half l.

*Shrewsbury* stands on an Hill in the Form of an half Moon: It is almost surrounded by the Severn: It is a large T. with 6 Churches. It's the common Mart, between England, and Wales.

*Ludlow* is not a great T. but it is one of the neatest prettiest Boroughs in the Km.

There are several considerable Ts. in *Somersetshire*. As

*Bath*, an ancient compact C. with 3 Churches. It is celebrated for its hot Waters, &c. on the Account of which 8,000 Families are said to have been here at once.

*Wells*

*Wells*, (a very old C. ) so called from the many Wells that spring up in it.

*Taunton-Dean* is a large T. with 2 Churches. It is a famous Place for the Woollen Manufacture; which (as we are told) employs 8 or 9,000 Persons. It stands upon the R. *Tone*, which is navigable to the T. and over which is a very noble Bridge.

*Bridgewater* is a large and populous T. and Port: The Freemen of this Place, are free in all Parts of England, except London.

In this County liv'd and died (1634) one *Parr* in the 153d Year of his Age.

*Litchfield* (in Staffordshire) is a long straggling C. with 4 Churches besides the Cathedral; which is a fine Pile of Building, (450 Footl.) with 3 lofty Spires.

*Newcastle under Line*, and the adjacent Country are famous for Earthen Ware, which is sent all over the Km. and out of it.

*Tamworth* is a cloathing T. These 2 are Boroughs.

*Burton* stands upon Trent, over which there is a fine Bridge of 35 Arches. This T. is noted for good Ale; a great deal is yearly sent by Sea to London.

*Tutbury* is a small Market T. in this County, where there is annually a very rude and odd Diversion, call'd the *Bull-running*: They take a Bull, cut off Part of his Tail, of his Ears, and of his Horns; they soap him all over, blow Pepper up his Nose, and then leave him for a while.

A great Number of Fiddlers, &c. meet at an Inn, where they hold a Court, and chuse 'em a K. for the next Year; the Man that is rais'd to this Dignity,

nity, has a Chain of Silver put about his Neck, to which hangs a Coat of Arms, upon a Silver Plate; when this is done, the Proceſſion begins: Firſt the Conſtable with his Staff; after him 12 Halbert Men, and then the K. who is follow'd with the Muſicians playing; on each Side are 7 Men with white Wands: They walk to the Church, where ſome Prayers are read; then they go to an old ruinous Caſtle; where the Court is open'd again, and a comical Oath given the Fidler: Then they return to a plentiful Dinner at their Inn; after which, they ſmoak and drink till about 4 a' Clock; then go to the Bull: He is brought (with Ropes about his Head) into the Street, where all are charg'd to ſtand upon their Defence, and to keep 40 Feet from the Bull, which is then turn'd looſe: Immediately begins a furious Conteſt between the Men of Staffordſhire and thoſe of Derbyſhire: Each party ſtrives with the utmoſt Fury, to drive him into their reſpective County, and to mark him there, by cutting off a Piece of an Ear: The Marker receives 3 s. 4 d. of the K. after the Bull has been baited with Dogs, he is ſold, and the Money given to the K. There is always a vaſt Concourse of People at this fooliſh Revel; many Heads. and ſometimes Bones are broken: Yet a valuable *Charter* is held by it.

N. B. 60 or 70 Houſes ſell Ale on this Day. *Wolverhampton*, *Walſhall*, and *Bilſon*, are conſiderable growing Ts. all employ'd in the Iron Manufacture.

*Bury*, or *St. Edmundsbury* (in Suffolk) ſtands on the riſing Ground in a very good Air: It is a pretty large T. Here are 2 Churches, and an annual Fair, that laſts 10 Days.

*Ipswich*,

*Ipswich* is a great but not populous T. It has a R. running through it: It is divided into 12 Parishes, (says the Author, &c.) which give Names to the several Parts of the T.

Through Surrey runs the R. *Mole*, in one Place it runs 2 Ms. under Ground.

*Guilford* is a mighty neat and beautiful T.

*Epsom* is a charming Place: The T is semicircular; 1 M. and a half l. It has a Church at one End, and a Palace at the other. Here are very pleasant Gardens, and Trees before the Doors: It is much frequented for its healthful Air, and Mineral Waters; from which is extracted a Salt for the Apothecaries call'd *Epsom salt*.

*Richmond* (call'd 8 Ms. from London) is a considerable T. Here the K. has a Palace, and several Persons of Quality have their seats in, or near it. And to this joins the celebrated Kew.

*Kensington* was a small Village, but it is now become a great T. K. *William* bought it of the Earl of *Nottingham*: The Gardens and Houses are very fine, fit for the Entertainment of the greatest Princes.

*Chichester* in Suffex, in a very pretty C. It is situated on a Flat, 3 Ms. from Sea. It is walled round. It stands in the Form of a Cross, consisting chiefly of 4 Streets, at the End of each is a Gate.

*Lewes* has a small R. running through it. Near this T. is an Hill. from which is a fine Prospect 30 Ms. E. and 40 W.

*Arundel*, *Shoreham*, *Steyning*, and *Bamber*, are call'd (by the Author, &c.) poor miserable Ts. However, each of them sends 2 Members to Parliament.

*Warwick*

*Warwick* is a neat pretty T. on a Rock, upon the R. Avon: Here is a famous Castle, which overlooks all the adjacent Country.

*Coventry* is a County of itself; it is a great and populous C. The chief Business is weaving Stuffs, and Silks, which employs a Multitude of Hands. Here is one of the finest Crosses in England; adorn'd with the Statues of Ks. &c. tho' it is now going to Decay. There is annually in this C. a very odd Cavalcade. A Girl rides thro' it in an uncommon Dress attended with the Corporation several Companies, &c. in Commemoration of an Ancient Story; which is as follows.

In Edward the Confessor's Reign, *Leofrick* Earl of Coventry, having oppress'd the Citizens with heavy Taxes, engag'd to remit them, upon his Lady (*Godiva's*) riding naked through the C. It is added, that being made a Capital Crime for any to look out at the Lady: One Man transgress'd, and was hang'd for it; and his Effigy is to this Day peeping out at a Window.

*Birmingham* is a most noted T. for the Iron Manufacture: It is the largest, most populous, and growing T. (that is no Corporation) in all the Km.

In 1700, there were in it, 30 Streets; 100 Courts, and Alleys; 2504 Houses; 15,032 Souls; 1 Church; 1 Chappel; 1 School, and 2 Meeting Houses. In the 31 Years next ensuing, (viz. 1731,) there was an Encrease of 25 Streets; 50 Courts, and Alleys; 1225 Houses; 8254 Souls; 1 Church; 1 Chappel, and 2 Meeting Houses.

*Kendal* in *Westmoreland*, is a pretty T. A Place of great Resort and considerable Trade.

The

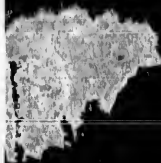
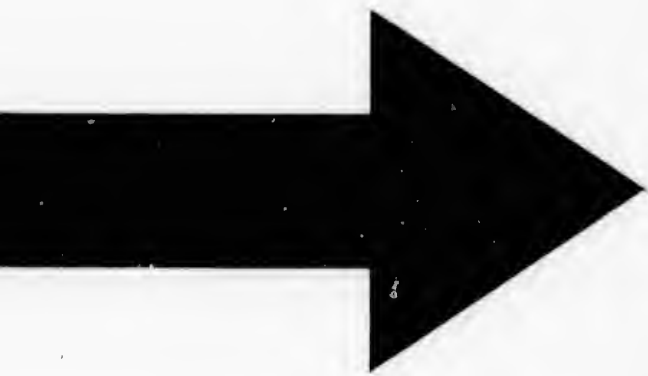
THE C. *Salisbury* (in *Wiltshire*) stands on the *Avon*, in the midst of a Plain. It has 3 good Churches, besides the Cathedral, which is the finest in all the Nation: It has (say some) as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year. The Spire is the highest in England: It is 410 Foot high, twice as high as the Monument. This C. consists of many spacious Streets with a Rivulet running thro' each. The Market-Place where the Streets meet, is very spacious, and well pav'd.

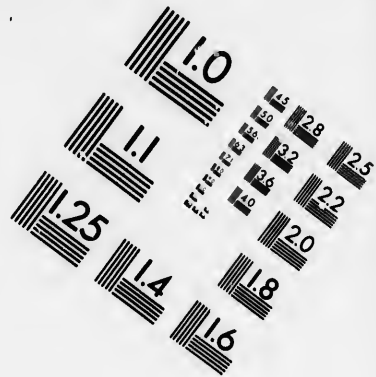
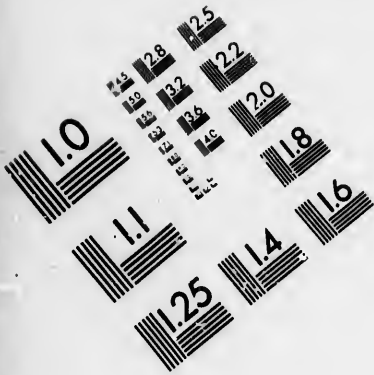
*Salisbury Plain* is a Chalky Down, extending (says our Author) 25 Ms. E. to *Winchester*; and 14 to *Shaftsbury*; without so much as one House or even a Tree to be seen. But the Earl of *Pembroke* has planted a Tree at every M's. end, to *Shaftsbury*, which are very serviceable to Travellers.

Upon this Plain is the greatest Wonder, Curiosity, and Piece of Antiquity throughout the Nation (commonly called *Stone Henge*) viz. A circular Hurdle of large Stones, upon the rising Ground surrounded with a deep Ditch, over which there are 3 Passages, at each of which, on the outside, are 2 great Stones, and 2 less within: Beyond the Ditch is an Ascent, of 35 Yards, to the main Work, which consists of 4 Circles of Stones: The outmost Circle is 300 Foot r. the Stones are 4 Yards high, 2 b. and 1 thick. Two Yards within this is a Row of lesser Stones; and 3 Yards farther is the chief Part of the Work, (called the *Cell*) made up of 2 irregular Rows of Stones. Those of the outer are 20 Foot high, 2 b. and 1 thick. These are coupled at Top by great transome Stones, 7 Foot l. and 3 and a half thick

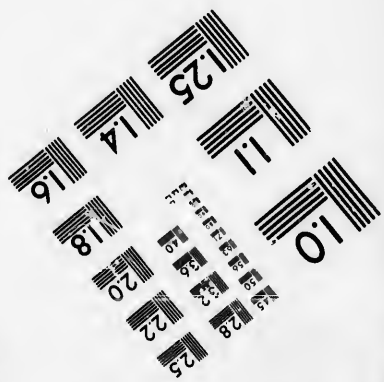
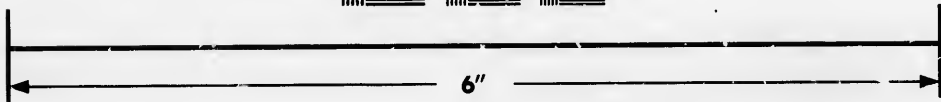
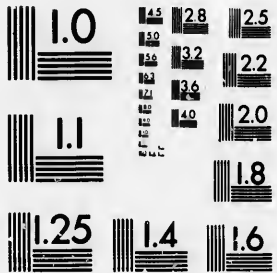








**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

1.5 2.8  
2.5 3.2  
3.6 4.5  
5.0 6.3  
8.0 10.0  
1.8

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20

thick; within this is another Row of Stones, 6 Foot high. It is commonly said that no Man can count these Stones; or give any satisfactory Account of them, and the rather because there are no such Stones near this Place.

*Malmsbury* is an old but neat T. of considerable Trade.

*Old Sarum* is a mean Village, yet it sends 2 Members to Parliament, chosen by 10 Electors says our Author, tho' some say, it's in the Hands of one Gentleman.

The chief Employment in several Parts of this County is the Woollen Manufacture.

*Worcester* is a large, pleasant, and populous C. with 12 Churches. The Trade of this Place also is the Woollen Manufacture. This C. stands upon the Severn; at the Gates of it was fought the last Battle between K. *Charles II.* and *Oliver Cromwell*; which prov'd fatal to the K.

*Stourbridge* is noted for its Iron and Glass Work.

*Droitwich* is remarkable for its Salt Springs.

*Yorkshire* is by far the largest County in England: It is divided into 3 great Parts (call'd *Ridings*) E. N. and W.

*York* is the 2d C. in the Km. It stands on a Flat; the R. Ouse runs thro' it: It's very ancient and large but not populous: It is divided into 28 Parishes; the Mayor has the Title of *Lord*. What was the Castle, now makes the pleasantest and finest Prison in the Nation.

*Hallifax* is a considerable and populous T. the Parish is so large that there are in it 22 Churches, Chappels, and Meeting-Houses of various Denominations.

*Wakefield*

*Wakefield* and *Leeds* are also considerable Ts. This Part of the County is chiefly employed in weaving Cloth, both Broad, and Narrow.

*Rippon* stands upon the Ouse. It's a large and populous Borrough. Here's a Collegiate Church with 3 lofty Spires.

*Sheffield* stands on the R. *Don*: This T. is vastly populous; thousands are here employ'd in the Iron Manufacture.

*Hull* or *Kingston upon Hull*, stands at the Conflux of the Hull and Humber; in the Shape of an half Moon. It is one of the strongest Fortresses in all the I. Its Castle is reckon'd impregnable by its Situation Hull is a T. of vast Trade; the Customs are said to amount to 35 or 40,000l. per Annum.

*Scarborough* is a pretty large T. on the Side of an Hill. The Castle stands upon a Rock that advances into the Sea. This Place has for some Years been prodigiously crowded on Account of its Mineral Waters; but in 1737, an unheard of Catastrophe befell it: Part of the Hill behind the Well sunk down gradually, which rais'd it, and the adjacent Ground, considerably, and thrust it nearer to the Sea; but it is now said to be recover'd.

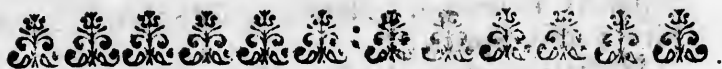
Near *Boroughbridge* is a curious Monument of Antiquity, viz. 4 great Piramidical Stones standing on an end; (call'd the *Devil's Arrows*.)

The N. W. part of this County is call'd *Richmondshire*; the Cpl. is *Richmond* on the R. Swale an old T. with 2 Churches.

In this County liv'd, and dy'd 1671, *Henry Jenkin* 168 Years old. And in James I. Reign

tones, 6  
Man can  
ory Ac-  
e are no  
derable  
sends 2  
Electors  
Hands  
of this  
ous C.  
ce also  
nds up-  
ght the  
Crom-  
Glass  
ngs.  
n Eng-  
l Rid-  
Flat;  
at and  
8 Par-  
What  
t and  
the  
rches,  
Deno-  
kefield

there liv'd in one Parish, 8 Persons whose Ages together amounted to 800.



**G**REAT-BRITAIN (tho' but small) is a very considerable, and powerful Nation: In the *Civil Wars*, it was reckon'd to maintain 200,000 Foot and 50,000 Horse: And it has the strongest Fleet of any Km. upon Earth; of which the following is a brief Account.

The *Royal Navy* consists of Ships of 6 different Rates.

There are of the first Rate 6, which carry 100 Guns, and 780 Men each; besides the *Royal Sovereign*; the Dimensions of which are as follow.

The Length of the Taffaril is 210 Feet.

The Guns ————— 110.

The Complement of Men — — 1250.

The full Tread — — — — — 158. Feet.

The Breadth — — — — — 50 Feet.

The Tuns — — — — — 2000.

The Draught of Water — — — — 22. Feet.

The

The Cloth — — — — — 10,544 Yards. }  
 In Depth — — — — — 19 Ft. & half  
 The Main Mast in Length — — 93 Feet.  
 The Diameter of Ditto — — — 38 Incl. s.  
 The Weight of the Anchor 82 C. 1 qtr. 14 lb.  
 The Length of the Cable — — — 200 Fathom.  
 The Diameter of Ditto — — — — — 22 Inches.

There are of the 2d Rate 13 Ships, which carry 680 Men and 90 Guns. 40 of the 3d Rate, which carry from 400 to 500 Men, from 70 to 80 Guns. 67 of the 4th, that carry from 230, to 365 Men, and from 50 to 60 Guns. 36 of the 5th that carry from 145 to 190 Men, from 30 to 40 Guns. 24 of the 6th, which carry 115 Men and 20 Guns. Besides 4 Fireships; 14 Yatches, Bomb Vessels &c. 187 Men of War, and 235 including Yatches, &c.

The following is an Account of the Charges of the Fleet.

The Admiral and Commander in Chief under the Commissioners, has 1,825 l. p. An. The Admirals of the White, Blue, and Red, have each 1275 l. The Vice Admirals of each, have 912 l. each. The Rear Admirals 638 l. each. This Table shews the Pay and Number of the Officers, &c. on board each of the 6 Rates.

Ages



small)  
 tion :  
 ntain  
 s the  
 which

ferent

100  
 Royal  
 is fol-

ect.

ect.

ect.

ect.

The



Officers Pay p: Day.	1st.		2d.		3d.		4th.		5th.		6th.		Num. of these in ev'ry Rate						
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5	6	
Captain,	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	13	6	0	0	0	6	0	1	6	1	1	1
Lieutenant,	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	3	1	1
Mr. p. Month	9	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	5	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	1
His Mate,	3	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	7	6	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2
Midshipman,	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	7	6	1	10	0	1	10	0	10	6	4
Capt's. Clerk	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	7	6	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	1	1
Quartermast'r	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0
His Mate,	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0
Schoolmaster																			
Boatswain,	4	0	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	0	1	10	5	2	0	0	2	0	0
His Mate,	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	1	6	0
Yeom of sheet	1	12	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0
Coxswain,	1	12	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0
Mr. Sailmaker.	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
His Man,	1	8	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0
His Crew,	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
Gunner,	4	0	0	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
His Mate,	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	0

[ 174 ]

Num. of these in ev'ry Rate

Officers Pay	1st.		2d.		3d.		4th.		5th.		6th.		Num. of these in every Rate						
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5	6	
Yeoman of Powder,	1	2	1	10	1	8	1	8	1	6	1	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Quar Gunner	1	6	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armorer,	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunsmith,	1	5	1	5	3	10	2	10	2	5	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenter,	4	0	3	10	1	16	1	14	1	12	1	10	1	2	10	6	5	4	4
His Mate,	2	0	2	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
His Crew,	1	6	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Purser,	4	0	3	10	3	0	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steward,	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cook,	1	5	1	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surgeon,	5	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 & 2 Mate,	2	0	2	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	5	4	3	2	2	1	1
3d and 4th,	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mr. at Arms	2	5	2	0	1	17	1	13	1	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Corporal,	1	15	1	12	1	10	1	8	1	8	1	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Trumpeter,	1	10	1	8	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The following of the 1st Rate, have 1 l. 4 s. od. p. Month, viz. Ordinary Cooks, Coxswains, Mates, Yeoman of the Boatswain's Store-Room, Swabber, Cooper, able Seamen, &c. These have only 19 s. p. Month, viz. Shifter, Barber, Gunners, ordinary Seamen, Taylors, &c.

The chief Admiral is allow'd 50 Servants. An Admiral 30. A Vice Admiral 20. A Rear Admiral 15. A Captain 1 for every hundred Men.

General and Staff-Officers Pay p. An. *l. s. d.*

Captain General	— — — —	3650	00	0
2 Aids de Camp	— — — —	365	00	0
His Secretary	— — — —	182	10	0
3 Generals	— — — —	3600	00	0
Their Secretary	— — — —	182	10	0
6 Lieutenant Generals	— — — —	5800	00	0
6 Major Generals	— — — —	2910	00	0
11 Brigadiers	— — — —	4015	00	0
Pay-Master General	— — — —	365	00	0
Secretary to the Forces	— — — —	365	00	0
A Commissary's Deputy, &c.	— — — —	2177	00	0
2 Comptrollers of Accounts	— — — —	1500	00	0
Their Secretary	— — — —	300	00	0
Adjutant General	— — — —	365	00	0
Quarter-master General	— — — —	365	00	0
His Deputy	— — — —	182	10	0
Quarter-master General for Scotland	— — — —	182	10	0
Judge Advocate General	— — — —	365	00	0
Clerk of the Court Martial in Scotland	— — — —	136	17	6
Physician General	— — — —	182	10	0
Surgeon General	— — — —	182	10	0
Apothecary General	— — — —	182	10	0
Contingencies upon Account	— — — —	10,000	00	0
				Life

Life Guards.

The first Troop of Horse Guards (including all Officers) consists of	181	Men
The 2d, 3d, and 4th of ditto	543	
The 1st Troop of Grenadier Guards	176	
The 2d of ditto	176	
Royal Regiments of Horse Guards, Blue	310	
Ditto of Red	310	
2 of the Princess's	392	
2 Royal Regiments of Dragoons	414	
1 Regiment Foot Guards	1669	
2 of ditto, Cold Streamer	1072	
3 of ditto	1072	

Total 6315

The whole Army is now ( and generally ) about } 18000

N. B. Tho' these Terms *Battalion* and *Squadron*, do not always signify the same Number, yet a *Battalion* is call'd 800, and a *Squadron* 1500 Men.

A Table of the Pay p. Day of the Officers, &c. of the Horse, Foot, and Granadier Guards; from the present State of the British Court.

	Horse			Granadi			Foot		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
A Captain & Colonel	1	16	0	1	10	0	1	19	00
Lieut. & Lieut. Captain	1	03	0	1	02	6	1	08	06
Major and Captain							1	04	06
A Captain							0	16	06
Lieutenant							0	07	10

	Horse			Granad			Foot		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
A Cornet	1	02	0	—	—	—	0	05	00
A Major	—	—	—	1	00	0	—	—	—
A Guidon	1	00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
An Exempt	0	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter-Master	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	04	00
Lieutenant Captain	—	—	—	0	17	0	—	—	—
A Guidon and Captain	—	—	—	0	16	0	—	—	—
A Brigadier	0	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
A Sub Brigadier	0	05	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Lieutenant	—	—	—	0	10	0	—	—	—
Chaplain	0	06	8	0	06	8	0	06	08
Adjutant	0	07	0	0	07	0	0	04	00
Surgeon	0	08	0	0	08	0	0	04	00
His Mate	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	02	06
Kettle Drum or Drum	0	05	0	0	02	6	0	01	00
Trumpeter	0	05	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drum-Major	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	04	06
Serjeant	—	—	—	0	04	0	0	02	06
Corporal	—	—	—	0	03	0	0	01	00
Hautboy	—	—	—	0	02	6	0	01	06
Martial or Deputy	0	07	0	—	—	—	0	01	00
Private Gentleman	0	04	0	0	02	6	0	00	10
Sollicitor	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	04	00

Pay p. Day of Officers, &c. in the Army.

	Horse			Dragoo.			Foot		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
A Colonel	2	01	0	1	15	0	1	04	00
Lieutenant Colonel	1	09	6	1	04	6	0	17	00
A Captain	1	01	6	0	15	0	0	10	00
A Lieutenant	0	15	0	0	09	0	0	04	08
Cornet or Ensign	0	14	0	0	08	0	0	03	08

	Horse			Dragoo.			Foot		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
A Quarter Master	0	08	6	0	05	6	0	04	08
A Chaplain	0	06	8	0	06	8	0	06	08
An Adjutant	0	05	0	0	05	0	0	04	00
A Surgeon	0	06	0	0	06	0	0	04	00
His Mate	_____			_____			0	02	06
A Kettle Dmr. or Dmr.	0	03	0	0	02	0	0	01	00
Trumpeter	0	02	8	_____			_____		
A Serjeant	_____			0	02	6	0	01	06
A Corporal	0	03	0	0	02	0	0	01	00
Hautboy	_____			0	02	0	_____		
A private Man	0	02	6	0	01	6	0	00	08

The Secretary at War's	Sal.	2000	l	p.	An.
Master General of the	}	1500			
Ordnance					
Lieutenant General		1100			
Surveyor General		600			
Clerk of the Ordnance		500			
Store-Keeper		400			
Clerk of Deliveries		340			
Treasurer		500			
Secretary		200			

THE Kingdom of England is an hereditary limited Monarchy; or (as some have call'd it) a Compound of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy.

The K's Title is, *by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c.*

He has Power to pardon Crimes; to remit Penalties; to make (by his *Letters Patents*; new Boroughs, Universities, Fairs, &c.) to create Peers, &c. He may deny his Assent to any Bill. He disposes of all Posts civil and military; nay he

can make Peace or War with any Foreign Prince or States; but he cannot make new Laws; or raise Money without his Parliament.

The K's. eldest Son is born *Duke of Cornwall*, and generally soon created *Prince of Wales*.

All his Children are born Princes and have the Title of *Highness*.

The *Primum Mobile* of all civil Government, in *Great Britain*, is the K's. Privy Council; which consists of a Number of Lords and Gentlemen, who consult about Matters of the highest Nature; issue out Proclamations, &c. In all Debates the lowest gives his Opinion first, and the K. last gives his Judgment, which determines the Matter in Debate. So that this is a very August and Honourable Assembly. As upon the K's. withdrawing from the Board, the Council is broke up; so if he be absent, it's only a *Committee of the Council*.

The highest Court in the Nation is the *Parliament*, which consists of 2 Houses, that of *Lords*, and that of *Commons* which are summon'd to to *Westminster-Hall*, by the K's. *Writ*, (or short Letter) sent to every *Peer*: And at the same Time, *Writs* are also sent to the *Sheriffs* of Counties; *Mayors*, &c. of Boroughs to chuse, and return. (within 50 Days) their Representatives to Parliament.

The House of Lords consists of 206 English, and 16 Scotch Peers, which are (according to the Union) chosen by, and out of, the Body of Scotch Peers.

These 222 Lords are of several Ranks or Degrees, (besides Bishops) viz. 31 *Dukes*; which have the Title of *Grace*. 2 *Marquisses*; whose Title is *Most Noble*. 85, *Earls*; 15 *Viscounts*; and 63 *Barons*; the Title of the 3 last is *Right Honourable*. These with the 26 Bishops make the Upper House: But of this Number there are  
About

about 30 that sit not in the House, because they are *Papists*. The Lords sit in their Robes, according to their Dignity, and Order of Creation, except the Ministers of State, who take Place of even *Dukes*: The youngest Peer votes first: The Question here is, *Content*, or *not Content*; but in the Lower House *Yea* or *Nay*.

The Lords admit Proxies, but the Commons do not. The Judges sit in the Upper House but have no Votes.

As to the Number of the Commons, *K. Henry VIII.* found 296; he added 32. *Edward VI.* 22. *Queen Mary* 12. *Queen Elizabeth* 31. *K. James I.* 31. There were at the Union 513; to which the 45 from Scotland being added, made the present Number, viz. 558.

The Commons wear no Robes, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*. They sit promiscuously; only the *Speaker* has his *Chair*: To him all Speeches are directed: But among the Lords, to the whole House.

Every Parliament now sits 7 Years, and in that Time has 7 Sessions: At the beginning and end of each the *K.* comes in State to the House of Lords; and sends the Gentleman *Usher of the Black Rod* (by whom all Messages are sent from the Lords to the Commons, as those from the Commons to the Lords are sent by a *Serjeant at Arms*) to command the Commons to give their Attendance. To them and the Lords his Majesty makes his Speech from the Throne.

The *Chancellor* is always *Chairman* in the House of Lords. But the Commons at the beginning of every Parliament chuse them a *Speaker*.

Any Member stands up and moves for leave to bring in such a Bill; which (if allow'd) he and others prepare, and bring in. It's read the first  
Time



Time, and order'd to lie upon the Table, to be perused by the Members. Some time after, it's mov'd that it be read a 2d Time and *committed*; (i. e. refer'd to a certain Number of Members to be examin'd, &c.) and then there are generally the warmest Debates. If the Motion be carry'd, after it has gone through the *Committee*, it's read again, and it's mov'd that it be engross'd: (i. e. written fair over on Parchment) When this is done, it is sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence: When it has pass'd them also, it lies for the *Royal Assent*; after which it becomes a *Law*, or *Act of Parliament*.

N. B. Bills for a *General Pardon*, or *Act of Grace*, are read but once, and can't be alter'd.

N. B. All Money Bills begin with the Commons, who allow not the Lords to have a Power of rejecting, or altering of them. Every Question is determin'd in both Houses by a Majority. Each House *adjourns* itself at Pleasure: But the K. *prorogues*; (i. e. puts an end to the Session) and *dissolves*; (i. e. breaks up that Parliament, in order for a new one) The K's. Death used to dissolve the Parliament, but it is otherwise now.

The High Court of *Chancery* is the 1st in the Km. It's design'd to moderate the Rigour of *Common Law*; to judge according to Equity, Conscience and Reason. Here is but one Judge, viz. the Lord *Chancellor*; whose Sentence is definitive, without a Jury; and only to be reversed by the House of Lords. He has 12 Assistants; call'd *Masters of Chancery*; the 1st of which is the *Master of the Rolls*: A Place of great Dignity, and Power; for this Gentleman holds Courts; tries Causes, &c. But (as *Martin* observes) there are so many Officers in this Courts, that renders Suits very chargeable, and tedious. The

The *King's Bench* is the highest Court at Common Law: Its Power and Jurisdiction are very great all England over; in it are handled all the Pleas of the Crown, Treasons, Felonies, &c. to this Court belong 1 chief and 3 other Judges.

In the Court of *Common Pleas*, are debated Causes or Pleas, between Subject, and Subject: Here also is 1 chief and 3 inferior Judges: None but Serjeants at Law are allow'd to plead in this Court.

In the *Exchequer*, are tryed all Causes relating to the K's. Revenues, Customs, Fines, &c. There are 4 Judges belonging to this Court, who are call'd *Barons*; and the first of them, *Chief Baron of the Exchequer*.

As to the Civil Government of England, next to the Princes of the Blood, are the *Ministers of State*; or *great Officers of the Crown*.

The 1st is *Lord High Steward*: But he is now only created *pro hac Vice*, at Coronations, Arraignments of Peers, &c. which are no sooner over but his Commission ends.

The 2d is the *Lord High Chancellor*: His Office is to keep the Broad Seal of Great Britain: His Place is said to be worth 10,000 l. p. An. N. B. If a Commoner enjoys this Office, he is only call'd *Lord Keeper*. There are many Officers under this Lord, whose Salaries amount to a large Sum.

The 3d is the *Lord Treasurer*; he has the Charge of the publick Money: He fixes the Officers of the Customs in all the Ports thro' out the Km. He Leases Crown Lands, &c. but this Post is now in the Hands of 5 Persons, call'd Commissioners of the Treasury; who have each 1600 l. p. An. and those under them, have 1 or 2,000 l. p. An. amongst them.

The 4th is *Lord President of the Council*: this Office

Office is more Honorable than Profitable.

The 5th is the Lord *Privy Seal*: He passes all Grants, Charters, &c. that don't pass the great Seal: his Salary is call'd but 1500 l. p. An. but it is worth a great deal more.

The 6th is Lord *Chamberlain*; he (at Coronations) presents the K. with his Robes; dresses and undresses him, and has 40 Ells of Crimson Velter for himself: He has also the Government of the K's. Palaces; provides all Things for the House of Lords; fixes publick Mournings; disposes of the Sword of State; walks on the K's. Right Hand. Under this Lord are the Gentleman *Usher of the Black Rod*; 15 Gentlemen of the *Bed Chamber*, who have each 1,000 l. p. An. ) 8 *Grooms*; the *Master of the Robes*; the *Vice Chamberlain*; the *Groom Porter*, who have about 500 l. p. An. each: The *Master of the Ceremonies*; who has about 300 l.

The Salaries of these and other Officers under this Lord are reckon'd to amount to near 40,000 l. p. An. His own fixt Salary is but 1200 l. p. An. but it is much mended by the *Fees* paid by Archbishops, Bishops and Barons, when they pay their Homage to his Majesty.

The 7th Officer is the *Earl Marshal* of England: This Place is Hereditary to the House of *Norfolk*: but that being Popish, it is executed by a Protestant Lord; who determines all Disputes about *Deeds of Arms*; and *Matters of War* (within the Realm.) But this Lord's Power is now very small to what it has been.

The 8th is the Lord *High Admiral* of England. He has the Management of all Maritime Affairs, the Government of the Navies, &c. He has a Power of commissioning Vice Admirals, Rear Admirals, &c.

&c. To him also belong Wrecks, &c. yea a Power of Life and Death is lodg'd in his Hands.

But instead of this Officer there are now 7 *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*, who have each 1,000 l. p. An. Their Secretary has 800 l. The Clerk and Assistants 400 l. p. An. each. The *Treasurer of the Navy* has 2000 l. p. An. 5 Comptrollers of the Victualling Office, 500 l. each.

The 9th Officer is *Steward of the K's Household*; who has about 1500 l. p. An. The *Treasurer*, and Comptroller of ditto 1200 l. each. The *Cofferer* and 6 Clerks of the Green Cloth 500 l. each. The *Lord Almoner* (who disposes of the K's Alms) has 2 or 300 l. p. An.

There are besides these several other Officers, whose Salaries together amount to 5 or 6000 l. p. An.

Amongst the Prime Ministers must be reckon'd the *Secretaries of State*; for they transact the most important Affairs of the Nation, keep the *Signet*, &c. There are 3 *Principal Secretaries*; 2 for England, and 1 for Scotland. The Salary and Perquisites of one of these are call'd 8,000 l. p. An. and the Under Secretaries have handsome Salaries.

Another great Officer is the *Master of the Horse*; his Salary is call'd only 800 l. p. An. but it is reckon'd to be worth 6 or 7000 l. and the Officers under him have 8,400 l. p. An. besides 1,000 l. to those who take Care of the K's Race Horses.

The *Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard*, has 1,000 l. p. An. his Lieutenant 800 l. an Ensign 300 l. 4 Corporals 150 l. each; 8 Ushers 50 l. 100 Yeoman 40 l. each.

The *Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners* has 1,000 l. p. An. the Standard Bearer 300 l. a Clerk 120 l. and 40 Gentlemen 100 l. each.

The *Master of the Wardrobe* has 2,000 l. and his Deputy 300 l. The

The Chief Ranger of St. James's Park has also 1,000 l. The K's. Attorney General's Place is reckon'd worth 4 or 5,000 l. and the Solicitor General's a very handsome Sum.

Of the 12 Judges 9 have 1,500. l each; and the 3 Chiefs 2,000 l. each.

The Constable of the Tower has 1,000 l. p. An. and his Lieutenant 700; the chief Engineer 300 l. 2 others 150 l. each; the Master Gunner 190 l. the Warden of the Mint 600 l. the Master Worker 500 l. the Essay Master 400 l. the Comptroller 340 l.

The Governours of his Majesty's Castles and Garrisons have about 5,000 l. p. An.

The 2 Commissioners for the Post Office have each 2,000 l. and those under them about 2,000 l. more.

The Commissioners and Officers for taking Care of his Majesty's Palaces, &c. have 3 or 4000 l. per Annum,

The 8 Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have 8 or 9,000 p. An. and those under them 12 or 1300 l.

The 7 Commissioners for the Customs have 1,000 l. p. An. each and their Secretary has 890 l.

The Comptrollers and Receivers General, &c. of the Customs have about 12,000 l. p. An. amongst them.

The 5 Commissioners for the Duty on Salt have each 500 l. 5 for the Stamp Office 400 l. each and their Officers about 3,000 l.

The Commissioners for Licenses, &c. have 800 l. and those under them 700 l.

The 6 Commissioners of Taxes have 500 l. each; and those under them about 440 l.

The 9 Commissioners of the Excise, have each 1,000 l. p. An. and Officers under them 5 or 6,000 l. Besides these there are 50 *Collectors*. who have 200 l. p. An. each; 200 *Supervisors*, 100 l. each

each ; and 2,500 *Excisemen*, 50 l. each ; 50 Clerks 40 l. each : 50 Supernumeraries 25 l. each. Total of Salaries 158,200 l. which is reckon'd a 19th Part of the Produce of the Excise. The Salaries of the Officers for the inward and outward Business of the Port, arise to about 15,000 l. p. An.

Besides all these there are a great many Officers, whose Salaries I can't learn ; however from those I have mentioned, one may be able in some Measure to answer a common Question, viz, *What becomes of the Money raised every Year in England* It has been remarkt, that the Monarchical form of Government is very expensive. But as ours is a *mixt* one consisting of K. Lords and Commons, the last of which are the Representatives of the good People of England, so it's our peculiar Happiness, that we are under no Laws, but such as may be said to be of our own making. And it's a further Happiness, that we have now a Prince upon the Throne, who shows no Desire of any Power but that of protecting his subjects ; continuing and ensuring to them, all their just Rights and Liberties ; and in a Word of making them a great, flourishing and happy People. I'll therefore conclude with a brief Account of our Present Sovereign, and his Royal Family. Together with a List of all the Sovereign Families in Europe.

King George II. was the only Son of his late Majesty, K. George I. who was eldest Son of the late Elector of *Brunswick*, &c. by his Royal Consort the Princess *Sophia* ; who was Daughter to the K. of *Bohemia* who married Elizabeth (Daughter to K. James I.) and therefore she was Niece to K. Charles I. and Cousin German to K. Charles II. and K. James II.

His present Majesty (who ascended the Throne of his Royal Ancestors, the 11th of June, 1727) was born Oct. 30th 1683 ; and in 1705 he married the Illustrious Princess of *Brandenburg Anspach* ; who died ( univerversally lamented )

Nov. 20th 1737 : By whom he had 2 Princes and 5 Princesses, viz.

1. *Frederick Lewis*, born Jan. 20th 1706-7 ; who married April 27th 1736, *Augusta* Princess of *Saxgotha* ; by whom he has 1 Daughter and 2 Sons, viz. Princess *Augusta*, born July 31st 1737 ; Prince *George*, born May 24th, 1738 ; and Prince *Edward Augustus*, born March 14th 1738-9.
2. Princess *Anne* born Oct. 22d 1709, and marry'd 1734, to his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange*.
3. Princess *Amelia* born May 30th 1711.
4. Princess *Caroline* born May 30th 1713.
5. Prince *William* born April 15th 1721.
9. Princess *Mary* born Feb. 22th 1722-3.
7. Princess *Louisa* born Dec. 7th 1724.

Names of Kings. &c.	when Born	when be- to Reign	Their Queens	when Born
Charles Emp. of Germany	Oct. 1685	1711	Elizabeth of Brunswick	1691
Anne &c. Empt. of Moscow	June 1693	1730		
Mohammed Sultan	Sep. 1696	1730		
Lewis King of France	Feb. 1710	1715	Mary of Poland	1703
Philip King of Spain	Dec. 1683	1700	Elizabeth of Parma	1692
John King of Portugal	Oct. 1689	1706	Mary of Austria	1683
Christian K. of Denmark	Dec. 1699	1730	Sophia of Brandenburg	1700
Frederick K of Sweden	April 1676	1720	Ulrica of Bavaria Klebu.	1688
Augustus King of Poland	Oct. 1696	1733	Mary of Austria	1699
Charles King of Prussia	June 1712	1740	of Bevern.	
Charles King of Sardinia	April 1701	1730	Elizabeth of Lorrain	1711
Carlos King of Naples	June 1716	1739	Mary of Poland	1724
<i>Stanislaus</i> Duke of Lorra n			born October	1677
<i>Francis</i> Duke of Tuscany			born December	1708
<i>Charles</i> Elector of Bavaria			born August	1697
<i>Charles</i> Elector of Palatine			born November	1661
<i>Philip</i> Elector of Mentz			born October	1665
<i>Francis</i> Elector of Treves			born June	1682
<i>Clement</i> Elector of Cologne			born August	1700

A List of the Royal Families

Germany.

<i>Mary</i> Arch Dutchess of Austria	born May	1717
<i>Leonore</i> Arch Dutchess of Austria	born February	1718
<i>Amelia</i> Arch Dutchess of Austria	born April	1724

France.

<i>Louisa</i> 1st Daughter	born August	1727
----------------------------	-------------	------

<i>Anne</i>	2d Daughter	born August	1727.
<i>Lewis</i>	Dauphin	born September	1729.
<i>Mary</i>	3d Daughter	born March	1731.
	4th Daughter	born May	1733.
	5th Daughter	born July	1734.
	6th Daughter	born May	1736.
	7th Daughter	born July	1737.

Spain.

<i>Don Ferdinand</i>	Prince of Asturias	born September	1713.
<i>Don Carlos</i>	King of Naples	born June	1706.
<i>Don Philip</i>	Infant	born March	1720.
<i>Mary</i>	Infanta	born June	1726.
<i>Don Lewis</i>	Arch Bishop of Toledo and Cardina	born July	1727.
<i>Antonietta</i>	Infanta	born November	1729.

Portugal.

<i>Don Joseph</i>	Prince of Brazil	born June	1714.
<i>Don Pedro</i>	Infant	born July	1717.
<i>Donna Maria</i>		born December	1734.
<i>Donna Anne</i>		born October	1736.

Denmark.

<i>Frederick</i>	Prince Royal	born March	1723.
<i>Louisa</i>		born October	1726.

Prussia.

<i>Sophia of Hannover</i>	Queen Dowager	born	1687.
<i>Louisa</i>	Princess	born July	1720.
<i>William</i>	Prince	born August	1722.
<i>Anna</i>	Princess	born November	1723.
<i>Frederick</i>	Prince	born January	1726.
<i>Augustus</i>	Prince	born May	1730.

Poland.

<i>Frederick</i>	Prince Royal	born September	1722.
<i>Anne</i>	Princess of Saxony	born August	1728.
<i>Augustus</i>	Prince of Saxony	born August	1730.
<i>Caroline</i>	Princess of Saxony	born November	1731.
<i>Charles</i>	Prince of Saxony	born July	1733.
<i>Mary</i>	Princess of Saxony	born February	1735.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Princess of Saxony	born February	1736.
<i>Albert</i>	Prince of Saxony	born July	1738.



## AN ALPHABETICAL Index

A	Page	Congo	Page
Abyssinia	72	Constantinople	124
Acadie	17	Copenhagen	88
Achem	58	Courland	96
Africa	62	Creed Jewish	53
Agra	34	Popish	122
Alderney &c.	33	of Greek Church	126
Algiers	66	Turkish	127
Amazonia	7	Crimea	126
America	4	Cuba I.	26
Arabia	46	Cyprus &c. Is.	55
Atlas Mtn.	66	<b>D</b>	
Asia	29	Denmark	88
Afiatick Churches	45	Dearbeck	54
Azores	84	<b>E</b>	
<b>B</b>		Edinburgh	135
Babylon	54	Egypt	62
Bahama Is.	25	England	137
Barbadoes I.	27	Army	177
Barbary	65	Bishopricks	140
Bermudas I.	29	Circuits	137
Bildulgerid	67	Civil Government	183
Borneo I.	58	Convocation	138
Brasil	8	Ministers of State	183
Bullninning	165	Navy	172
Burning the Living	36	Parliament	180
<b>C</b>		Royal Family	188
Cafferia	75	Ethiopia	72
California	24	Europe	85
Canada	16	<b>F</b>	
Canary Is.	83	Faro	127
Caribbe Is.	27	Faro Is.	129
Carolina	24	Fez	66
Celebes Is.	59	Flanders	101
Ceylon I.	57	Floating Is.	ditto
Chili	7	Florida	14
China	31	France	108
Cochinchina	39	Freeiland	132
Confusius	33		

The Index

76  
124  
88  
96  
53  
22  
126  
127  
126  
26  
55  
88  
54  
135  
62  
137  
177  
140  
137  
183  
138  
183  
172  
180  
188  
72  
85  
127  
129  
66  
101  
ditto  
14  
108  
132

	G	Page
Geneva	_____	108
Genoa	_____	121
Germany	_____	96
Geographical Terms	1 2 3	
Gibraltar	_____	111
Granada	_____	13
Greece	_____	124
Greenland	_____	130
Grifons	_____	108
Groenland	_____	123
Guinea	_____	70
H		
Hull School	_____	105
Hannover	_____	103
Havanna	_____	26
Hebrides	_____	132
Hispaniola	_____	26
Holland	_____	96
Hottentots	_____	77
I		
Jamaica	_____	28
Iceland	_____	131
Japan	_____	60
Java	_____	58
India	_____	33
Inquisition	_____	113
Ireland	_____	134
Ispahan	_____	41
Italy	_____	114
Judea	_____	52
Jutland	_____	88
L		
Ladronc Is	_____	59
Lapland	_____	86
Lisbon	_____	122
Lithuania	_____	96
London	_____	157
Loretto	_____	118
M		
Madagascar I.	_____	81

	Page
Madara I.	84
Madrid	110
Mahomet	47
Majorca I.	129
Maldivc Is	55
Malta I.	128
Man I.	133
Mantua	120
Maryland	22
Mecca	46
Mexico	10
Milan	121
Minorca	129
Modena	120
Morocco	65
Moscovy	89
Moscow	90
Mtn. Etna	128
—vofuvius	115
N	
Naples	115
Natolia	45
Negroes	68
New England	17
Newfoundland	25
New Jerfey	20
New Scotland	17
New York	19
Nigritia	68
Norway	85
Nova Zembla	131
Nubia	72
O	
Orkney Is.	131
P	
Paraguay	8
Paris	109
Parma	121
Peak	148
Pearlbanks	37
Pegu	38

## The Index

Pensilvania	Page 21	Stockholm	Page 87
Persia	40	Stone Henge	169
Pom	5	Stone Quarry	99
Petersburg	90	Sound	88
Philipine Is.	89	Spithead	153
Poland	93	Sumatra I.	97
Pope	116	Sunda Is.	ditto
Port maon	129	Sweden	86
Port Royal	28	Swifferland	106
Portugal	112	Syria	51
Preſtor John	73	<b>T</b>	
Pruffia	103	Tarantula'	121
Pyramids	64	Tartary	29
Pyrenean mtns.	110	Toma Arctica	15
<b>R</b>			
River of Amazons	7	Ter. Canadenſis	14
— Danube	124	Ter de Lubrader	16
— Elb	108	Ter Del fuego	10
— Ganges	34	Ter firma	5
— Miſſiſſipi	14	Ter. Magellanica	9
— Niger	68	Thanet I.	154
— Nile	63	Tonquin	38
— Plata	8	Transmigration	34
— Rhine	108	Turkey in Aſia	45
Rome	117	Ditto in Europe	123
Royal families in Europe	189	Tuſcany	116
<b>S</b>			
St. Helens I.	82	<b>V</b>	
St. Marino	118	Venice	119
Savoy	121	Verde Is.	83
Scilly Is.	147	Vienna	119
Scotland	135	Virginia	23
— Kirk	136	<b>W</b>	
Seraglio	125	Wales	137
Shetland Is.	132	Warſaw	94
Siam	39	Whale Fiſhery	130
Sicily	127	Wight I.	133
Silkmills	147	<b>Y</b>	
Souls in the World	143	Yvica	129
Spain	110	<b>Z</b>	
Staniflaus	95	Zaara	68
The		Zeeland	88
		Zoroaſter	43
		<b>E N D</b>	

87  
69  
99  
88  
53  
57  
110  
86  
06  
51  
21  
29  
15  
14  
16  
10  
5  
9  
54  
38  
34  
45  
23  
16  
19  
33  
19  
23  
17  
14  
10  
33  
9  
8  
88  
13

