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# ATLAS MINIMUS :

OR, A NEW SET OF

## POCKET MAPS,

Of various EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, and STATES,

WITH

Geographical Extracts relative to each.

=

*DRAWN AND ENGRAVED,*

By J. GIBSON,

=

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

*A NEW EDITION,*

REVISED, CORRECTED, AND IMPROVED.

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PHILADELPHIA,  
PRINTED FOR *MATHEW CAREY,*

No. 118, MARKET-STREET.

April 14, 1798.





## PREFACE.

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**T**HOUGH this work, which contains a comprehensive view of the several parts of the globe, with historical extracts respecting each map, was intended to give young gentlemen and ladies a general idea of geography; it may likewise be of service to those of more years and experience; since it is impossible for the mind, however capacious, to remember precisely all the divisions, and subdivisions, of the several states and kingdoms in the world; and it will be more acceptable, we presume, as no other epitome of this kind has been offered to the public that is so convenient for the pocket, or which contains the many modern discoveries with which the science has been enriched.

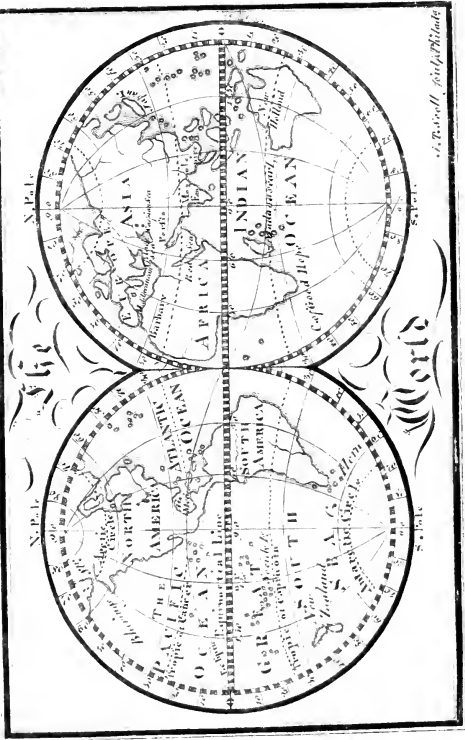
Nothing need be said in favour of this study; almost every one is acquainted with its usefulness and excellency, and sees how essential it is, towards forming the character of the fine gentleman and agreeable companion.

The Editor having published an Atlas of the United States, intended to accompany this work, has not introduced here any state maps, and therefore refers the reader to the above publication, in which those maps are given on a larger scale than any in this collection.

# I N D E X.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Africa - - -	4	Italy - - -	15
America, North	5	India on both sides the	
———, South - -	6	Ganges - - -	32
Asia - - -	3	Naples and Sicily - -	29
Barbary - - -	36	Negroland, &c. - -	37
China - - -	35	Netherlands - - -	12
Denmark - - -	25	Persia - - -	31
East India Islands -	33	Poland - - -	23
Egypt - - -	38	Prussia - - -	24
England - - -	8	Russia in Europe - -	27
Europe - - -	2	——— Asia - - -	34
France - - -	13	Scotland - - -	9
Germany in circles	17	Spain and Portugal	14
—— North east part	18	Sweden, &c. - - -	26
—— North west -	19	Switzerland - - -	16
—— South east -	20	Turkey in Europe	28
—— South west -	21	——— Asia - - -	30
Great Britain & Ireland	7	United Provinces	11
Hungary - - -	22	World - - -	1
Ireland - - -	10		





J. B. Wall, Philadelphia

## THE GLOBE OF THE WORLD.

**T**HE World we inhabit, which consists of Land and Water, is well delineated on Maps, either drawn or printed on Paper. Of these some are *general*, and others *particular*. A general map is that which represents whole Kingdoms, States, and Empires, and even sometimes the World at large; such are the collection of maps contained in this volume. A particular map is that which represents only some small part of a large kingdom or province, but describes every particular city, town, or village, it contains.

As the surface of the earth, on which we dwell, is made up of two parts, land and water, each of these elements have their various parts and sub-divisions, which are as variously described on maps. The land is called either an island, a continent, a peninsula, an isthmus, a promontory, or a cape.—An island is a country, or portion of land, encompassed about with the sea, as Great Britain, Ireland, &c. A continent, properly so called, is an extensive space of land, on which many states and kingdoms are joined, and not separated from each other by the sea. Such are Europe, Asia, &c. This is sometimes called the main land. A peninsula is a part of land encompassed with water, or which is almost an island: such is the Morea which joins to Greece, Denmark which joins to Germany, &c. An isthmus is a very narrow neck of land between two seas, joining a peninsula to a continent. A promontory is a hill, or point of land stretching out into the sea, and is often called a cape. A coast, or shore, is all that land that borders upon the sea, whether

## THE GLOBE OF THE WORLD.

ther it be in islands or continents. The land is divided or distinguished from the sea in maps by a thick shadow made of small short strokes, to represent the shores or coasts, whether of continents or islands. Kingdoms, or provinces, are divided from each other by a row of single points, and these are often painted or stained with different colours. Cities or great towns are made on maps like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller towns or villages are marked only by such a small circle. Mountains are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks, and forests are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of villages are wrote in a running hand, the names of cities in a Roman character, and provinces in large capitals.—The water is divided into rivers or seas. A river is a stream of water, which has usually its beginning from a small spring or fountain; but the word sea implies a larger quantity of water, and is distinguished into lakes, gulfs, bays, creeks, straits, or the ocean. The ocean or the main sea, is a vast spreading collection of water, which is not divided by lands. A lake is a large expanse of water inclosed all round with land. A gulph is a part of the sea that is almost encompassed with land, or that runs up a great way into the land. A strait is a narrow part of the ocean lying between two shores, whereby two seas are joined together. Rocks are represented in maps like little pointed things, sticking up sharp in the sea; and sands or shelves by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of those sands they are supposed to represent.



# EUROPE

J. T. Scott *sculp.* Philad<sup>a</sup>





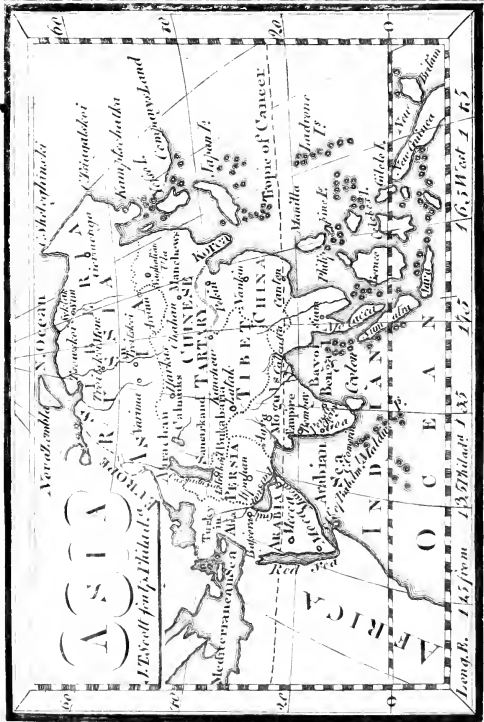
## EUROPE.

**I**S situate between  $10^{\circ}$  W. and  $65^{\circ}$  E. Longitude, and between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  N. Latitude, being bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Asia on the east, by the Mediterranean on the south, which divides it from Africa, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west. The islands in the Mediterranean Sea are Ivica, subject to Spain, as is likewise Majorca and Minorca. Corsica was formerly subject to Genoa, but became a free state under the brave Paoli, who has since been driven out of the country by the French; it is now, however, subject to the crown of England. Sardinia is subject to its own king, and Sicily to the king of Naples. The islands of the Archipelago, together with that of Candia, own the grand Turk for their master. The islands of Great Britain, &c. are mentioned at the bottom of the map; those of the Baltic, the Adriatic and Ionian seas are inconsiderable. Europe is not nearly so extensive as either Asia or Africa, though it infinitely surpasses them in many particulars. It lies entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Muscovy; and hence it is not exposed to those excessive heats of the summer, or piercing cold of the winter, which some parts of the globe feel at the various seasons of the year. It does not abound in those luxurious ornaments, gold and diamonds, nor is it pestered with those ravenous beasts of prey, which make travelling over the deserts of Africa, and some other parts, so dangerous to those who are obliged to venture on such inhospitable sands. Here are no leopards, hyænas, tigers, lions, &c. but such as are kept confined

## E U R O P E.

for the inspection of the curious. It produces corn, wine, and the most delicious fruits, with every thing that is necessary for the purposes of human life. If it is smaller than Asia or Africa, it is much more populous and better cultivated than either of them. There are in Europe none of those barren and frightful wastes which are met with in other parts of the world; but instead of them large and populous cities, strong and magnificently built, with beautiful villages interspersed. Europe is the seat of the arts and sciences, where they are carried to the highest pitch of perfection, and where the natives of every part of the globe resort to, as to the school of wisdom and humanity. The Europeans are white, and better made than the Africans or Asiatics who are many of them so very unpolished as hardly to resemble the human species, owing principally to the want of the knowledge of the arts, and the advantages of society. It must indeed be confessed, that in some parts of Europe, even in these enlightened days, there are still inhabitants in the northern regions, who are as little civilized, and as much unacquainted with the sciences, as many of the Africans. The southern part of Europe is much more populous than the northern, where the cold in some parts of the year so great as make it very uncomfortable to the inhabitants, who frequently emigrate to the south, to live under warmer and more fertile climates. Europe contains about 4,456,065 square miles; the habitable parts of the world in the other quarters are estimated at 36,666,806 square miles.





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J. T. Scott's Atlas, Third Edition.

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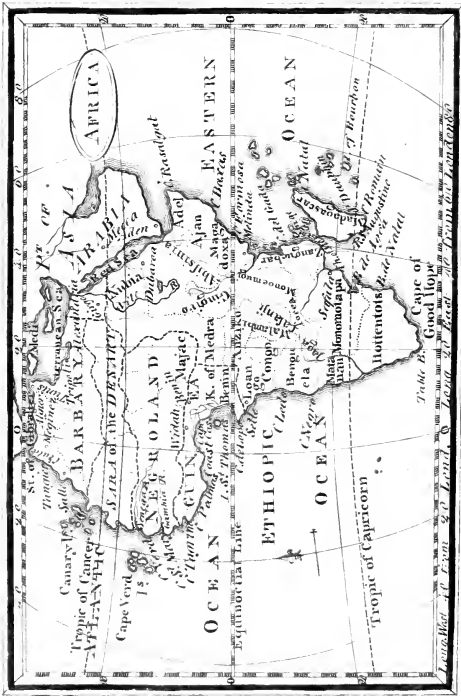
## A S I A.

**T**HE continent of Asia is situate between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $148^{\circ}$  of east longitude, and between the equator and  $72^{\circ}$  of north latitude. It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by the Pacific Ocean on the east, by the Indian Ocean on the south, and on the west by the Red Sea, the Levant, Archipelago, Hellespont, Propontis, Bosphorus, the Black-Sea, the Palus Meotis, river Don, and the line drawn from that river to the river Tobol, and from thence to the river Oby, which falls into the Frozen Ocean.—In Asia is the Caspian Sea, which is two thousand miles in circumference; and lake Aral, which has not long been known to the Europeans, is at least half that extent; besides several other very considerable lakes. The principal rivers are the Tigris and Euphrates, the Ganges and Indus. The highest mountains are Ararat, on which Noah's ark rested after the deluge, Horeb and Sinai, Taurus, and Caucasus. This quarter of the world, as it is called, is much larger than either Europe or Africa, and man is said to have received his first existence here. Though arts and sciences undoubtedly first took their rise in Egypt, yet it is certain that they made a very early appearance in Asia, from whence all the considerable modes of religion had their first beginning. There are still many Asiatics, who maintain their ancient tenets, which they tell you have been preserved in their utmost purity above a hundred thousand years. Cities were first built in Asia, and empires founded — The governments of Asia are monarchical, and divided among several sovereigns, who are reckoned to consist

## A S I A.

of seven emperors, thirty kings, besides petty princes, and the rajahs of India, who are very numerous. As to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small when compared with the Mahometan, which comprehends one third of Asia; but the Pagan is much more extensive than the Mahometan. Besides these, some pretend there is the natural religion, whose number, like those of the Christians, is but small.—The languages are so many and so various, that there is no possibility of reducing them to any certain number though the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabic, the Chinese, the Persian, and the old Indian; in short, every country has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. The air of this very extensive division of the globe may naturally be supposed to be various: Those who live near the line are in a manner melted by the excessive heat of the sun, while the inhabitants of the frigid zone are almost frozen. Such however, is the wise dispensation of Providence, that he forms his creatures suitable to the climate in which he gives them existence. The inhabitants of the Frozen Zone could no more endure the heat of the equinoctial line, than beings born in those hot climates could live under the cold of the Polar regions. Not only men, but even every animal is clothed suitably to the climate in which he is to exist; it is observed, that such birds as are peculiar to cold countries are covered with a thick down, which is not the case with those that are found in warmer countries.





Ward

London, 1780. From the London 1780.



## A F R I C A.

**A**FRICA is a peninsula joined to Asia, by the Isthmus of Suez; is situated between  $18^{\circ}$  west, and  $50^{\circ}$  eastern longitude, and between  $37^{\circ}$  north and  $35^{\circ}$  south latitude. It is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, which divides it from Europe, on the north; by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian Ocean, on the east; by the Southern Ocean on the south; and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west.—This quarter of the world is variously divided according to different geographers; the best arrangement is Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffraria, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands which surround it. The greatest part of it is within the Torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places; yet the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants far beyond what could be reasonably expected. Here are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world, and particularly the sea-horse, whose teeth are so large that they supply the place of ivory, and by many are preferred to it. From hence comes the beautifully striped zebra, which is esteemed a present worthy the acceptance of the greatest princes. Crocodiles are not here met with so frequently as formerly, but from what cause is not easily to be ascertained. They have likewise ostriches, camels, various species of monkeys, and several other animals not to be met with in Europe.—There are many deserts, some of which are of a large extent, and almost without water. Such is the loose texture of their sands, that when the wind blows strong, they will some-

## A F R I C A.

times bury whole caravans at a time. Nature seems to have formed the camel for the use of the natives when they travel over these barren sands, since that animal will travel fifteen days without water. These deserts, however, are not totally destitute of inhabitants; for there are wild Arabs and other people, who rove from one part to another, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in ambush for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroeland and Abyssinia. There are many high mountains in some parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is Mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid. The principal river in Africa is the Nile, which runs through very extensive countries. It has its source at the foot of a high mountain, in the province of Goyam in Abyssinia; runs from thence into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself in two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form the island called the Delta, fancifully so called, from its resembling in shape the figure of the Greek letter called by that name,  $\Delta$ . The Niger is another capital river in Africa, which is thought by some to have its source near that of the Nile, and to run quite across Africa, till it falls into the Atlantic Ocean by several branches, of which Senegal is the chief; but the course of the river is not so well ascertained as that of the Nile. The inhabitants are for the most part tawny, and in some parts quite black. There are travellers who accuse some of these people of feeding on human flesh; but the fact is much doubted.



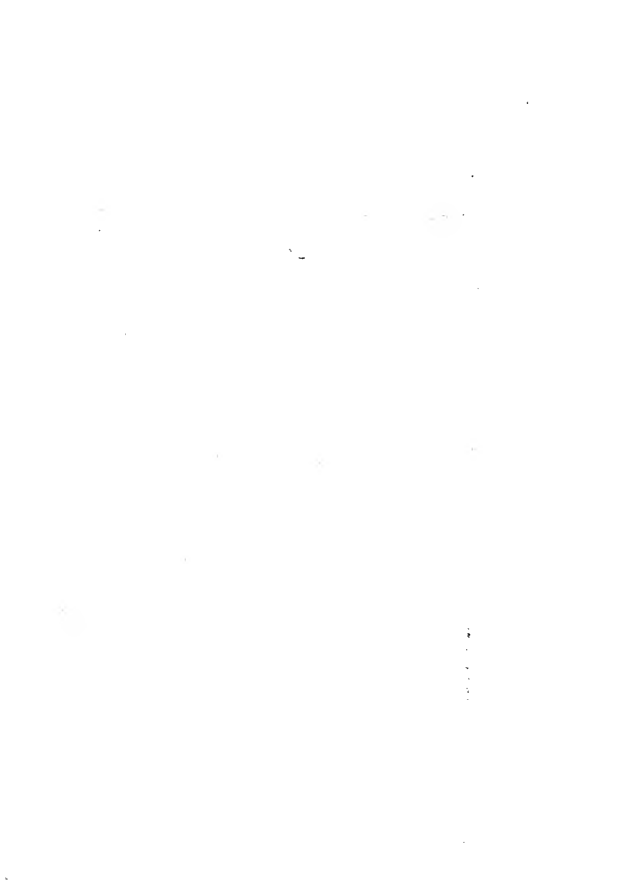


## A M E R I C A.

**A**MERICA, the western continent, frequently denominated the *New World* (*being lately discovered*), is situated between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $145^{\circ}$  of western longitude. It is bounded on the lands and seas about the Arctic Pole, on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from the eastern continent, on the east; by the vast Southern Ocean on the south; and by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from Asia, on the west. It is divided into North and South America, of the particular divisions of each of which we shall speak hereafter in their proper places. Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, was the first who undertook to extend the boundaries which ignorance had given to the world. He sailed from Spain in 1491, and, after a voyage of thirty-three days, he landed on one of those islands now called the Bahamas. He afterwards touched on several of the islands in the same cluster, enquiring every where for gold, which was the only object of commerce he thought worth his attention. All directed him to a great island, called Bohio, of which they were lavish in their praises, and principally on account of its abounding in the precious metal which he sought for. By their directions, he fortunately found this island, to which he afterwards gave the name of Hispaniola. On his return home, he touched on several of the islands to the southward, and discovered the Caribbees. He was welcomed in Spain with all the acclamations which the populace are ever ready to give on such occasions, and the court received him with the highest marks of respect. He afterwards sailed on  
other

## A M E R I C A.

other discoveries to America; but the ungrateful and avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving those golden advantages they had promised themselves from his first voyages, at last suffered him to die neglected and disregarded. The court of Spain, however, were so just to his memory, that they buried him magnificently in the cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him, with this inscription: *Columbus has given a new world to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon.*—The wealth which Columbus brought into Europe tempted many persons to make equipments at their own expence. In one of these expeditions the famous Americus Vesputius commanded, in the life-time of Columbus, whose charts he had found means to get into his possession, and by them sailed the same course. As he was a man of address and great confidence, and was besides an able seaman and good geographer, he found a way of arrogating to himself the first discovery of the continent of America, and called it by his own name, which it has ever since retained; though no one refuses to give that honour to Columbus. It is impossible here to mention the various particulars of the discoveries of this continent; suffice it to say, that Cortez, in the year 1512, made the Spaniards masters of Mexico, after having destroyed upwards of one hundred thousand of the inhabitants in the most cruel manner. The conquest of Peru, &c. by Pizarro and his associates, was attended with deeds equally atrocious. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was undoubtedly the thirst of gold; and, indeed, they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in the greatest plenty.







## A M E R I C A, continued.

**A**MERICA is certainly that part of the world which is the best watered, and that not only for the support of life, but for the convenience of trade, and the intercourse of each part with the other. In North America, the great river Mississippi, rising from unknown sources, runs an immense course from north to south, and receives the vast tribute of the Ohio, and other extensive rivers, which are navigable almost to their very sources. Many parts are so intersected with navigable rivers and creeks, that the planters may be justly said to have each an harbour at his own door. South America is supplied by much the two largest rivers in the world, the river Amazons and the Rio de la Plata. The first rising in Peru, not far from the South Sea, passes from west to east, almost quite through the continent of South America, navigable all the way, and receiving into its bosom a prodigious number of other rivers, all navigable, and so considerable, that **Monf. de la Condamine** found it almost impossible to determine which was the main channel. The Rio de la Plata, rising in the heart of the country, shapes its course to the south-east, and pours such an immense flood into the sea, that it makes it taste fresh a great many leagues from the shore; to say nothing of the Oroonoke, which might rank the foremost among any but the American rivers. The Indians of America are tall, and straight in their limbs, beyond the proportion of most nations; but their bodies, though strong, are not fitted to endure so much labour as the Europeans. Their heads are rendered flattish, by art; their fea-  
ture

## A M E R I C A continued.

tures are regular, but their countenances fierce, and their hair long, black, and lank. There are no people among whom the laws of hospitality are more sacred, or executed with more generosity and good will. Their houses and provisions are not enough to oblige a strange guest, and to those of their own nation they are likewise very humane and beneficent, but to the enemies of his country, or those who have privately offended him, the American Indian is implacable. He conceals his sentiments, he appears reconciled, until, by some treachery or surprize, he has an opportunity of executing a horrible revenge. No length of time is sufficient to allay his resentment, no distance great enough to protect the object; he crosses the steepest mountains, he pierces almost impenetrable forests, and traverses the most hideous bogs and desarts, for several hundred miles, bearing the inclemency of the seasons, the fatigue of the expedition, the extremes of hunger and thirst, with patience and chearfulness, in hopes of surprizing his enemy, on whom he exercises the most shocking barbarities. Liberty, in its fullest extent, is their darling passion: To this they sacrifice every thing, and this is what makes a life of uncertainty and want supportable to them: Their education is directed in such a manner as to cherish this to the utmost extent. Almost their sole occupation is war, and he is little regarded in their councils who has not given some proof of his valour. The chief qualities of an Indian warrior are vigilance and attention, to give and to avoid a surprize; and patience and strength, to endure the almost intolerable fatigues and hardships which constantly attend it.





## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

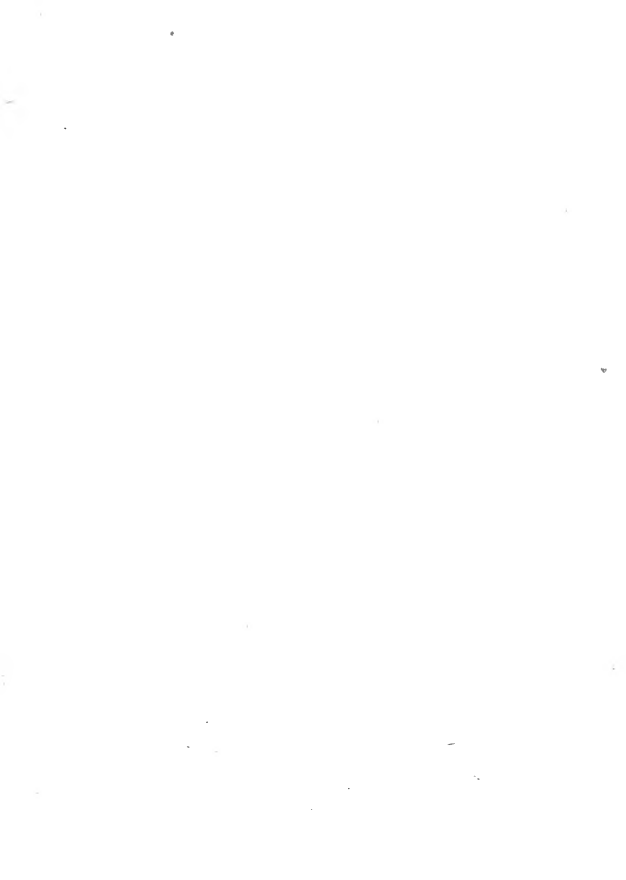
**G**REAT BRITAIN is divided into South and North Britain, or into the kingdoms of England and Scotland — ENGLAND is of a triangular form, bounded on the north by Scotland ; on the east, by the German Sea ; on the south, by the English Channel, which divides it from France ; and on the west, by St. George's, or the Irish Channel. Situated between  $2^{\circ}$  east, and  $6^{\circ} 20'$  west longitude ; and between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  north latitude. The principal rivers in England are the Thames, the Medway, the Severn, and the Trent. This island formerly had very extensive woods and forest ; but at present those of the New Forest, Dean, Sherwood, and Windsor, are the principal. The air is not so cold in winter, nor so hot in summer, as in countries on the continent which lie under the same degree of latitude ; but then it is not so pure ; nor have we at any season of the year that settled weather which they enjoy. On the other hand, on the continent, while the heat of the sun in one season of the year, and the intense cold of the other, seem to destroy all vegetation, we enjoy a perpetual verdure ; and, excepting a very few places, the air is generally esteemed healthful, from many instances of longevity. The soil, fruits animals, and produce of this country, are well known.

SCOTLAND is situated between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $6^{\circ}$  western longitude, and between  $54^{\circ}$  and  $59^{\circ}$  of north latitude. It is bounded by the Caledonian Ocean on the north ; by the German Sea on the east ; by the river Tweed, the Tiviot Hill, and the river Esk, which divides it from  
England,

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

England, on the south; and the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, on the west. The air of this country is very cold, owing to its northern situation, and its mountainous surface. The mountains, or highlands, are covered with almost perpetual snows; but in the vallies, and towards the south, the air is much warmer. The soil of Scotland is in general very barren, though there are some fruitful vallies; and Lothian and Fife are said to be very desirable countries. In the highlands, however, oats is almost the only grain, of which they make both bread and beer.

IRELAND is situated between  $5^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  western longitude, and between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  northern latitude. It is bounded on the north, west, and south, by the Atlantic Ocean, and by St. George's Channel, which divides it from England on the east. The air of Ireland is moist and foggy, like that of England, though snow is seldom seen here of more than three days continuance. The soil is in many places very fruitful, and fit to be employed under pasturage, meadow, or tillage. It produces hemp and flax, of which a considerable quantity is raised here, especially in the northern parts of the kingdom. Their breed of cattle is very considerable, and this formerly was the greatest natural wealth of the inhabitants; indeed, it still continues to make a material article in their exports. Every one knows to what perfection they have carried the linen manufacture, which may be considered as their staple article.







## ENGLAND AND WALES.

**W**E have already mentioned the boundaries, situation, &c. of this kingdom, we shall now therefore proceed to speak of the genius and temper of the inhabitants.—Foreigners usually ascribe to the English a very odd medley of virtues and vices, of excellencies and defects. It has been said that they are active, courageous, thoughtful, and devout; lovers of the liberal arts, and as capable of reaching the summit of science as any people in the world; that the more strangers were acquainted with the English, the more they would love and esteem them. On the other hand, it is asserted they are passionate, melancholy, fickle, and unsteady.—The Welch, in general, are a brave and faithful people: They love one another, particularly when in foreign countries, and they are kind to strangers in their own, though they are exceedingly hot and choleric. Wales was incorporated with England, by act of parliament, in 1536, in the reign of Henry VIII.—England abounds in large and fine rivers, which afford great plenty of excellent fish, and serve abundantly the uses of navigation and commerce. It is diversified, in the most agreeable manner, with arable land, meadows, and woods, and here and there with rising hills; and its forests agreeably serve for the pleasure of various prospects, and the delights of hunting. This country in general is exceeded by none for its variety of roots and herbs, and plenty is so constant, that a famine has not been known here for ages. Our wool is famous throughout the world, and the finest and most serviceable cloth is made of it. We have plenty of timber

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

ber and other materials for building, and our oak is perhaps no where to be equalled. Though there is scarce any fruit natural to our soil, yet almost all the fruits of Europe, as well as those of the West Indies, have been introduced here. The minerals dug out of the earth render some of the most barren parts of the country as valuable as those whose soil is most fruitful; a prodigious quantity of coal supplies the country with fuel, enables them to separate metals, and to work them up into an infinite variety of forms, so as to furnish a vast number of implements and conveniences of life, not only for ourselves, but our neighbours. We have mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, and of the two last, vast quantities are exported. England has not only the advantage of an extensive commerce, but of manufacturing the goods on which commerce is founded. The commodities produced by the labour of the industrious, from things originally of a small price, receiving value from the hands of the workman, are carried to the utmost limits of the world, and sold at a great price. The prodigious number of trading towns, almost every one of which has a manufacture peculiar to itself, naturally causes a great inland trade, a circulation of specie throughout the whole country, and such a reciprocal connection between the interests of the capital and the most distant towns, as is greatly for the advantage of the whole. From hence small villages have, in process of time, become populous and flourishing cities. Add to these advantages, that the English enjoy the finest fisheries in all the world.





SCOTLAND

Shetland I.

Scale of 3 Miles 6000000

J.T. Scott fecit. Philad.

HARRIS  
SKEYL.  
W. FISH  
S. FISH

References  
to Count.  
a. Bute  
b. Linlithgow  
c. Haddington  
d. Ormrod  
e. Caernarvon  
f. Kinross  
g. Kincardin  
h. Dumbarton

IRELAND

Loch E.

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C. Wrath  
Back Row-stone  
Dungshay Hd.

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Perth  
Wick  
Ord H.

Ross-shire  
Dingwall  
Murray Frith  
Aberdeen

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## S C O T L A N D.

**T**HE principal rivers in Scotland are the Tweed, Clyde, Tay, and Spay, all navigable, besides many lakes, of which Lomond and Ros are the most remarkable. Scotland is limited to sixteen Peers, and forty-five Commoners, to sit in the British Parliament at Westminster, according to the Union-Act, which subjects both kingdoms to the same government. They have many sorts of fruit in Scotland, and good roots both for food and physic. The Highlands afford good timber; they have coal in many parts of the country, and in the north, firewood, turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze, enough for fuel. They have large flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle, much smaller than those of England. Numbers of these cattle are annually drove into England in a lean condition, and fatted in our meadows and marshes. Glasgow is the most considerable port in the kingdom for foreign traffic, particularly to America and Guinea. They trade mostly in herrings, coals, butter, eggs, tallow, &c. but the greatest advantages Scotland can boast of are its fisheries: These might prove a mine of infinite wealth to the whole island, as they have been to the Dutch, and would add more to our strength and superiority at sea, than all our foreign traffic; for here we might breed many thousands of hardy seamen that would always be at hand to man our fleets, when the rest are absent upon distant voyages. As the natives can cure the fish cheaper and sooner than the Dutch, and may be a month sooner at market, considering how far the Dutch have to sail backwards and forwards, and what

## SCOTLAND.

numbers of doggers and tenders they are obliged to employ, the British Nation seems to be infatuated, to have so long neglected to promote and establish the herring fishery, in which all our poor, had we ten times more, might be employed on shore, in making and mending nets, sails, cordage, &c.—The islands of Scotland may be divided into three classes: The Hebrides, or Western Islands, which anciently went under the name of *Hebride*: The isles of Orkney, or Orkades, in the Caledonian Ocean, on the north of Scotland; and the isles of Shetland, still farther north-east.—The western islands are very numerous, and some of them large, particularly that of Skye, separated from the main land by a very narrow channel. The most westerly of these islands is that of St. Kilda, which is a rock rising almost perpendicular in the sea, and is nearly inaccessible. It is about five miles in circumference, and has a staple of earth sufficient to produce barley and oats. The inhabitants are about 300 protestants; their houses are of stone, and they lie in little cabins in the walls upon straw.—The Orkney islands are divided from the continent by Pentland Frith, a sea which is remarkable for its swift and contrary tides, which make it a very dangerous passage for strangers. There are violent whirlpools that whirl about both ships and boats till they founder, and are most dangerous in a calm.—The islands of Shetland are reckoned forty-six in number, the largest of which is called Mainland. The seas of this, like the rest, are very tempestuous and dangerous.







## I R E L A N D.

**T**HE Irish in general are a strong-bodied people, nimble, and active; bold, haughty, intrepid, and violent in all their affections. They are reproached for want of genius, and some have gone so far as to call them a nation of blunderers; but these aspersions are unjust, since Ireland has produced men of as great learning, and of as elevated a genius, as any nation in Europe can boast of. Their bravery and military skill cannot be disputed, any more than those of their neighbours the Scotch.—Since Ireland became subject to the crown of England, the constitution of the government there has varied but little from that of the mother country. The kings of England have always sent viceroys thither to administer the public affairs in their name, and by their authority. They have likewise their Houses of Lords and Commons, as we have. The established religion of Ireland is the same as in England; but not near a fourth part of the Inhabitants are members of the church of England: Besides the papists, who are at least three to one, the dissenters of all persuasions are very numerous, especially about Londonderry, and in the north.—The discouragements laid on Ireland by the act of navigation, and other laws made in England, are so many, that it cannot be expected that this country should flourish so much in trade, as its natural situation, its rivers, bays, and harbours, commodious for navigation, would seem to promise; nor is Ireland so well peopled as formerly, owing principally to the avariciousness of the landholders, who have extravagantly raised their rents.

## I R E L A N D.

The same thing is done in Scotland; and on this account emigrations are daily making from both those countries. In Ireland, some thousands of acres are now unoccupied, and many more are soon likely to become so, unless some proper means are thought of to induce the natives to stay in their own country.—The principal rivers in Ireland are the Barrow, the Nore, the Suir, and the Boyne; but the Shannon is the noblest and largest of them all. The banks of this river are adorned with several towns of consequence, besides pleasant seats, and villages innumerable. It is remarkable also for many overflowings of its waters, called loughs, in which are many pleasant and profitable islands; but with all the advantages and beauties of this river, it has one great defect, which is a ridge of rocks south of Killaloe, spreading quite across it: These cause a cataract or waterfall, and stop all navigation further up, otherwise, this river being so wide and deep, might easily be made navigable almost to its source. Here are likewise many lakes; and among these is Lough-Larne, in the county of Kerry, which is about six English miles in length, and near half as much broad at a medium. It is interspersed with a variety of beautiful islands, many of them rich in herbage, and well inhabited. Eagles and ospreys are here in great number, and groves of the Arbutus, which most part of the year bears a scarlet fruit like the strawberry. In short, the beauties of this lake are not to be described, nor seen without raptures.





## THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE United Netherlands are bounded on the east by Upper Germany, on the west and north by part of the German Ocean, and on the south by Flanders. They consist of seven provinces, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overijssel, Groningen, and Friesland. In the provinces of Holland is Amsterdam, one of the richest and noblest trading cities in the world. Harlem is a large and noble city, in which there is a great manufactory of fine hollands, flowered silks, and fine lace. Leyden, next to Amsterdam, is the finest city in Holland; and has always been famous for its university. Delft is a pleasant city: Here is a great arsenal, out of which 100,000 men may be armed. The Hague consists chiefly of outlets and gardens: The states-general of the United Provinces assemble here, and this place is the resort of most foreign ambassadors and ministers.—The air of this country is generally thick and moist, on account of the frequent fogs which arise from the many lakes and canals with which it abounds; and to this are attributed the frequent complaints of agues, to which the inhabitants are subject. As to the soil, it is naturally wet and fenny, the country lying very low; but the industry of the inhabitants has made it very fit both for pasture and tillage. Though the commodities of this country, proceeding from its own growth, may, strictly speaking, be reckoned only butter and cheese, yet, on account of the many useful manufactures which this people encourage at home, the materials for which are brought from other nations, and the amazing trade

## THE UNITED PROVINCES.

which they manage abroad in most parts of the known world, we may reckon it a public warehouse of the richest and best commodities of all nations. The natives are reckoned not polite either in thought or behaviour, especially the latter, yet they are allowed to be possessed of a wonderful share of industry, with which they seem to be universally inspired, persons of all ages, sexes and stations, being some way or other usefully employed: Every class of men are extremely frugal, every man spending less than his income, be that what it will. All appetites and passions run cooler and lower here than in other countries, avarice excepted; quarrels are very rare, revenge seldom heard of, and jealousy scarce ever known. Their tempers are not airy enough for joy, nor warm enough for love: This indeed is sometimes talked of among their young fellows as a thing they have heard of, but never felt. It is very rare for any of them to be in love, nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not.—The United Provinces form, as it were, several commonwealths, each province being a distinct state, with an independent power within itself to judge of all causes, of what kind soever, and to inflict even capital punishments; but all, joined together, make up one republic, the most considerable in the world. They are governed by the assembly of the states general, consisting of seven voices, each province having one. Matters are not determined in this assembly by a plurality of voices; for all the provinces must come to an unanimous consent before any thing can be done.







## THE NETHERLANDS.

**T**HE Netherlands are bounded by the United Provinces on the north; by Germany on the east; by Lorrain, Champagne, and Picardy, in France, on the south; and by another part of Picardy, and the English Sea on the west.—In the time of Charles the Fifth, this country and the seven United Provinces were added to the empire of Germany, under the title of the Circle of Burgundy, the whole consisting of seventeen provinces. After his death, they descended to his son, Philip the Second, king of Spain; but, on his endeavouring to deprive the natives of their liberties and privileges, they revolted; and, after several bloody wars, he was at last obliged to part with seven of the provinces, and, by the peace of Westphalia, to declare them a free people. The division may now more properly be called, 1. The ten provinces of the Austrian and French Netherlands; and, 2. The seven provinces of the United Netherlands, already described.—The air of the Austrian and French Netherlands is generally much better than that of the United Provinces, except on the coast of Flanders and Brabant, where it is very unhealthy. Their winters are usually more severe than ours; but then they have more constant weather both winter and summer, in the inland part of the country, than we enjoy. Their soil is in some parts a deep rich mould, in others a barren sand; in the former are large corn-fields, pasture grounds, and plenty of forest and fruit trees. Their principal manufactures consist of fine lawns, cambric, lace, and tapestry, with which they maintain a very advantageous traffic, especially

## THE NETHERLANDS.

with England, from whom it is computed they receive a balance of half a million annually in time of peace. There are no very considerable mountains in this country : Flanders has not a single hill in it : Brabant and, the rest of the provinces consist of little hills and valleys, woods, inclosed grounds, and champaign fields : The forests of Ardenne and Soignies are the most considerable woods. Their principal rivers are the Maese and the Scheldt, besides many extensive canals.—The genius and temper of these people are like those of the French, in those parts which lie near France, but in Dutch Flanders or Brabant, they are mere Dutchmen. The head of the house of Austria, (who is usually the Emperor of Germany) is sovereign of these provinces and in him or his viceroy, and the convention of the estates of the respective provinces, is the legislative power of each lodged. Here new laws are enacted, and by their assent alone is money levied : The whole assembly must be unanimous in passing of an act. The assembly or parliament of each province consists, 1. Of the bishops, abbots, and dignified clergy ; 2. The nobility and gentry, and 3. The deputies or representatives of the chief towns. These meet at Brussels, except those of Luxemburgh and Guilders, who, by their ancient privileges, cannot be summoned out of their respective provinces, any more than the states of Brabant. Neither do the states of the several provinces, which meet at Brussels, assemble in one house, but each of them apart, and make distinct laws for their respective countries. Besides the regent or governor general, every province has its peculiar governor, subject to the regent ; and in every province are courts of justice, established for the trial of civil causes.





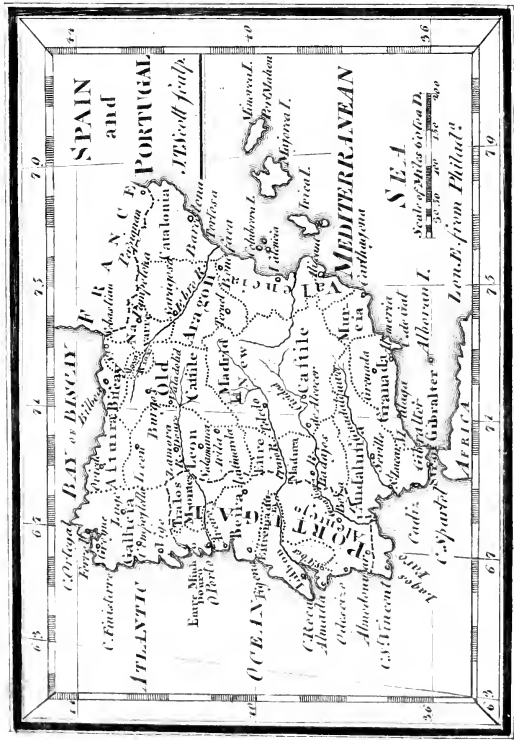
## FRANCE.

THIS republic is situated between  $5^{\circ}$  west and  $8^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $42^{\circ}$  and  $52^{\circ}$  of north latitude. It is bounded by the English channel and the United Provinces on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, on the east; by the Mediterranean and Pyrenean mountains, on the south; and by the Bay of Biscay, on the west.—The principal mountains in this republic are the Alps, which divide France from Italy; the Pyenees, which separate it from Spain; and the Vague, Mount Jura, and the Cevennes, of less note.—The Rhone, the Saone, the Garonne, the Charante, the Loire, the Seine, and the Rhine, are the principal rivers that water this spacious country.—The air of France is temperate, but much warmer than that of England, particularly in the southern parts, where, especially about Montpellier, it is so very healthy, that no part of Europe is said to be equal to it. However, in some parts, the sun is so very powerful, at particular seasons, as to admit of no appearance of verdure; but for this they are in some measure repaid by excellent wine, oil, and fruits of various kinds, which cannot be procured in such perfection elsewhere. Though they have nearly the same animals as England, yet their beasts of burden are not so good; and their manufactures, though they have raised them to such a pitch as to equal, and in some instances to excel, in appearance, those of England, whose rivals they are in trade, yet they are not finished in so masterly a manner. As to their trade, there is hardly any part of the globe which their merchantmen do not visit; their fisheries also are

## F R A N C E.

very considerable. The constitution of France, was lately an absolute government; and though they had parliaments, they were merely nominal, having but little power. It is at present a republic.---The executive power is lodged in five directors.---The legislative in two houses---one a Council of Ancients, of 250 members; the other called the Council of 500, from the number of members of which it is composed. The revenues are computed at about fifteen millions sterling. The stature of the French people is rather low; and, though they are not so stout and robust as the inhabitants of the northern nations, they are nevertheless well made, and are remarkably nimble and active. They are in general strangers to melancholy, and hence bear misfortunes with great fortitude and resignation. Their heroism during their revolution, especially that of their army of Italy under Buonaparte, has equalled, perhaps exceeded that of ancient Rome, when at its utmost glory.---The city of Paris is of itself a curiosity, being one of the largest and most beautiful cities in Europe. It is said to consist of 50,000 houses, of which 500 are very large, and are called *Hotels*. The university of Paris is the most ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 790: It is composed of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. There are likewise several famous academies, among which are those of inscriptions and belles lettres; of sciences, painting, sculpture, &c.







## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

**S**PAIN is situated between  $10^{\circ}$  west and  $3^{\circ}$  east longitude, between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ}$  north latitude. It is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean; by the Mediterranean on the east; by the Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenean Hills on the north; and by the Straits of Gibraltar, on the south.—Portugal lies between  $7^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  west longitude, and between  $37^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$  north latitude. It is bounded by part of Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west.—The principal mountains in Spain are the Pyrenees, which divide that kingdom from France, and extend 200 miles from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea. Portugal is no less mountainous than Spain, and these mountains are for the most part barren rocks.—The most remarkable rivers in Spain are the Douro, the Guadiana, which runs four leagues under ground, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Tajo. The Tagus is the chief river of Portugal.—The air of Spain is generally dry, pure, and serene, except about the equinoxes, when their rains usually fall. In the summer months they are subject to great heats, in the southern parts; though on the mountains, and near the coast, they are refreshed with cool breezes: It is very cold in winter on the mountains in the north and northeast. Though there are some sandy barren deserts in the south, yet their valleys in general are very fruitful, and their mountains are covered with trees and herbage to the very top of them. They abound in variety of rich wines, oils, and fruits. Besides silks, fine wool, flax and cotton,  
which

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

which Spain produces in abundance, there are mines of quicksilver, steel, copper, lead, and alum. The steel of Toledo and Bilboa is esteemed the best in Europe. Portugal, being a hot country, wants neither wine nor oil; but, on account of its many hills and mountains, corn is very scarce, with which it is supplied from other countries.—Spain is governed by an absolute monarch, and none but the Roman catholic religion is tolerated in that country.—The Spaniards are men of wit, and of an elevated genius, but very little improved by study or conversation: They are admired for their secrecy, constancy, and patience in adversity: They are slow in determining, but usually conclude judiciously at last: True to their word, great enemies to lying, and extremely temperate in eating and drinking. On the other hand, they are proud, lazy, lustful, entirely neglecting manufactures and husbandry.—The Portuguese were once a valiant people, and famous, not only for their skill in navigation, but for their first discoveries in Africa and America. At present, Portugal is little better than a kingdom of priests, monks, and nuns, who entirely devour the substance of the country, without being in a condition of affording the state the least service in its most pressing exigencies. The principal employment of the Portuguese is trade, and their merchants have all the vices which too often attend it. As to learning, that is now on the decline, and their academies and schools are gone to decay. Ever since the revolution in 1640, Portugal has continued an independent kingdom from Spain, subject only to their own kings, whose government is monarchical and the crown hereditary.





## I T A L Y.

**I**TALY is situated between  $7^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ}$  of eastern longitude, and between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$  of northern latitude. It is bounded by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Germany, on the north; by another part of Germany, and the Gulf of Venice, on the east; by the Mediterranean, on the south; and by the same sea, the Alps, and the river Var, which divide it from France, on the west.—The principal mountains are the Alps, on the north and west; the Appenine, which runs the whole length of Italy; and Vesuvius, a remarkable volcano, near Naples—It is watered by the Adige, which has its source in the Alps, and empties itself into the Adriatic Sea; the Po, the Arno, and the Tiber.—Italy is very uneven, on account of the Swiss mountains and the Alps; but it has plenty of wine, fruit and oil. It produces a great deal of silk, not only sufficient for their own manufactories, but for the supply of other nations. Though there is no great plenty of corn, yet there is generally enough for the inhabitants; and, in time of scarcity, they are mostly supplied with it from England and other places. The air is generally very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Campagna di Roma, where, during the summer season, it is so pestilential, that few or no people remain in it that time.—The natives of Italy, once the triumphant lords and conquerors of the world, are now less given to the arts of war and military exploits, than most other nations of Europe: They are, however, witty and sprightly, famous for vocal and instrumental music, as well as for painting and sculpture; but extremely  
jealous

## I T A L Y.

jealous and revengeful : To accomplish their ends, they spare no expence or pains, and have often recourse to treachery, to destroy those whom they deem their enemies; and hence it is that Italy is charged with being guilty of more murders than any other European country. To the commission of these crimes two things very much contribute : First, the smallness of its states, which makes it very easy to fly from one to another; and, secondly, the conveniency of sanctuaries, the hands of justice not being able to take hold of any murderer who can get into a church, without going through so many formalities as will give the murderer time enough to escape.—Italy is a beautiful country, and with some reason called the garden of Europe : It is the delight and admiration of travellers; its opulent and magnificent cities, stately palaces, churches, monasteries, convents, treasures, and rarities, are surprising, and furnish the curious with more antiquities in sculpture, medals, and other curiosities, than any country besides.—The venetian territories are as fruitful as any in Italy, abounding with vineyards and plantations of mulberries. The road between Verona and Padua is planted so thick with mulberry-trees, that they not only furnish food for vast numbers of silkworms with their leaves, and feed the swine and poultry with their fruit, but serve as so many staves for the vines, which hang all along like garlands from tree to tree. The church of St. Peter at Rome is considered as one of the most beautiful buildings ever seen : St. Paul's in London was taken from that model; but that of St. Peter's is considerably larger, and better adorned with statues and paintings.







## SWITZERLAND AND ITS ALLIES.

SWITZERLAND is situated between  $6^{\circ}$  and  $11^{\circ}$  of eastern longitude, and between  $45^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ}$  of northern latitude. It is bounded by Alsace and Swabia in Germany, on the north; by the Lake of Constance, Tyrol, and Trent, on the east; by Italy, on the south; and by France on the west.—The first of the cantons is Zurich, the capital of which is situated on a lake of the same name, and is the richest and most populous city in Switzerland, being famous for its manufactures of crapes, and its learned academy: But the largest and most powerful canton is Bern, which is able to raise 60,000 men in twenty-four hours. It is divided into different countries; the first of which, and the largest, is called the German Country: and another the Roman Country, or the country of Vaud. There are several small territories, called the Swiss Subjects, which indeed were admitted by the thirteen cantons into their covenant, not as confederates or allies, but as mere subjects; the first of which is the town of Baden, with its territory, which has its name from the hot baths wherewith Nature has stored it. It is famous on account of being the place of the general meeting of the cantons and their allies. There are other territories and governments about the Swiss, called the Swiss Allies, who have made each a separate alliance with the cantons, and at different times. The principal of these are the republics of Grisons, Vallois, and Geneva, which last is the most considerable. The capital, Geneva, is a large, fine, rich, and populous city, situate on the lake of that name, which is the largest in Europe,

## SWITZERLAND AND ITS ALLIES.

rope.—Switzerland abounds with high mountains, and some of them are covered with ice and snow all the year round; others abound with trees and pasture, where the peasants drive their cattle to feed, as it were, above the clouds. In the Alps the difference of seasons in one and the same climate is very remarkable; for travellers may, in one day, meet with winter on the tops of the mountains, the spring on the lower part of them, with pleasant green pastures, and hay-time and harvest at the foot of the mountains and in the vallies. The most remarkable rivers in Switzerland are the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Aar.—The Swiss are plain but honest people, true and faithful to their word; courageous, strong, and excellent soldiers. As to their government, they have no prince to preside in their councils of state: Each canton, and ally of the canton, is governed by its own magistrate. In some, the government is in the hands of but a few, and in others it is in the hands of the people. In matters of great importance, not only the cantons, but also the Swiss allies, are convened together, either at Baden or Arau. In time of need they can raise 200,000 men in a few hours; for every Swiss is a soldier for his country, and is enlisted as such when fourteen years of age. When a signal of danger is given by a fire on the neighbouring hills, he must go immediately to his place of rendezvous, and carry with him four pounds of bullets, two pounds of powder, and provision for eight days.—Switzerland produces cattle, fish, wine, milk, butter, and cheese. Their mountains being covered with snow great part of the year, and their lakes and rivers frozen, the air is very cold in winter.



**GERMANY**  
divided into  
**CIRCLES**

*J.T.Scott fculp.*



Lon E. from Philad<sup>a</sup>

## G E R M A N Y.

**G**ERMANY is situated between  $5^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ}$  of eastern longitude, and between  $45^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ}$  of north latitude. It is bounded by the German Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic, on the north; by Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary, on the east; by the Alps, and Switzerland, on the south; and by the territories of France and the Netherlands, on the west.—The principal rivers in Germany are the Danube, which flows from west to east, and falls into the Euxine Sea; the Rhine, the Maine, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Oder.—The air of this country differs considerably according to the situation of the various parts of this extensive continent. It is generally very cold towards the north; but in the southern provinces it is nearly of the same temperature with those places in France which lie under the same parallels; and the soil, like the air, must consequently be very different. In the southern circles, and in the middle part of the continent, there is hardly any country in the world that excels them for plenty of fruits, corn and wine; but towards the north, the soil is not near so fruitful, especially in wine; grapes never coming to full perfection there. On the whole, the country is tolerably pleasant, abounding with all the necessaries of life.—The German manufactures of steel, iron, brass, &c. which they sell extremely cheap, were once said to excel all others in Europe. They are famous for clock-work, guns, and locks of all kinds—As to the manners of these people, they are grave and honest, and generally very fair in their dealings. In either arts or war they are equally excellent, have an

D extensive

## GERMANY.

extensive genius for mechanical learning, and are famous for some singular inventions, particularly that of the fatal instrument the gun.—The inhabitants of Vienna are much given to feasting and carousing, and in general live very luxuriously. When the branches of the Danube are frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, the ladies take their recreation in sledges of different shapes, such as tigers, swans, eagles, &c. In these the ladies sit dressed in velvet lined with furs, and adorned with laces and jewels, wearing on their heads a velvet cap; the sledge is drawn by one horse, fet off with feathers, ribands, and bells; and as this diversion is chiefly taken in the night-time, footmen ride before the sledges with torches, and a gentleman, sitting on the sledge behind, guides the horse.—The Emperor, though an absolute sovereign in most of his hereditary dominions, is a limited monarch in regard to the empire. Almost every prince in the empire is arbitrary, being under very few restrictions in his German territories. The Emperor claims three sorts of dominion: That of Austria, as hereditary; Bohemia, as his right; and Hungary, by election. In his lifetime he causes his son, or brother, or, failing of these, one of his nearest kinsmen, to be crowned King of Hungary, afterwards King of Bohemia, and then, if the electors are willing, he is chosen King of the Romans, whereby he is successor presumptive to the empire. The electors are, the Archbishops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the Duke of Bavaria, the Duke of Saxony, the King of Prussia, the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and the King of Great Britain.

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.

# The NORTH EAST Part of GERMANY

J.T. Scott sculp.



Scale of Miles 60 to a Deg.



Lon. E. from Philad.<sup>a</sup>

86 88 90 92 94



## NORTH-EAST PART OF GERMANY.

**I**N this division of Germany are *Pomerania*, *Brandenburg*, and *Silesia*.—**POMERANIA** has the title of a Duchy; is bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea, on the east by Prussia and Poland, on the south by the Marche of Brandenburg, and on the west by the Duchy of Mecklenburg. One part of it belongs to the King of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by several rivers, the principal of which are the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, and the Perfant. Though the air is cold, the soil is fruitful, abounding in pastures in some places, and in others producing greater quantities of corn than are necessary for the use of the inhabitants, who transport much of it into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many woods and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It has suffered greatly by wars, otherwise would have been much wealthier and more populous than it is at present. It is divided into the hither and farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divides the territories of the king of Sweden from those of the king of Prussia.—**BRANDENBURG** is bounded on the north by Pomerania and Mecklenburgh; on the east, by Poland; on the south, by Silesia, Luface, and Magdeburg; and on the west, by the territory of Lunenburg. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, and the Oder. Berlin, which is the capital of this electorate, and the residence of the king of Prussia, is a large, strong, and handsome city. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sci-

## NORTH-EAST PART OF GERMANY.

ences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have been lately much improved, and are every day growing more extensive. A canal is cut from the river Sprey, to the Oder on the east, and another from thence to the Elbe on the west.—SILESIA is bounded on the north by Brandenburg and Poland, on the south by Moravia and Hungary, on the east by Poland, and on the west by lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are the Oder and the Vistula. There is a long chain of mountains, which separate Bohemia from Silesia, one half belonging to the one, and the other half to the other. On the top of one of the mountains, called the giants, is a famous spring, frequented by numbers of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenburg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. Mines of gold and silver have been here discovered; but those of gold have long since ceased to be worked, as they perhaps did not answer. There are also some precious stones; but too much time is required to obtain them. The most considerable silver mines at present are at Reitstein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stone; besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactories and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large studs of horses, and plenty of game in their woods.



# The NORTH WEST Part of GERMANY

*J.E. Scott sculp. Philad.<sup>a</sup>*



*Lon. E. from Philad.<sup>a</sup>*

## NORTH-WEST PART OF GERMANY.

**T**HE electorate of Hanover belongs to the king of Great Britain. It has a capital of the same name, which is agreeably situated in a sandy plain, in the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector resided here, before he ascended the British throne, in a palace which makes no great show outwardly, but within is richly furnished. The town is large and well built, and its fortifications are not indifferent. It suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it and the neighbouring countries in the year 1757; but they were soon after driven from thence. The regency here is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. The territory of Hanover at first comprehended nothing but the county of Lawenroad; but now it contains the duchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald. George I. King of England, was the first that gained possession of all these states, which lie mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe. They produce timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver; and copperas; but these articles are not in such plenty as to afford any considerable commerce.—**OSNABURG** is a bishopric in the circle of Westphalia. It is remarkable that this bishopric is possessed by the papists and protestants alternately, according to the tenor of the treaty at Westphalia: The inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs belong to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan; but the civil affairs are always governed by the protestant bishop, in his turn. The air of

## NORTH-WEST PART OF GERMANY.

Westphalia is cold; but the soil produces pasture and some corn, though there are many marshes. The horses here are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams which bear the name of this place. In this circle is the city of *Munster*, whose bishop is one of the sovereign princes of the empire. It is defended by a strong citadel, which stands distinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661: The citadel was built with a view to keep the inhabitants in awe. In 1533, a tailor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishops and magistrates; but it was taken from him three years afterwards, after a siege of fourteen months, when he was tortured to death with red hot pincers.—**HESSE-CASSEL** is Landgraviate in the circle of the Upper Rhine. This country is surrounded with woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle, there are some fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of all sorts of fruits and honey. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, which serve to make excellent beer. Birch-trees are very common here, and they make a great deal of wine of the sap, which is said to be very wholesome. It is so populous that they can raise 30,000 men, without meddling with artificers, or those that till the ground. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince, and his revenues are said to amount to 120,000*l.* per annum, besides what he makes by letting out his soldiers to any prince who will hire them, to be knocked on the head in wars, in which neither he nor they have the least concern.



85 87 89 91 93

Len. F. from Philad.<sup>a</sup>

**SOUTH EAST**  
Part of  
**GERMANY**

Scale of Miles or Sea Deg.



J. T. Scott sculp. Philad.<sup>a</sup>

32 52

50

18

10

87 89 91 93



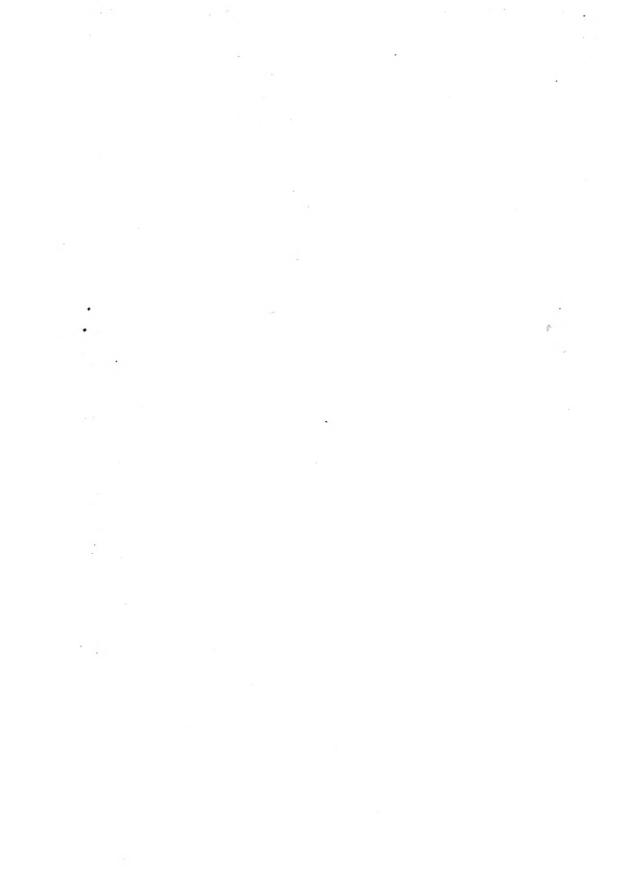


## SOUTH-EAST PART OF GERMANY.

**I**N this division is the kingdom of BOHEMIA, whose capital is Prague, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities in Europe: It is twelve miles in circumference, and contains above an hundred churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw flows through the middle of it, over which is a stately stone bridge. The air of this country is generally esteemed unwholesome, on account of the surrounding mountains not affording it a free passage. The soil produces corn in plenty, the rivers are stored with fish, the woods with fowls, deer, and wild boars, and the pasture grounds are covered with tame cattle. In their mines are found gold, silver, iron, copper, and tin; but their principal manufacture is linen, of which they export great quantities by the Elbe. The Bohemian gentry are more inclined to arms than arts; and the boors or peasants, which are no better than slaves to their respective lords, are said to be a brutish generation, and much given to pilfering and plundering their neighbours. The Marquisate of *Moravia* is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river *Morava*, or *Moraw*, which runs through it, and is very fertile and populous. Hence the sect of Christians called *Moravians*, take their name, their doctrines having been first broached here. *Olmutz* was formerly the capital city, but now *Brinn* claims that honour.—**BAVARIA** is a duchy, whose duke is one of the electors of the empire. The principal rivers that flow through it are the

## SOUTH-EAST PART OF GERMANY.

Danube, the Inn, the Iser, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country in general, having little trade, is poor.—AUSTRIA excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of its air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are here in plenty, and their saffron is better than that of the East-Indies. Vienna is the capital city of the circle of Austria, and here the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large; but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about 600,000 inhabitants. The archducal treasury, and the cabinet of curiosities of the House of Austria, are as great rarities as any in the world; but, for a more particular description of these, as well as of the city of Vienna itself, we must refer our readers to larger works.—SALTZBERG belongs to the archbishop of that name, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous, well built, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer house; but that for winter contains 163 apartments all richly furnished. Here are salt-works, which bring in a great revenue.—CARNIOLA is a very considerable province, and the most southern one in this division. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil, and indeed every thing necessary for the support of life.



# SOUTH WEST Part of GERMANY

J.L. Scott sculp.

Scale of Miles



52

52

50

50

48

48

46

46



Lon. E. from Philad<sup>a</sup>

81

83

85

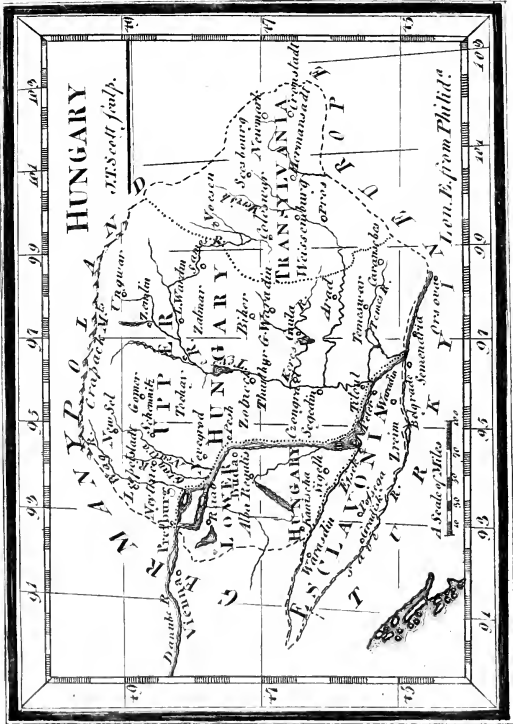
## SOUTH-WEST PART OF GERMANY.

THE palatine of the Rhine is not a very rich country, though there are very fine vineyards, fertile fields, handsome forests, good gardens, and the rivers and lakes abound with fish; they have plenty of cattle, game, and wild fowl, and good timber; however, there are neither mines nor saltworks. Its principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar, besides which there are several small streams. This province has suffered more by the preceding wars with France, than any other of the provinces of Germany, the French having plundered the country, and demolished some of its best towns more than once.—LUXEMBURG lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and wine, and here are a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French.—LORRAIN, like the former, is a Duchy, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape seed, game, and fish. There are fine meadows, and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, as also salt-pits. There are a great number of rivers, of which the Maese, the Moselle, and the Saar, are the principal. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant: They trade mostly among themselves, having no navigable rivers by which they may extend their commerce: however, they have among themselves all the necessaries of life.—ALSACE is a very fertile country, producing plenty of corn, wine, pasture,  
wood,

## SOUTH-WEST PART OF GERMANY.

wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-trees. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine-trees 120 feet high. It is divided into the upper and lower, but Straßburg is the capital of both.—In the circle of SWABIA is the Duchy of Wurtemberg, through the middle of which the Necker runs almost from south to north. Though there are many woods and mountains in it, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pastures, corn, fruits, and a great deal of wine towards the confines of the palatinate. There are also mines and salt-springs, with plenty of game and fish. Baden, is the capital of this circle. Though a small, it is a handsome town, and has its castle situated on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated on the Rhine. In Germany all the evils arising from the ancient feudal system, prevail very generally; while the few advantages that attended it, are no where to be found. The princes, from the emperor to the most inconsiderable member of the diet are absolute. Fond of military parade, each of them supports an establishment of that nature, to the utmost extent of his revenue. The soldiers are alike the objects and the engines of oppression; and while they smart under the discipline of the most arbitrary tyranny, they become the means of riveting the chains of their fellow subjects.







## H U N G A R Y.

**H**UNGARY is subject to the house of Austria, and is situated between  $17^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $45^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ}$  north latitude, being bounded by Poland on the north, by Transylvania on the east, by Sclavonia on the south, and by Austria and Moravia on the west. This kingdom is usually divided into upper and lower Hungary. The chief mountains are the Carpathian hills, which divide Hungary from Poland on the north; and the principal rivers the Danube, the Drave, the Save, and the Merish. The air of Hungary is very bad, occasioned by the numerous lakes and stagnant waters with which it abounds; but the country is one continued plain, extending upwards of three hundred miles, and producing plenty of corn, rich wines, and cattle: It abounds with game, deer, fish, and wild fowl, and in some parts are mines of silver, copper, and iron, besides salt. Their manufactures are principally those of brass and iron, of which they export a great deal wrought and unwrought. Hungary was a scene of war for upwards of two centuries, and is called the grave of the Germans, many thousands have perished in this unhealthy soil, as well by sickness as the sword. These people are of a good stature, and well proportioned. The men shave their beards, but leave whiskers on the upper lip; they wear fur caps on their heads, a close-bodied coat girt with a sash, and a short mantle over all, so contrived as to be buckled under the arm, and leave the right hand at liberty. The troopers wear a broad sword, and carry a hatchet, or battle-axe. The women also wear short cloaks,

## HUNGARY.

cloaks, and a veil when they go abroad; but the better sort imitate the French fashions. TRANSYLVANIA is likewise subject to Austria, is situated between  $22^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $45^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ}$  north latitude. It is bounded by the Carpathian mountains on the north, by the Tirongate mountains on the east, by a part of Turkey on the south, and by Hungary on the west. It is a very mountainous country, of which the Carpathian mountains on the north, and the Tirongate mountains on the east, are exceeding high and covered with snow a great part of the year; the inland country is also mountainous and covered with woods, as the frontiers towards Turkey also are, from whence the Latin name of *Transylvania* was given to it. The air is warm, but not so unhealthy as that of Hungary, though the soil is much the same. Their principal manufactures are copper and iron utensils, but their foreign trade is very inconsiderable.—SLAVONIA, like Hungary and Transylvania, is subject to the house of Austria. It is situated between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $22^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $45^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$  north latitude, being bounded by the river Drave on the north, by the Danube on the east, by the Save on the south, and by Stiria in Austria on the west. Slavonia is a level country, not incumbered by woods or mountains, and is well watered by those fine navigable rivers, the Danube, the Drave, and the Save, besides other lesser streams, which render the soil exceeding fruitful, producing plenty of corn and wine, where it is properly cultivated. These people are of a good stature, a brave hardy race, and soldiers from their cradles, their country having formerly long been the seat of war.



## H U N G A R Y.

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## P O L A N D.

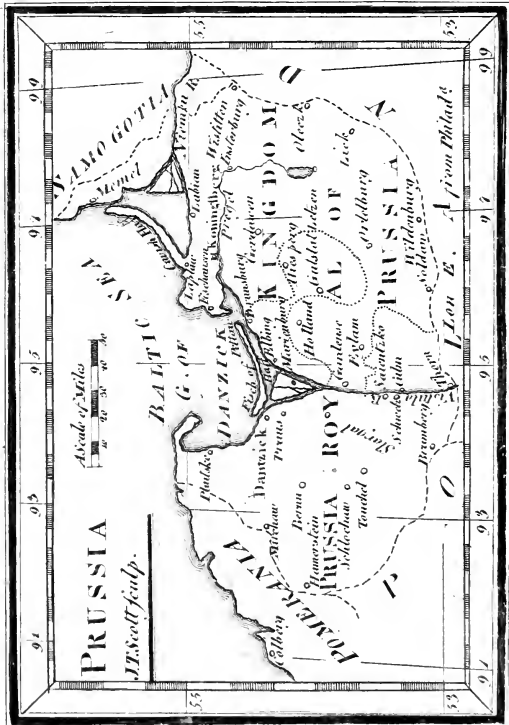
**P**OLAND is situated between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $34^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $46^{\circ}$  and  $57^{\circ}$  north latitude, being bounded by the Baltic Sea and Livonia on the north, by Russia on the east, by Turkey and Hungary on the south, and by Pomerania, Brandenburg, Silesia, and Moravia on the west.—The principal rivers in Poland are the Dvina, the Vistula, the Warta, and the Wilia.—The air of this country differs according to the nature and situation of the different parts of the kingdom. In the provinces towards the north west it is very cold, though pure and wholesome; but towards the north-east it is not only cold, but very gross and unwholesome. The north-west provinces are very fertile, affording many sorts of grain and fruits, not only enough for the inhabitants, but also to supply the wants of their neighbours. In the middle part of this kingdom are some mountains well stored with several mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead; but the provinces towards the north and north-east are very barren in fruits and corn, being full of woods, lakes, and rivers.—These people trouble themselves very little with traffic, but leave it to the city of Dantzic, and other port towns on the Vistula and Baltic. Dantzic is a free hanseatic town, governed by its own laws, and its own magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council; but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the diet.—The Poles are handsome, tall, well-proportioned men, of good and durable complexions, and of such strong and vigorous constitutions,

## P O L A N D.

tions, that many of them prove the best of soldiers, being able to endure all the fatigues of a military life. They are generally reckoned very affable and courteous to strangers, extremely jealous of their liberties and privileges; but most tyrannical to the meanest sort of the people, treating the peasants as no better than mere slaves, and in some places exercise a power of life and death upon their domestic servants.—The Constitution of Poland not only resembles a republic, but is really such; for the legislative power is lodged in the states, and the executive power in the senate, of which the king is only president, when he is present, and they can meet and consult without him. The king is elected by the clergy and gentry in the plains of Warsaw; and if the minority should be so hardy as to insist on their dissent, they generally determine their dispute with their swords.—What we have now said of the constitution of Poland, our readers must consider as a short description of what it was, rather than that of what it now is, or likely to be again. Prussia, Russia, and the emperor some years back seized on the most delightful and valuable part of Poland from them. The poorer part of the inhabitants could not be sufferers, since they could not submit to more cruel and tyrannical masters than they experienced in their own nobles.

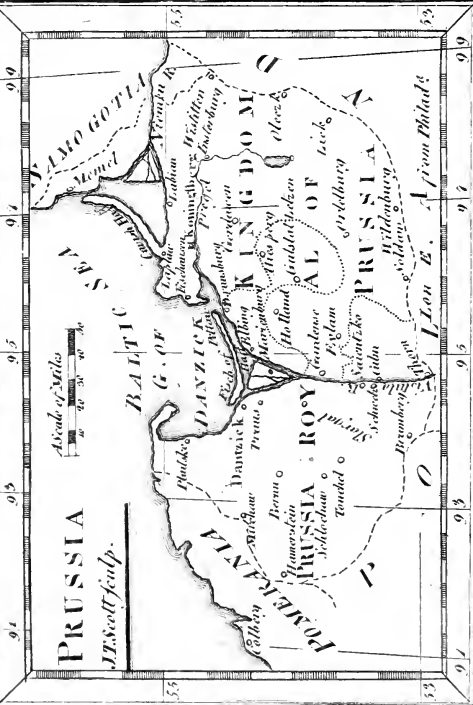






PRUSSIA  
*J. Scott sculp.*

Scale of Miles  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6



## P R U S S I A.

**I**T will not be easy to give the latitude and longitude of his Prussian majesty's dominions, which are so much detached from each other, without running into a length inconsistent with the brevity of our present plan. Suffice it to say, that the kingdom of Prussia is about 400 miles long, and in some parts about 160 broad. The Brandenburg, or Ducal Prussia, was, in the beginning of this century, erected into a kingdom, when Frederick III. elector of Brandenburg, was crowned the first king of Prussia. The Polish, or Royal Prussia, is that part which borders upon Great Poland and Pomerania, containing the districts of Marienburg and Calm, and the bishopric of Ermeland. To Brandenburg, or Ducal Prussia, which is that part all along the Baltic up to Courland, belong the three provinces of Sameland, Nataugen, and Pomerania. Prussia, is for the most part, a very fruitful country, producing flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals, besides game, which is very common; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Besides the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and uri, in the forests: These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to the beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. There are also mountains of white sand, covered with oaks and pines, and there they find a viscous substance, which, being exposed to the air, turns to a yellow amber; but the greatest part proceeds from the sea; when the wind begins to blow, the peasants run

## P R U S S I A.

to the shore, and fish for amber with great iron rakes, of which the whitest is in the highest esteem. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and are now undoubtedly the best trained soldiers in the world, the rigour of the military discipline being inconceivable.

In Prussia, despotism assumes all its horrors. The wretched inhabitants are wholly at the disposal of the king. Whatever number of sons a peasant may have, they are all taken into the army, except one; who is left to assist in managing the farm; the rest wear badges from their childhood, to mark that they are destined to be soldiers, and obliged to enter into the service when called upon. The late king endeavoured to increase the commerce of the kingdom, but the nature of his despotic government was not favourable to trade, there are, however, a number of mechanics; but the principal business of the inhabitants is husbandry, and feeding of cattle.





## D E N M A R K.

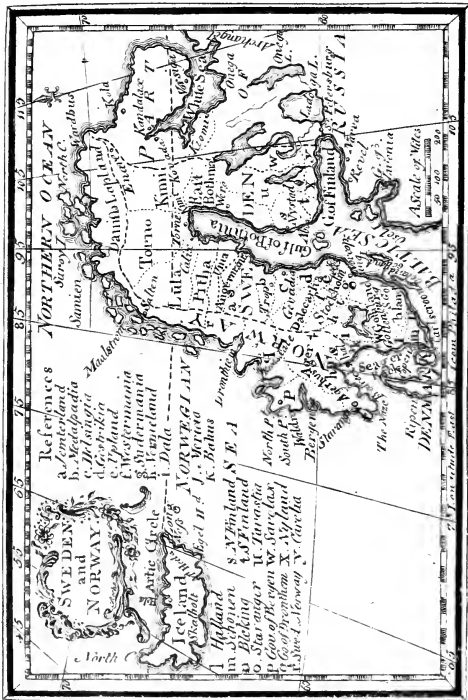
**T**HE kingdom of Denmark is situated between  $8^{\circ}$  and  $13^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $54^{\circ}$  and  $58^{\circ}$  north latitude. It is bounded by the Scaggerac Sea, which divides it from Norway, on the north; by the Sound, which divides it from Sweden, on the east; by Germany and the Baltic, on the south; and by the German ocean, which divides it from Great Britain, on the west. As this is a flat country, abounding in bogs and morasses and surrounded by the sea, it is extremely subject to fogs and foul-air. Zealand, which is the principal island, and the seat of government, affords a very indifferent soil. No wheat will grow here, and good pasture is very scarce: Great part of it is a forest, and reserved for the King's game. Funen, the next largest island, produces hardly corn sufficient for its inhabitants.—As to their habits, they usually imitate the French dress; but in winter they wrap themselves up in furs and wool, like their neighbours. Few of them have an extensive genius, nor are they expert at invention or imitation, being neither deeply learned, nor excellent mechanics. Excessive drinking is a vice to which they are much addicted; and the common people are said to be poor spirited wretches, having nothing of the remains of the bravery or enterprizing genius of their ancestors.—Before the year 1660, the legislative power was lodged in the states of Denmark, and the executive power in the senate, of which the king was no more than president. In time of war, indeed, he was commander in chief of the sea and land forces; but he could neither raise men or money, or make peace or war,

## D E N M A R K.

without the concurrence of the states. At present however, the king of Denmark is absolute.—Copenhagen, which is the capital of this kingdom, is a large, rich, and strong city, and has an University. A new palace was built here in 1730, which is very magnificent. In the *Museum Regium*, is a curious representation, by iron wire, of the veins and arteries of the human body, all of them appearing in their natural situation, bigness, and colour: An artificial human skeleton of ivory; his right hand grasps a large scythe, and the left holds a sand-glass: A model of a ship, with the masts and sails, all of ivory: And a cabinet of ivory and ebony, very beautiful and admirably well contrived within, which is said to be the work of a Danish mechanic quite blind. The arsenal is furnished with naval stores sufficient at any time to supply a large fleet; and the citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The exchange of the East-India company, the arsenal, the king's stables, the college, the opera and orphan houses, are all superb structures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuscripts, and printed books collected from all parts. Copenhagen is above five miles in circumference, and is seated on the eastern shore of the isle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the straits called the Sound. Denmark has very little cash in it, which is principally owing to the officers of the army, being usually foreigners, who, if they save any money, place it in foreign banks; and this is likewise practised by their ministers. Besides this, the balance of trade, being against them, carries off much of their money.







## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

**S**WEDEN (part of the ancient Scandinavia, which comprehended Sweden, Denmark and Norway) is bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north; by Ruffia, on the east; by the Baltic Sea, which divides it from Germany, on the south; and by the seas called the Sound and Scaggerac, with the Dofrine hills, which divide it from Denmark and Norway, on the west.—Stockholm is the capital of this kingdom, and the ordinary residence of the king: It is built on six small islands, which are joined together by wooden bridges. The city makes a grand appearance, having many stately palaces covered with copper. The harbour is very large, but dangerous to approach, on account of the rocks and cliffs that are seen in the sea for 48 miles together.—Sweden is a very cold country, their hills being always covered with snow. Most of the inhabitants lie under ground to shelter themselves from the winds, which blow here in a terrible manner. They have neither spring nor autumn: They have summer, however, for three months, which comes so quick upon them that the vallies are all green in a few days, which before were covered with snow; and in that short season they sow and plant all manner of kitchen herbs. They have little corn land, but good pasture, and plenty of venison and fish: The rein-deer, of which there are abundance, are very useful creatures; for they draw the inhabitants long journies in sledges, give them milk to drink, flesh to eat, and skins for clothing.—The Swedes are men seemingly formed by nature for soldiers: As to arts and sciences they make no

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

figure in them, being more inclined to sit down with a superficial knowledge of things, than to pursue their studies to any degree of perfection.

NORWAY is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, on the north; by Sweden and Russia, on the east; by the Scaggerac Sea, which separates it from Denmark, on the south; and by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west.—There are several islands subject to Norway; among them, the most noted is the Isle of Iceland, which lies 600 miles westward from Norway. Here during two months in summer the sun never sets, and in the winter it never rises above the horizon for the same space. Iceland is noted for its volcano called Mount Hecla, which sometimes throws out torrents of fire. The inhabitants have neither corn-fields, vineyards, nor gardens to cultivate, but for their living are obliged to spend their time in hunting and fishing. They dry their fish, and melt their fat, which afterwards they sell to other nations. They have good horses, which sometimes, for the want of hay or grass, are forced to feed upon stock-fish. The people are not very fond of money, but rather barter their commodities for bread, wine, brandy, flour, &c.—As to the present state of Norway, that part next to Denmark is well peopled; but farther towards the north it is a perfect wilderness, full of mountains, and excessively cold. The best produce of this country is the fishery, especially that of stock-fish, which are sent all over Europe. As this kingdom abounds with forests, it has a great deal of timber, deals, and oaks, of which England and Holland take a prodigious quantity every year. Norway belongs to Denmark, and is governed by a viceroy.





## RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

**T**HIS extensive empire is situated between  $23^{\circ}$  and  $65^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $47^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  north latitude, being bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Asiatic Russia on the east, by Little Tartary and Turkey on the south, and by Poland, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden, on the west.—The principal rivers in Russia are the Wolga, the Oby, the Boristhenes, the Dwina, and the Cam.—Russia is generally marshy, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and in the eastern and northern parts it is extremely cold, and but thinly peopled; but those parts towards Poland are in a more temperate climate, and consequently more fruitful and populous. This country affords salt, brimstone, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, iron, steel, and copper. The Russian leather is very much valued in Europe; and here furs are in great plenty, which are not only worn by the inhabitants, but other countries are furnished with them from hence.—This large country is under the dominion of one monarch, who governs with absolute sway, and was commonly stiled *Czar of Muscovy*, till Peter the Great assumed the title of *Emperor of all Russia*. The present Empress of Russia has distinguished herself by the favour and patronage she bestows on learned and ingenious men, and by giving the greatest encouragement to arts and commerce. She has also distinguished herself in other matters not quite so laudable. The whole of her empire is said to form a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each; great part of which is in a state of barbarism. Instead of seeking true glory, by properly improving this immense empire, she

## RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

is employed in war to enlarge it. The method of travelling in Russia Lapland is in sledges drawn by reindeer, the snow being frozen hard enough to bear them. These deer run as fast as a race-horse, flying in a manner from one hill of snow to another. In the middle of Russia they travel also in sledges, but drawn by horses. The sledge-way is best beaten in February, when they travel night and day in a kind of coaches fixed on sledges, so expeditiously, that they go from Petersburg to Moscow, which are more than 400 miles distant, in three days and three nights, there being a convenient place in the coach to lie down and sleep. It is very remarkable, that partridges, hares, foxes, and some other animals, turn white in the northern provinces during the winter.—The Russians are of a good stature, and inclinable to be corpulent; their features and complexions are good, and they have hale, vigorous constitutions. The Laplanders, who inhabit the coast of the Frozen Ocean, are of the Tartar make, and clothe themselves from head to foot in the skins of their reindeer, sewing two skins together, so that they have the hair next them, as well as on the outside, their coat and cap being all of a piece. Instead of a shirt, they wear a waistcoat made of a young fawn's skin, which keeps them warm.—Petersburg, which is the capital of this empire, is a large handsome city, built by Peter the Great in 1703. It is of a prodigious extent, and is seated on an island, which lies in the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort is very strong, and is a regular fortification; but the principal defect of this city is, that it is not built high enough to protect it from inundation. The forces of this empire are very great.







## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

**T**HIS country is situated between  $17^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $46^{\circ}$  north latitude, being bounded on the north by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the east, by Circassia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, the Hellespont, and the Archipelago; on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the west, by the same sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. — Constantinople, which is the capital of Turkey in Europe, is the finest port in Europe; it has a delightful situation in point of prospect, and the noble antiquities it contains are scarcely to be equalled. That part of it, which is called the city, is twelve miles in circumference, and the suburbs are at least of equal dimensions, the whole computed to contain two millions of people. The city being of a triangular figure, the seraglio is built upon the point of one of the angles, which runs out between the Propontis and the harbour; and below the palace, upon the declivity of the hill, are the gardens, lying on the water: From hence is a delightful view of the beautiful coast of the Lesser Asia, and the Seraglio of Scutari. The mosque of St. Sophia, once a Christian church, is said, in many respects, to excel that of St. Peter in Rome. — The present state, soil, produce, &c. of Turkey in Europe, are the same as Turkey in Asia, of which we shall speak hereafter. — The principal Grecian islands are divided into four classes, viz. the islands of Candia, the Negropont, the Ionic islands, and the islands in the Archipelago. Besides these there are a great number of other islands of less note; among which is that of Rhodes, at

## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

the mouth of whose harbour once stood the coluffus of brass, esteemed one of the wonders of the world : One foot of it was placed on one side of the harbour, and the other foot on the other side, so that ships passed between its legs : The face of this Coluffus represented the sun, to whom it was dedicated. The height of it was about 135 feet, and it held in one hand a light-house for the direction of ships.—The air of Greece, being generally pure and temperate, is reckoned very pleasant and healthful. The soil is not only fit for pasture, but also affords plenty of grain, and abounds with excellent grapes and delicious fruits. The ancient Greeks were justly celebrated as excelling all others in arts and arms. The present form a dire& contrast. Such is the pressure of the Ottomon yoke, under which they groan, that their spirits are quite sunk, and their very aspect declares a disconsolate and dejected mind. However, the unthinking part of them so little consider their present slavish subjection, that there is no people more jovial and merrily disposed, being so much given to singing and dancing, that it is now become a proverbial saying, *As merry as a Greek*. Such has been the hard fate of this country, that scarce a trace of its former glory and grandeur are now to be perceived.





## NAPLES AND SICILY.

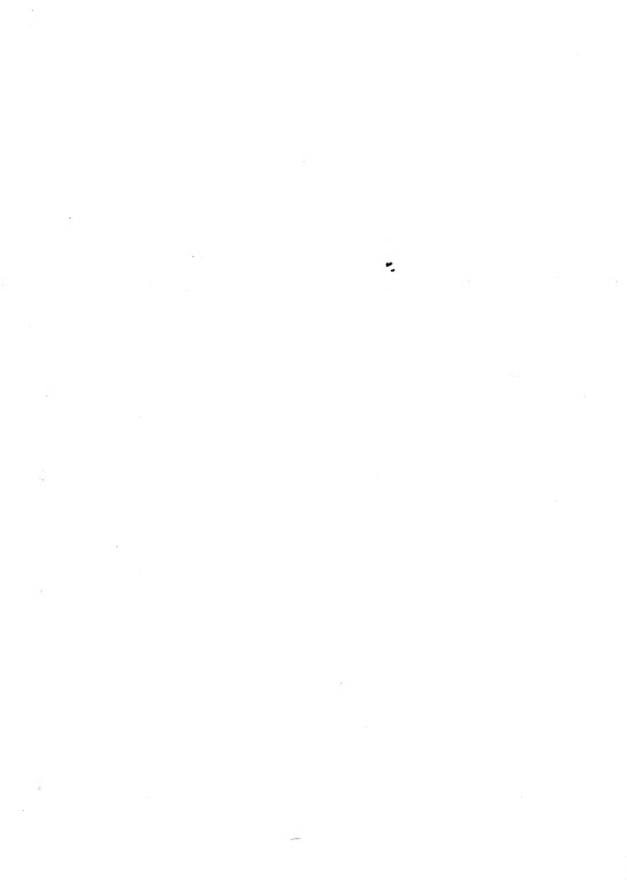
**T**HE kingdom of NAPLES is a sort of peninsula, and is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the north by the territories of the Pope. The Appenine Mountains cross the whole country from east to west, and divide it into two parts — The soil contains a great mixture of sulphur, of which there are many mines. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this, and for the same reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. There are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, and figs: besides sugar, pepper, and manna. The wine produced here is excellent. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, oil, olives, honey, wax, &c Deer, fish, and fowls, are very plenty. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem.—The Neapolitans who live in the country are very fond of hunting; but those in the city pass their time in going to shows and spectacles. The ladies are generally addicted to gallantry.—The city of Naples is one of the finest in the world: It is seated on the sea coast, surrounded with thick walls, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and several fortified castles. The streets are large, straight, and paved with freestone. The Bay of Naples is highly celebrated.

The island of SICILY is divided from Italy, by the narrow strait of Messina, which is not seven miles over. The most noted mountain in this island is that of Etna, now called Gibella, a terrible volcano, situate in the province of Val Demona. This mountain is sixty miles in circumference, and 10,954 feet in height; its fiery eruptions

## NAPLES AND SICILY.

eruptions have always rendered it famous; it stands separate from all other mountains; the lower parts of Mount Etna are very fruitful in corn and sugar canes, the middle abounds with woods, and the upper part is almost the whole year covered with snow. Any considerable eruption is generally preceded by an earthquake. The mountain throws out pumice-stone, &c. in great abundance for a considerable time; at length a torrent of liquid fire overflows at some of the former craters, or forces for itself a new passage high up the mountain, and flowing down it, rushes into the sea, spreading the most fatal desolation in its course. The town of Catania was overturned by an earthquake in 1693, and 18,000 people were said to be destroyed with it. Syracuse, once the capital of this island, has been so often demolished by them, that very little of it remains at present.—The air of this country, from the warmth of its climate, is healthful, being refreshed from every side by the sea breezes.—The hills and vallies are exceeding fruitful, and produce plenty of corn, wine, oil, and silk; with which last article they carry on a very extensive commerce.—Palermo is the capital of this island, and was the seat of the ancient kings. It is a place of great trade; the streets are handsome, the houses superb, well fortified, and very populous. There is a magnificent castle built near the sea-side, where the Viceroy (who goes only under the King of Naples, to whom the whole island belongs) usually resides six months in the year; and his presence draws a great number of nobility to this place.







## TURKEY IN ASIA.

THIS extensive country is situated between  $27^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $28^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  north latitude; being bounded on the north by the Black Sea and Circassia; on the east, by Persia; on the south, by Arabia and the Levant Sea; and on the west, by the Archipelago, the Hellespont, and Propontis.—The principal mountains are Olympus, Taurus, Arrarat, Lebanon, and Ida.—The rivers most worthy of notice, are the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Orantes, the Sarabat, and the Jordan. The climate of this empire, in general, is very temperate: They are not often incommoded by frosts, nor scorched with excessive heats, and yet the air is not healthful: The plague visits the empire once in four or five years; and in the year 1773, in only two cities, Bagdat, and Bassora, it is said to have swept away not less than 400,000 of their inhabitants. If we may add to this number those that have fallen by the sword, and by other accidents, in the course of the same year, in their campaign against the Russians, what an idea must we form of that empire, which can sustain such considerable losses without any apparent diminution of her strength! The principal cause that the plague is so exceedingly destructive arises from their want of caution to guard against it; they go frequently into houses where they know the plague is; and even put on, without cleaning, the clothes of those recently dead of that infectious disease; for, as the doctrine of predestination prevails in Turkey, they think it in vain to endeavour to avoid their fate.—Turkey is advantageously situated in a fruitful soil, producing

## TURKEY IN ASIA.

ducing excellent wool, corn, wine, oil, fruit, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants and drugs, in the greatest variety and abundance; but the Turks are generally above applying themselves to manufactures, these being chiefly managed by the Christians, who annually export from thence the finest carpets, besides great quantities of cotton, leather, raw silk, &c.--The Grand Signior, or Emperor of the Turks, is restrained by no law, and the people, as well as the country, are considered as his property: Every man's life and fortune in the empire is at his disposal.—It is generally observed that the Turks are personable men, which may proceed from the choice they make of their women. They collect the greatest beauties that can be met with in the neighbouring countries, and these principally from the Grecian territories, which are said to produce the finest women in the world. Polygamy is general. The good Mussulman is allowed by his religion to have four wives, and as many concubines as he pleases. The generality of the Turks love a slothful and indolent life, and saunter away their time either among the women in the haram, or in smoking, or taking opium; and though they herd together, you will observe as little conversation among them, as among so many inanimate beings; they have little curiosity in enquiring into the state of other nations. The early Turks, fired by enthusiasm, were valiant to excess; and their descendants, however indolent, do not want courage.





## P E R S I A.

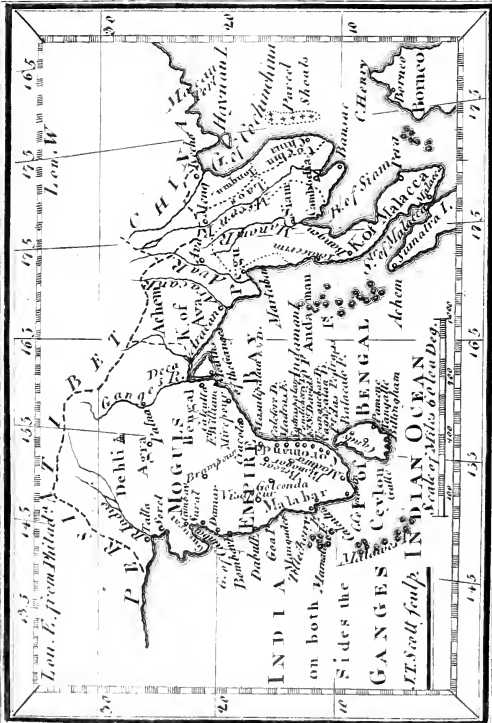
THE kingdom of Persia is situated between  $45^{\circ}$  and  $67^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  north latitude; being bounded on the north, by Circassia, the Caspian Sea and Ufbec Tartary; on the east, by East India; on the south, by the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Persia; and on the west, by Turkey.—There is no country in Asia that abounds more with mountains, or has fewer rivers, than Persia. The mountains of Caucasus and Arrarat fill all the isthmus between the Euxine and Caspian Seas: Those called Taurus, and the several branches thereof, run through Persia, from Natolia to India, and fill all the middle of the country. The principal rivers are the Oxus and the Indus.—On the mountains of Caucasus and Dagistan, which are frequently covered with snow, the air is cold, and on the tops of other mountains much colder; but their vallies are very unhealthful. The middle of Persia, however, is much admired for the pureness and serenity of the air, the stars shining so exceeding bright, that some travellers relate, that they could see to read by their light.—The soil of Persia is in general very barren; but, where they can turn the water into the plains, it is not unfruitful: It produces great quantities of wine and oil, fenna, rhubarb, and other drugs, with various sorts of delicious fruits, and some corn. Their manufactures are those of silk, woollen, mohair, carpets, and leather.—Persia is an absolute monarchy, the lives and estates of the people being entirely at the disposal of their prince, who has no established council, but is advised by such ministers as are most in favour.—It is no wonder

## P E R S I A.

wonder that the Persians are of a good stature, shape, and complexion, since, like the Turks, they plunder all the neighbouring nations for beautiful women.— They wear large turbans on their heads, and some of them are very rich, being interwoven with gold and silver. They wear a vest, girt with a sash, and over it a loose garment something shorter, and sandals or slippers on their feet. When they ride, which they do often, they wear pliant boots of yellow leather, and the furniture of their horses is immoderately rich, the stirrups being always of silver. The dress of the women does not differ much from that of the men, excepting that their vests are longer, and they wear a stiffened cap on their heads, and their hair down.— The Persians have always been esteemed a brave people, of great vivacity and quick parts; but are famed for nothing more than their humanity and hospitality. Their greatest foibles are profuseness and vanity; the richness of their clothes, and number of their servants and equipage, too often exceed their revenues, and bring them into difficulties.— They have a prodigious number of birds of prey, and no people are better instructed how to take them than the Persians: Their hawks are taught not only to fly at birds, but at hares. They excel in writing, and have eight several hands: They write from the right hand to the left, as the Arabs do.— The Persians drink coffee for breakfast, and at eleven they dine upon melons, fruits, or milk; but their chief meal is in the evening, when they usually have a dish of boiled rice, with fowls or mutton, so overdone that they pull the meat in pieces with their fingers, using neither knives, forks, nor spoons.







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## INDIA ON BOTH SIDES THE GANGES.

THAT immense tract called the East Indies is situated between  $66^{\circ}$  and  $109^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$  north latitude; being bounded on the north by part of Persia, Tibet, and China; on the south, by the Indian Ocean; on the west, by the same ocean and Persia; and on the east, by the Pacific Ocean.—We shall speak first of INDIA *within the Ganges*, or the empire of the Great Mogul, whose chief mountains are those of Caucasus, Naugracut, and Balagate; which last run almost the whole length of India, from north to south: They are so high, and covered with such forests, that they stop the western monsoons, (which are periodical winds) the rains beginning a month sooner on the Malabar coast than they do on the eastern coast of Coromandel.—The principal rivers are the Indus, the Ganges, and the Christiana.—As this country extends through a great many climates the air consequently must be very different in the southern provinces from what it is in the northern. The northern and midland provinces of India enjoy a fine, serene, temperate air, while those in the south are parched with heat some months in the year, particularly in April and May, when the hot winds blow for two or three hours in the morning with a scorching heat, coming over a long tract of burning sand for several hundred miles; but about noon the sea breezes arise and refresh the natives. Their principal fruit-trees are the palm, cocoa-nut, tamarind, mango, pine-apple, pomegranate, orange and lemon. The country also produces rice, wheat, pepper, and a great quantity of garden-stuff.—Their animals

## INDIA ON BOTH SIDES THE GANGES.

animals are numerous, among which are the elephant, camel, horses, oxen, and a variety of wild beasts.—Their manufactures are principally of muslins, calicoes, and silks, with which we are supplied in great quantities from Bengal, the capital of the English settlements in India.—The Mogul is an absolute prince, and his revenues are computed at forty millions sterling per annum.—The complexions of the inhabitants are no less various than their climate, being black, white, and tawney. They are a very ingenious people, hospitable and benevolent.—The air of INDIA *beyond the Ganges* is dry and healthful in the north; but the southern provinces, being very hot and moist, especially in the vallies and low lands near the sea, are not near so healthy. However, here they build most of their towns, their houses standing upon high pillars, to secure them from the floods, during which season they have no communication with each other but by boats; and such storms of wind, thunder, and lightning, happen about the equinoxes, on the shifting of the monsoons, as are seldom felt in Europe.—The soil of Tonquin has been gradually formed by the mud, which the river leaves behind, and makes the earth exceeding fruitful as far as it extends. All the higher grounds are dried up and burnt by the sun soon after the rains are over.—The government of Tonquin is very particular: The king enjoys only the name, and the prime minister has all the power, to whom every one makes his court. In fact, the king is but a prisoner of state, and is shown only once a year to his subjects.





## EAST INDIA ISLANDS.

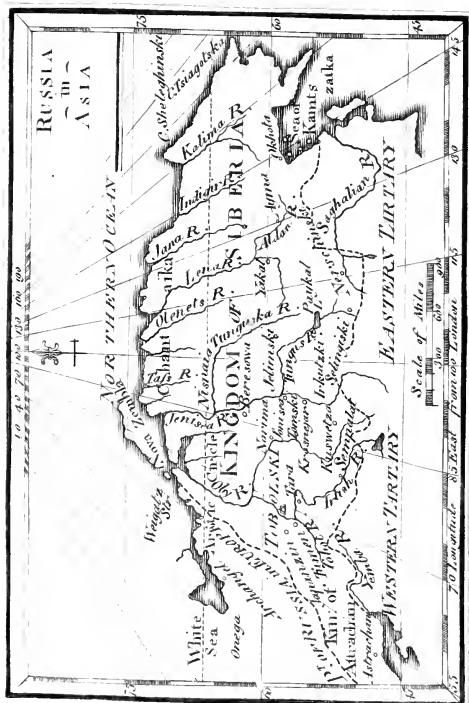
THE islands in the Indian Ocean are too numerous to admit of a description here : We must therefore content ourselves with mentioning only the most considerable of them.—BORNEO is the largest island in the world : It produces spices, wax, sugar, tin, iron, gold, quicksilver, and the finest diamonds. There are several kings upon this island, who are unmolested by the Europeans. The Dutch only have some forts upon the coast, and are content with them, as long as they can thereby protect their trade. The most remarkable animal the island produces is the orang outang, a monkey as big as a man. These people, like the inhabitants of some other of the Indian islands, shoot poisoned darts at their enemies.—The MALDIVA islands, which are exceeding numerous, lie in one tract under the equator, and are most of them small. The largest are the islands Male and Dive, and all these isles are governed by one king, who resides at Male. Notwithstanding their situation, with respect to the equator, the air of these islands is very temperate, there falling a kind of dew every night, which greatly helps to qualify the heat, but is frequently mortal to strangers.—The island of CEYLON abounds with spices, which the Dutch carry from thence to all parts of the world. The coast is well planted with groves of cinnamon-trees and cocoas, and no country abounds more with elephants. The Dutch have subdued all the coast, and suffer neither the king nor his subjects to have any intercourse with other nations. The cinnamon-tree, which is peculiar to this island, is almost as valuable to the Dutch, as the mines

## EAST INDIA ISLANDS.

of Potofi are to the Spaniards. It is a vulgar error, that cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, and cloves, grow all upon one tree, or in one country; nutmegs grow only in the Banda islands, cloves only in the Molucca islands, and Amboyna, and the cinnamon, which is the bark of a tree, only in Ceylon. The Molucca's, Banda, and Amboyna, lie about 2000 miles to the eastward of this country.—**SUMATRA** lies near the Peninsula of Molucca. It produces rice, sugar, ginger, long-pepper, lemons, &c. there are also mines of lead, silver, and gold. Their trade with the Europeans consists chiefly in pepper, and both the English and Dutch have several colonies here.—**JAVA** has several kings, but the Dutch are here the most powerful; and Batavia, which is an exceeding fine town and port, well fortified and defended by a castle and a strong garrison, is the capital of all the Dutch dominions in India. The manner in which the Dutch got possession of this island was as cruel and inhuman as the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards.—**CELEBES** and **MOLUCCA** lie both under the line. They are spice islands, usurped by the Dutch.—The **PHILIPPINE** islands lie most of them in the Chinese Ocean. The air of these islands is wholesome, and the soil produces plenty of all things necessary for life. No country in the world appears more beautiful, there being a perpetual verdure: Buds, blossoms, and fruit, are seen upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains as in the gardens that are cultivated; but these islands being hot and moist, produce abundance of venomous creatures, as the soil does poisonous herbs and flowers.







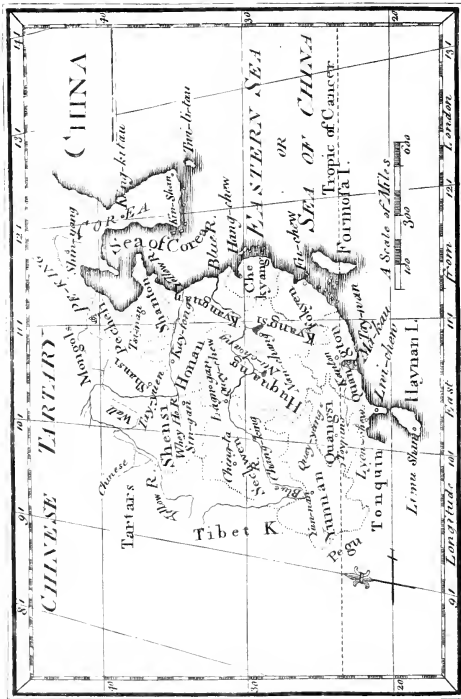
## RUSSIA IN ASIA.

**T**HIS extensive country is situated between  $40^{\circ}$  and  $135^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $53^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  north latitude, being bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean; on the east, by the Pacific Ocean; on the south, by China, India, Persia, and the Caspian Sea; and on the west, by European Russia.—The chief mountains are those of Caucasus in Circassia, and the mountains of Stolp in the north.—The principal rivers are the Wolga, the Obey, the Genesá, and the Lena.—The air in the north of Tartary is excessive cold, the earth being covered with snow nine months in the year. The southern provinces lie in a temperate climate; and would produce almost all manner of corn and vegetables, if there were hands to cultivate the soil; but those that inhabit it live a rambling vagrant life, driving great herds of cattle before them to such parts of the country where they can meet the best pasture, and seldom remain long enough in any one place to reap a crop of corn, if they should plough and sow the lands where they pitch their camps.—Their chief wild animals are rein-deer, elks, bears, foxes, ermines, and fables. There have been several rich mines of iron, copper, and silver, discovered in the north, and the iron works are very considerable. The country about Astracan is much improved by some French refugees, and other mechanics and husbandmen, whom the court of Russia sent thither.—The Tartars, as to stature, are generally thick and short, having flat faces, little eyes set deep in their heads, little round short noses, and an olive complexion. Their beards are scarcely

## RUSSIA IN ASIA.

scarcely visible, as they continually thin them by pulling the hairs up by the roots. They eat all manner of flesh but that of hogs, and delight most in horse-flesh; their usual drink is water. They are exceeding hospitable, and take a pleasure in entertaining strangers.—Most of the Asiatic Tartars inhabit the country now called Siberia. This extensive country was the ancient Scythia, and extends from the river Tabol to the Pacific Ocean, in it are multitudes of hords, or tribes, that have submitted to the Russian empire; of these the Calmucs are the most numerous. There are scarce any independent Tartar nations at present: Those of Thibet, and some of the Mogul Tartars, on the south-east, are almost the only people who acknowledge no superior.—The Ubec Tartars, which was the richest and most powerful of all the Tartar nations, were subdued by Kouli Kan, and made tributary to Persia. This country is situated in a very happy climate and fruitful soil, and carries on a very brisk trade between the eastern and western countries of Asia. This was the country of the victorious Tamerlane, who subdued most of the kingdoms of Asia, and some of his descendants were sovereigns of this country till very lately. Samarcand was the capital city in the reign of Tamerlane, but at present Bochara is the capital, which had a flourishing trade till it was plundered by Kouli Kan.—The Tartars of Chacassia, though generally considered as subject to Russia, are a very unsettled people, rambling from place to place, and owning themselves subject to any power that is most convenient for them.





## C H I N A.

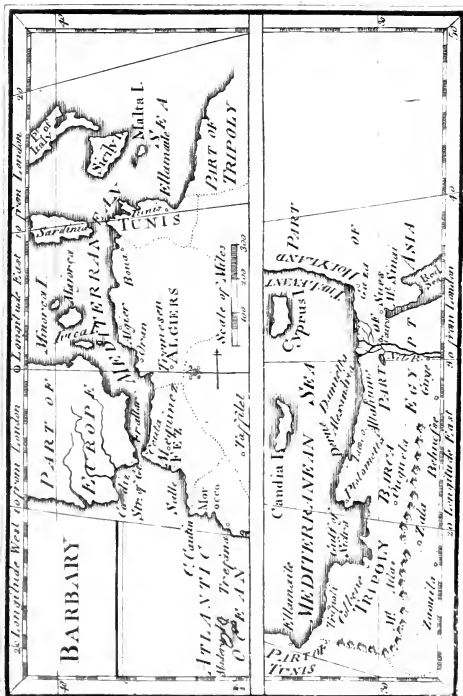
THE empire of China is situated between  $95^{\circ}$  and  $135^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $20^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ}$  north latitude; being bounded on the north by Russian Tartary; on the east, by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from North America; on the south, by the Chinesean Sea; and on the west, by Tonquin and the Tartarian countries of Thibet and Russia.—The most remarkable of their rivers, are, the Yamour, the Argun, the Croceus, the Kiam, and the Tay.—The air of this country is generally very temperate, except towards the north, where it is sometimes intolerably cold, and that on account of several mountains of a prodigious height, whose tops are generally covered with snow. The soil is for the most part rich and fertile, insomuch that the inhabitants are said to have two, and sometimes three harvests in a year. It abounds with corn, wine, and all sorts of fruits; its lakes and rivers are well furnished with fish, and some afford various kinds of pearls, and bezoar, of great value; its mountains, or more properly speaking its hills, are richly lined with several mines of gold and silver, and its forests are every where stored with great plenty of venison. The tea-plant is peculiar to this country; of which they raise enough to furnish the whole world: It degenerates when transplanted into another country, though it lies under the same latitude. The green and the bohea are the same plant, but gathered at different seasons, and differently cured, one by a natural heat, and the other by culinary fires: The bohea has some ingredient mixed with it that gives it that yellowish cast.—The

## CHINA.

emperor of China is absolute, and his revenues amount to more than the Great Mogul's — The Chinese are of a tolerable fair complexion, and have black hair. The women are small, but extremely beautiful. The people in general are very courteous to strangers; but they must continue there for life, or depart quickly. — Their chief manufactures are those of silk, cotton, porcelain, cabinets, and lacquered ware. Their wrought silks are inexpressibly fine, and their gold and silver stuffs are not to be paralleled, any more than their china-ware and cabinets; but, though their colours are beautiful beyond imitation, their figures are preposterous and out of all shape. — In this country are several lakes remarkable for changing copper into iron, at least so in appearance. The great wall, which separates China from Tartary, is a very singular curiosity: It begins in the province of Xensi, which lies on the north-west of China, and is carried on over mountains and vallies, and terminates at the Kang Sea, between the provinces of Peking and Leaotom. The whole course of it, with all the windings, Le Compte tells us, is about 1500 miles. It is almost all built of brick, and of such well tempered mortar, that it has now stood near 2000 years, being built by the Emperor Chiohampti, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars, and is very little decayed. It is about thirty feet high, and broad enough for eight people to ride abreast. It is fortified all along with square towers, at the distance of a mile from each other. In this country is likewise a large mountain full of terrible caverns, in one of which is a lake of such a nature, that if a stone be thrown into it, there is presently heard a hideous noise, as of a frightful clap of thunder.





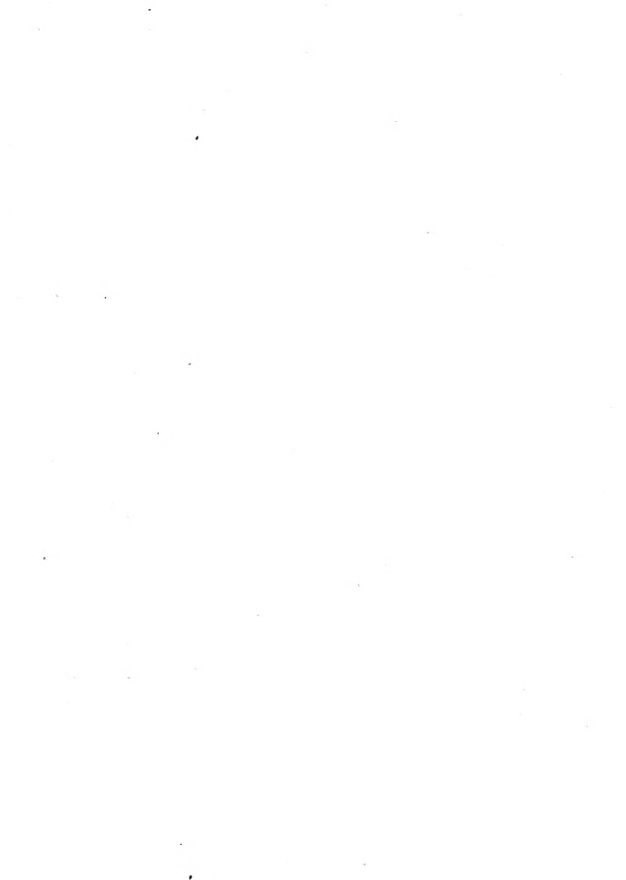


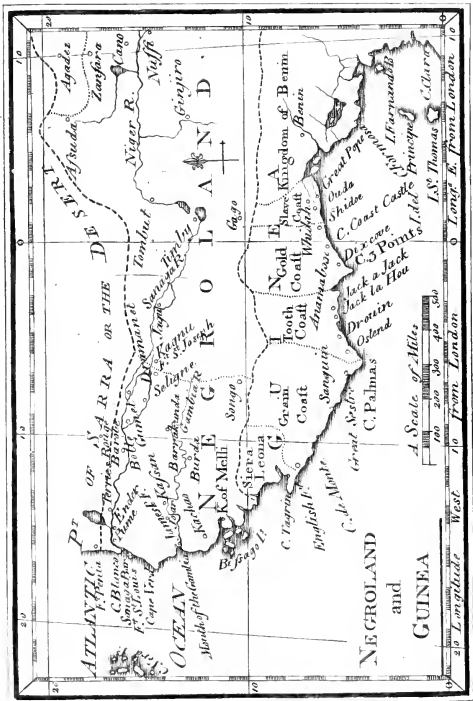
## B A R B A R Y.

**B**ARBARY extends from the straits of Gibraltar to the river Nile, and is parted from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea.—MOROCCO and FEZ have each a capital of the same name, and of these the latter is the richest city in all Barbary: Here is the residence of the emperor of Morocco. Tangier is a strong fortification, formerly in the possession of the English, who left it, after having demolished it, in 1685.—The republic of ALGIERS, which lies along the Mediterranean, has likewise a capital of its own name, and is surrounded by a wall twelve feet thick, and thirty feet high. In 1688, it was terribly bombarded by the French. The Algerines are reckoned the richest and most noted rovers in Africa, and it is said that no place in the world possesses so much specie. They are in general a cruel, treacherous, and covetous people.—TUNIS was formerly called *Terra Punica*, wherein Carthage was the capital. It was governed by their own kings, but is now a republic belonging to the Turks. Tunis is the capital, which has a strong castle upon an eminence. In the old palace is kept the Divan, wherein also resides the Dey.—The kingdom of TRIPOLI lies along the Mediterranean, wherein is Tripoli, the capital, which, though not very large, is populous. The government of this country, as well as that of Tunis, is regulated by a divan, or common-council, of which the Dey is president.—Near to this is the kingdom of BARCA, which is a poor country, wanting springs, and little else thrives there than dates. This country, with Egypt, fell into the hands of the Turks, and is govern-  
ed

## B A R B A R Y.

ed by a basha, who resides at Tripoli.—Mount Atlas runs the whole length of Barbary, and borders upon that ocean which divides the eastern from the western continent, and is from this mountain called the Atlantic Ocean. The poets feigned that this mountain sustained the universe, from whence we see Atlas represented with the world upon his shoulders; and every description of a globe assumes the name of an Atlas: Hence *Atlas Minimus*, the title of this volume.—The air of this country is for the most part temperate, and generally esteemed very healthful. The soil, in most places, is fertile in corn, and most kinds of fruit, though it is full of mountains and forests, especially towards the Mediterranean Sea. It breeds vast numbers of lions, leopards, apes, and elephants, which, with the gangs of robbers that frequent the roads, make travelling here very dangerous. When they traverse their extensive deserts, they are forced to load one half of their camels with water, to prevent their perishing with drought; but there is still a more dangerous enemy, and that is the sand itself. When the wind rises, the caravan is perfectly covered with the dust, and there have been instances, both in Africa and Asia, where whole caravans, and even armies, have been buried alive in the sands. There are likewise hot winds, which blow over a long tract of burning sand, equal almost to the heat of an oven, which destroy great numbers of merchants and pilgrims.—Very few manufactures are encouraged in Barbary; they are partly supplied by their own buccaniers, and the rest of their wants are relieved by Jew merchants, who brave the barbarism of the country, for the advantages they derive from trading in it.





## NEGROLAND AND GUINEA.

THESE countries are bounded on the north by part of Seira, or the Desert; on the east, by the unknown parts of Africa; and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean.—The mountains of Sierra Leon are the most remarkable.—The principal rivers are those of Coanzo, Zaara, Lunde, Cameron, Formosa, and Niger, besides several others of less note; but few of them are navigable for any considerable length, descending precipitately from high mountains, and running but short courses before they fall into the sea, excepting the Niger, up which the English have sailed 500 miles, and have factories on both shores.—At the shifting of the equinoxes they have violent storms of wind, with terrible thunder and lightning.—As every part of Guinea lies between the two tropics, the air is excessive hot, and the flat country, being overflowed great part of the year by the periodical rains, is consequently unwholesome. This is not the case, however, with Negroland, where the air, though warm, is esteemed very wholesome. The soil is rich, and here are great store of cattle and corn, and variety of herbs, as also some mines of gold and silver. In Guinea they have no wheat, but plenty of Guinea grain, rice, maize, or Indian corn. Here are no grapes; but the palm-tree affords them wine, and the cocoa-nut a pleasant drink: Here are also oranges and lemons, pomēgranates, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits.—Their minerals are gold, copper, and iron. The Portuguese possess the southern coast of Congo, Angola, &c. but in that part, which is called Guinea Proper, the English, Dutch, French and other nations, have their several colonies:

## NEGROLAND AND GUINEA.

and settlements. In Guinea there are some sovereign princes whose dominions are very extensive, rich, and powerful; they are arbitrary monarchs, limited by no laws, and strangers to restraint. Besides these, there are a multitude of others, whose dominions do not exceed the bounds of an ordinary parish, and whose power and revenues are proportionably mean, arising chiefly from a continual petty warfare kept up for the express purpose of kidnapping and selling to the European traders every human being they can seize from each other. These unhappy wretches forfeit, with their liberty, every right of human nature; they hold, when in the West India islands, their conjugal, paternal, and filial engagements at the will and pleasure of fellow men, who call themselves their OWNERS!!! The English have the guilty pre-eminence in this nefarious and most execrable traffic; however, it is not now a *national iniquity*; the voice of the people has loudly expressed their general detestation of it: The natives, descended from the original inhabitants, are all negroes, well known by their flat noses, thick lips, and short woolly hair.—The habit of the common people, in Proper Guinea, is a cloth about their middle; but people of condition have another over their shoulders, and are adorned with abundance of rings and bracelets. The arms, legs and great part of the bodies of the men are naked; but the women are veiled when they go abroad. The habit of the common people in Negroland is not very different from that of Proper Guinea; but their chiefs and people of condition are clothed in white vests, with white caps on their heads, and these, their complexion being exceeding black, make a pretty appearance. The negroes live but very poorly.







**EGYPT,  
NUBIA  
and  
ABISSINIA.**

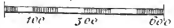
W. Barker. sculp.

**PART  
of  
ASIA**

**NUBIA**

**ABISSINIA**

Scale of Miles.



Low P. from 40 London

## EGYPT, NUBIA, AND ABYSSINIA.

THESE extensive countries are situated between  $30^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $5^{\circ}$  and  $32^{\circ}$  north latitude, being bounded by the Levant Sea on the north, by part of Asia on the east, by the lower Ethiopia on the south, and by the desert of Barca and the unknown parts of Africa, on the west.—The air of Egypt is very hot, and generally esteemed extremely unwholesome, being infested with nauseous vapours which ascend from the fat and slimy soil of the earth; but this must be understood only of that time in which the waters are low; for the Nile no sooner begins to rise and overflow its banks, than all distempers cease. The air of Nubia is very hot in the day-time, but cool in the night; and that of Abyssinia, or Upper Ethiopia, lying very little north of the line, is sultry hot.—The soil of Egypt, as far as the flood extends, has been formed by the mud which the Nile carries with it. As soon as the waters retire, the husbandman has little more to do than to harrow his corn and other seed in the mud, and is sometimes obliged to temper the mud with sand, to prevent the corn being too rank. In a month or two afterwards, the fields are covered with all manner of grain, peas, and beans, and other pulse, and where grain is not sown, their grazing grounds become rich pastures. The lower Egypt is all a sea at the height of the flood, and only the tops of the forests and fruit-trees appear, intermixed with towns and villages built upon natural or artificial hills; in the dry seasons are seen beautiful gardens, corn-fields, and meadows, well stocked with flocks and herds. The com-  
mon

## EGYPT, NUBIA, AND ABYSSINIA.

mon people live part of the year on cucumbers, and find no manner of inconvenience from that kind of food.—The modern Egyptians are generally reckoned cowardly and luxurious, cruel, cunning, and treacherous: They are much degenerated from their ancestors in every thing, except a vain affectation of divining, which some still pretend to.—This country (very famous of old both in sacred and profane history) being now a province of the Turkish empire, is governed by a Bashaw, who commonly resides at Grand Cairo, which post is generally considered as the most honourable government of any belonging to the Porte, having under him no less than fifteen governments, as also a powerful militia.—The kingdom of NUBIA lies along the Nile, between Egypt and Abyssinia. It has a capital of the same name, which is the residence of the king, and is very large. The houses are but one story high, and covered with turf and stone to keep off the heat of the sun.—Nubia is governed by its own independent king, who is said to be a very powerful prince.—ABYSSINIA is also called the Upper Ethiopia, or the country of the Moors. According to the account the Portuguese give of this country, it contains thirty kingdoms, besides twenty-two more which lie about it, and belonged formerly to Abyssinia, but now are governed by their own kings.—This large country is governed by their sovereign king, whose subjects are treated like slaves; and he is held in such veneration among them, that at his very name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers. The natives are coal-black, and travellers give them the character of a brisk, sensible, and civil people, and great lovers of learned men.





## B R A S I L.

**T**HE dominions of Portugal in South America are called Brasil, and are situated between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$  west longitude, and between the equator and  $35^{\circ}$  south latitude. It is bounded by the mouth of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north; by the same ocean, on the east; by the mouth of the river Plata, on the south; and by a chain of mountains, which divide it from Spanish America, and the country of Amazons, on the west. The climate of this country, towards the northward, is uncertain, hot, boisterous, and unwholesome: The country, there, and even in more temperate parts, is annually overflowed; but to the southward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, there is no part of the world that enjoys a more serene and wholesome air, refreshed with the soft breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool air of the mountains on the other. Hither several aged people from Portugal retire for their health, and protract their lives to a long and easy age. In general, the soil is extremely fruitful, and was found very sufficient for the comfortable subsistence of the inhabitants, till the mines of gold and diamonds were discovered. These, with the sugar plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture lies neglected; and consequently Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily bread. The chief commodities which this country yields for a foreign market, are sugar, tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanha, balsam of copaibo, and Brazil wood. The trade of Brazil is very great, and is encreasing every year: it is the richest, most flourishing, and most growing establishment in

## B R A S I L.

all America.--The Portuguese in this part of the world are represented as a people at once sunk in the most effeminate luxury, and practising the most desperate crimes; of a dissembling, hypocritical temper; of little honesty in dealing, or sincerity in conversation: lazy, proud, and cruel; they are poor, and penurious in their diet, not more through necessity than inclination; for, like the inhabitants of most southern climates, they are much more fond of show, state, and attendants, than of the joys of free society, and the satisfaction of a good table; yet their feasts, seldom made, are sumptuous to extravagance. However, the inhabitants of the Rio de Janeiro, and in the northern captainships, are not near so effeminate and corrupted as those of the Bay of All Saints, which, being in a climate favourable to indolence and debauchery, the capital city, and one of the oldest settlements, is, in all respects, worse than any of the other.---The government of Brasil is in the viceroy, who resides at St. Salvador: He has two councils, one for criminal, the other for civil affairs, in both which he presides; but, to the infinite prejudice of the settlement, all the delay, chicanery, and multiplied expences, incident to the worst part of the law, and practised by the most corrupted lawyers, flourish here, at the same time that justice is so lax, that the greatest crimes often pass with impunity. Upon the river Amazons, the people, who are mostly Indians, and reduced by the priests sent thither, are still under the government of these pastors.---The Indians are of a good stature, and as they inhabit a hot climate almost under the equator, are of a dark copper colour, their hair black, and hanging over their shoulders. Their ornaments are glittering stones hung upon their lips or nostrils, and bracelets of feathers about their arms.







## PARAGUAY AND TUCUMAN.

THESE countries are situated between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $70^{\circ}$  west longitude, and between  $20^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}$  south latitude, being bounded by Amazonia on the north, by Brasil on the east, by Patagonia on the south, and by Peru and Chili on the west.---This vast territory is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; or to any other parts in a great degree unknown to them, which lies in the eyes of Europe. In such a vast country, meet with great diversities of soil and product. In general, however, this country is fertile; the pastures, in particular, are so rich, that they are covered with innumerable herds of black cattle, horses, and mules, in which hardly any one thinks it worth while to claim a property, they being so plenty as to render them an article in common.---The principal province in this vast tract is Rio de la Plata, being so called from the very extensive river of that name. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued level, uninterrupted by the least hill for several hundreds of miles every way, extremely fertile in most things; but contrary to the general nature of America, destitute of woods: This want they endeavour to supply by plantations of every kind of fruit trees, all which thrive here to admiration.—The air is remarkably sweet and serene, and the waters of the great river La Plata are equally pure and wholesome: They annually overflow their banks, and, on their recess, leave the land enriched with a slime, which produces the greatest quantity of whatever is committed to it.—The principal town is Buenos Ayres,

## PARAGUAY AND TUCUMAN.

on the south side of the river: This town is the only place of traffic to the southward of Brazil; yet its trade, considering the rich and extensive country to which it is the avenue, is very inconsiderable.—We must not quit Paraguay without saying something of that extraordinary species of commonwealth which the Jesuits have erected in the interior parts. About the middle of the last century, the Jesuits, by permission of the court of Madrid, entered upon a new mission, and opened their spiritual empire in a new mission. They began by gathering together about fifty wandering families, whom they persuaded to settle, and they united them into a little township. This was the slight foundation upon which they have built a superstructure that amazed the world. It is said, that from such inconsiderable beginnings, several years ago, their subjects amounted to 300,000 families. They lived in towns, very regularly clad, laboured in agriculture, and exercised manufactures; some even aspired to the elegant arts: They were instructed in the military with the most exact discipline, and could raise 60,000 men well armed. To effect these purposes, they, from time to time, brought over from Europe several handicraftsmen, musicians, painters, &c. On their first settlement, the governors of the adjacent provinces had orders from Madrid not to interfere, nor to suffer any Spaniard to enter their pale without licence from the fathers. They, on their part, agreed to pay a certain capitation tax, in proportion to their flock, and to send a certain number to the king's works whenever they should be demanded, and they be able to supply them.





## P E R U.

THIS part of South America is situated between  $60^{\circ}$  and  $81^{\circ}$  west longitude, and between the equator and  $25^{\circ}$  south latitude, being bounded by Terra Firma on the north, by Amazonia on the east, by Chili on the south, and by the South Sea or the Pacific Ocean on the west — About thirty miles within land is a chain of mountains called the Sierras; and beyond these, about eighty miles, are prodigious high mountains, called the Cordelera des Andes, which, with the Sierras, run the whole length of South America, upwards of 3000 miles. Acoſta relates, that endeavouring to pass these mountains with a great many other people, they were all taken with such reachings to vomit, that they expected every moment to be their last; for not only green phlegm and choler came up, but a great deal of blood; and that it lasted for three or four hours, till they had descended to the lower part of the hill, when this sickness went off without being attended with any ill consequences. The air was so subtile and piercing, that it penetrated the entrails not only of man but of beasts, being almost too much rarified for animals to breathe in: And hence it is, that there are no beasts upon them, either wild or tame. The Spaniards formerly passed these mountains in their way to Chili; but now they either go by sea, or by the side of these mountains to avoid the danger, so many have perished in going over them; and others, who have escaped with their lives, have lost their fingers and toes, and been otherwise lamed. Acoſta says, he was informed by General Costilla, who had lost three or four fingers in crossing them in his way

## P E R U.

to Chili, that they fell off without any pain ; and that the same general, marching over them once with an army, great part of his men suddenly fell down dead, whose bodies were some time afterwards seen lying on the spot, without any appearance of decay, stench, or putrefaction.— It never rains in that part of the country which lies near the sea coast, unless within three or four degrees of the equator ; but the country is watered by the rivers which fall from the Andes into the South Seas : These they turn into their fields and gardens, and have their vintage and harvest at what time of the year they please, this being the only country between the tropics that affords wine.— The commodities of Peru are silver and gold, wine, oil, brandy, wool, jesuit's bark, and Guinea or Jamaica pepper.— Quicksilver is peculiar to this part of America, it not having yet been found that it is any where else produced on this continent.— The manners of the Spaniards and Creolians of Peru resemble, with little difference, those of Mexico, except that the natives of Peru seem to be of a more liberal turn and of greater ingenuity ; but they are for the most part, equally destitute of all cultivation. The slavery of the Indians here is almost beyond description or belief.— There are three cities in Peru, famous for their opulence and trade: Lima, Cusco, and Quito.— *Lima* lies in the northern part of Peru, and stands about two leagues from the sea, upon a river called Nimac, small and unnavigable. This city is the capital of Peru, and of all South America: It extends in length about two miles, and in breadth about one and a quarter. The houses are built low, and of light materials, to avoid the consequences of earthquakes, frequent



## CHILI.

quent and dreadful in this country. Lima has 54 churches, 13 monasteries, 6 colleges of jesuits, 12 nunneries, and as many hospitals, besides foundations for the portioning of poor girls. In 1747, a most terrible earthquake entirely devoured Callao, the port belonging to Lima, and laid three fourths of the city level to the ground. The destruction of Callao was the most sudden and terrible that can be conceived, no more than one of the inhabitants escaping, and he by a providence the most singular and extraordinary imaginable. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbour, and was going to strike the flag, when he perceived the sea retire a considerable distance, and then swelling mountains high, it returned with great violence. The inhabitants ran from their houses in the utmost terror and confusion. He heard a cry of *Miserere* rise from all parts of the city, and immediately all was silent: The sea had entirely overwhelmed the city, and buried it for ever in its bosom; but the same wave which destroyed the city, drove a little boat by the place where the man stood, into which he threw himself and was saved. Whilst this town subsisted, it contained about 3000 inhabitants of all kinds, and possessed the finest port in all Peru. — *Cusco*, the capital of the ancient empire, situated in the mountainous part of the country, is still a very considerable city, and the inhabitants, who are three parts of them Indians, are very industrious and ingenious. — *Quito* is likewise an inland town, situated in the northern part of Peru, and is a very considerable and populous place.

Immediately to the southward of Peru lies CHILI, extending itself in a long narrow slip, over the coast of the South Sea, in the south temperate zone. The  
air

## PATAGONIA.

air here is remarkably clear and serene: Scarce any changes happen for three parts of the year, and very little rain falls during that period; but the benign dews every night, and the many rivulets with which the neighbourhood of the Andes supplies them, fertilize the plain country, and make it produce as much corn, wine, oil, and fruits, as the small number of inhabitants can consume, or their industry, which is but moderate, will suffer them to raise. If it were under a more favourable government, and better peopled, there is hardly any part of the world which could enter into competition with this. Chili has but very few beasts of prey; and though toads, snakes, and scorpions, are here as numerous as in other hot countries, they are found entirely harmless. There are in Chili four towns of some note, either on the sea or near it; St. Jago, which is the capital, and contains about 4000 families; La Concepcion, Coquimbo or La Serena, and Baldivia.

To the south of Chili is PATAGONIA, as may be seen in the map of South America. It is a mountainous country, covered with snow great part of the year, and consequently excessively cold; nor is it much cultivated by the natives, who live chiefly upon fish and game, and what the earth spontaneously produces. The Patagonians live in thatched huts, and wear no clothes, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, except a mantle made of seal-skin, or the skin of some beast, which they throw off when they are in action. Many of them are of a gigantic stature, near nine feet in height, as we are assured by Mr. Clarke, who accompanied Commodore Byron in his voyage to the straits of Magellan in the year 1764. It however appears, from other relations, that

## P A T A G O N I A.

that <sup>loves</sup> the above gigantic inhabitants, there are others of moderate stature, like those of the rest of the globe. The complexions of both are tawny, and their hair black; but they paint their faces and bodies with several colours. They are a brave, hardy race, very active, and head their arms, bows and arrows, with flints. They have canoes and boats made of a tree hollowed; and their nets are made of the fibres of the bark of trees, or of the guts or sinews of animals. The principal strait in this part is that of Magellan, which separates the continent from Terra del Fuego. About the middle of this strait is a promontory, called Cape Froward, which is the most southerly land on the continent of South America; for Terra del Fuego is properly an island, being divided from the continent by this narrow strait. The Spaniards, who built a fort upon the straits of Magellan, and left a garrison in it, to prevent any other European nations from passing that way into the South Seas, lost most of their men, who perished for want of food; from whence that place obtained the name of Port Famine, and no people have since attempted to plant colonies there.

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### LATE DISCOVERIES.

**T**HE British ships employed in exploring unknown regions, have penetrated into the most obscure parts of the South Pacific Ocean; have visited the most material discoveries of former navigators, and in repeatedly traversing that sea within the southern tropic, have made many new ones, have found a profusion of habitable and inhabited islands, interspersed through the amazing space of fourscore degrees of longitude, either separately scattered or grouped in numerous clusters; of them and their inhabitants very ample accounts have been given us.

## LATE DISCOVERIES.

The foremost in name and merit among the benefactors of mankind is Captain Cook. Perhaps few individuals have added more to any one science than this great man has done to geography. In his first voyage, he discovered the Society Islands, ascertained the insularity of New Zealand, and discovered the straits which separate the two islands, and are called after his name; he explored the eastern coast of New Holland, till then unknown, an extent of twenty-seven degrees of latitude, and upwards of two thousand miles.

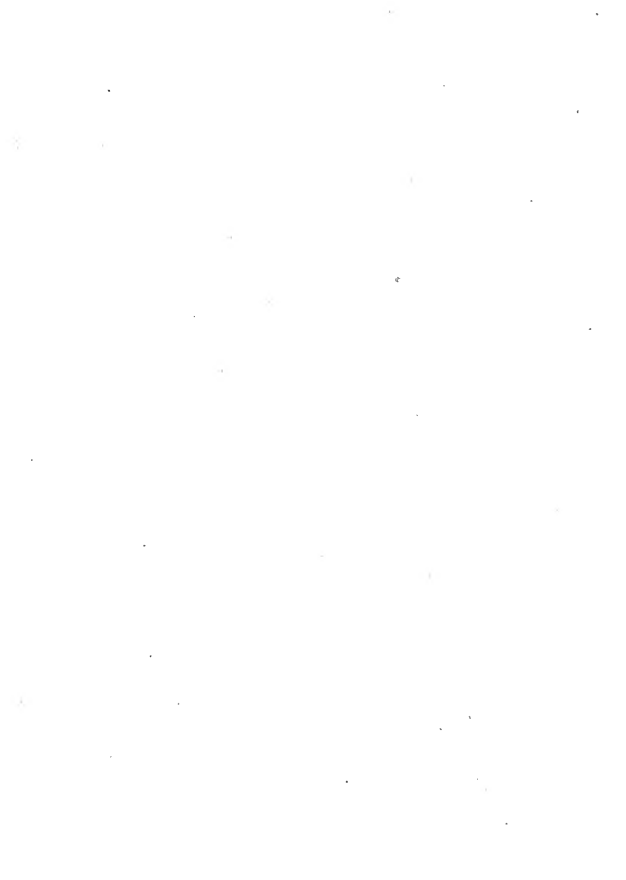
He gave, in his second expedition, a solution to the great problem of a southern continent; having so completely traversed that hemisphere, as not to leave a possibility of its existence, unless it is so near the pole as to be beyond the reach of navigation. New Caledonia, the largest island in the southern Pacific, except New Zealand, was discovered in this voyage: Also the Island of Georgia; and an unknown coast, which the Captain named Sandwich Land; and having twice visited the tropical seas, he settled the situations of the old, and made several new discoveries.

In his third and last voyage, he discovered the Sandwich Islands; which, on account of their situation and productions, may perhaps become an object of more consequence than any other discovery in the South Sea; he explored what had before remained unknown of the western coast of America, an extent of three thousand seven hundred miles; ascertained the proximity of the two continents of Asia and America; sailed through the straits between them, and surveyed the coasts on each side, so far as to be satisfied of the impracticability of a passage in that hemisphere, from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, by an eastern or western course.

FINIS.











Atlas Minimus 1798

Received: The book was bound in full tan mottled sheepskin, plain endsheets, the endbands were missing. The spine had double gold lines to indicate panels; the title was in gold on red leather. The head and tailcap were missing; the front and back board were detached.

Procedure: The text block was reinforced with stab joint ends. Adhesive used at the spine was a 50/50 mix of Jade 403 and methyl cellulose.

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