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CORNELL'S
PRIMERY GEOGRAPHY.
REVISED.

渡部氏藏版



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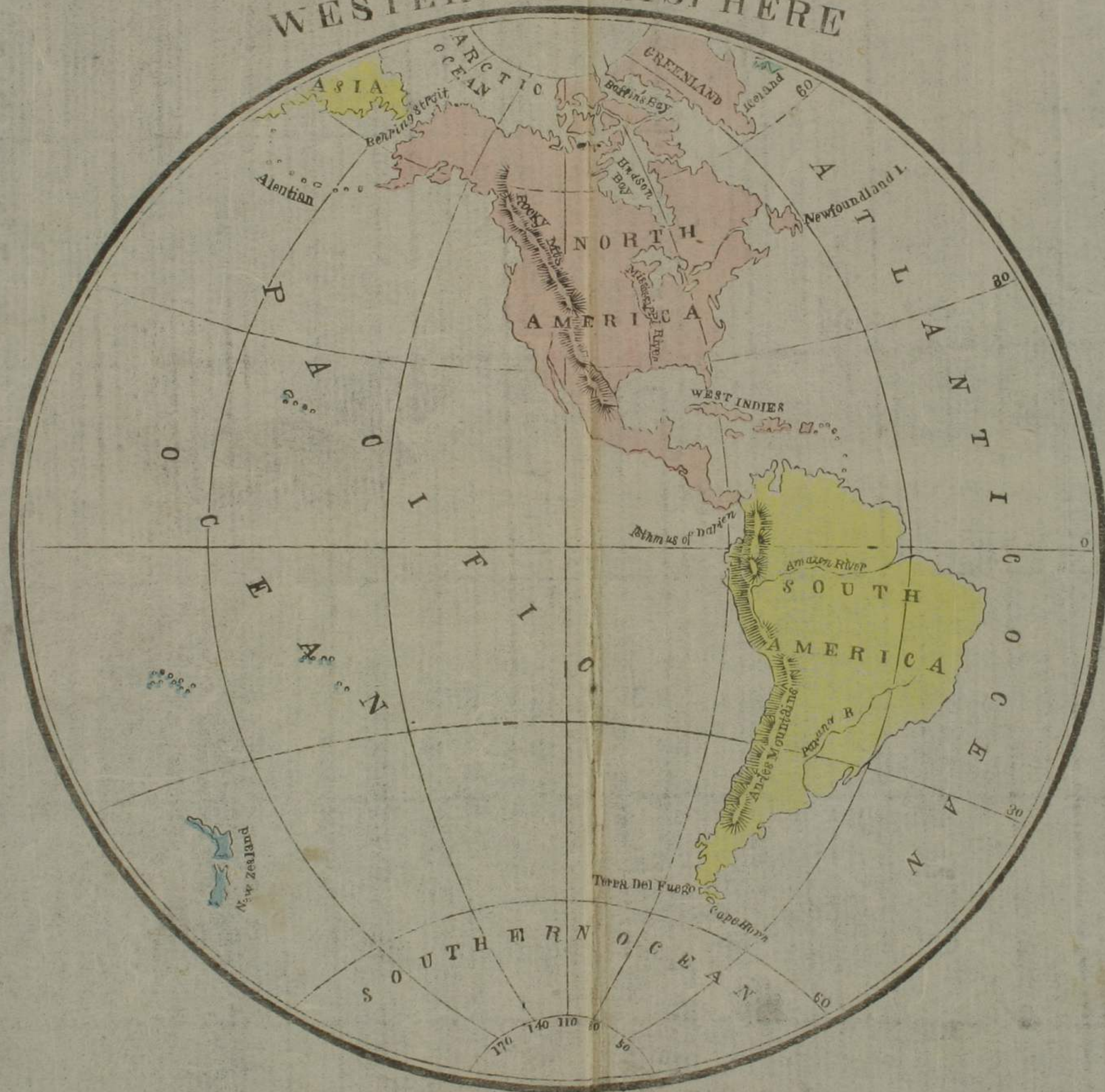
CORNELL'S
PRIMARY
GEOGRAPHY,
FOR
THE USE
OF
Schools.

FIRST EDITION

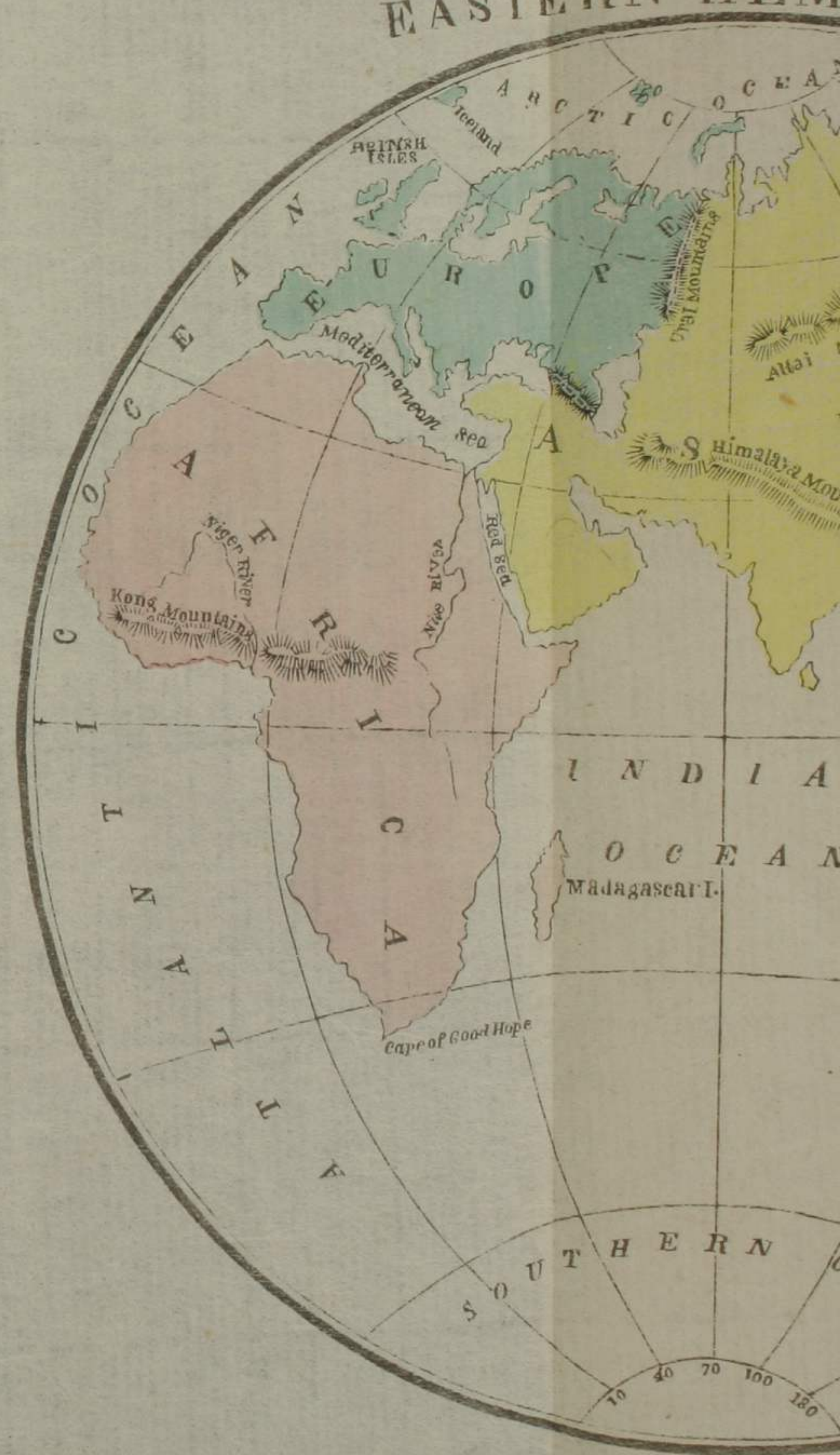
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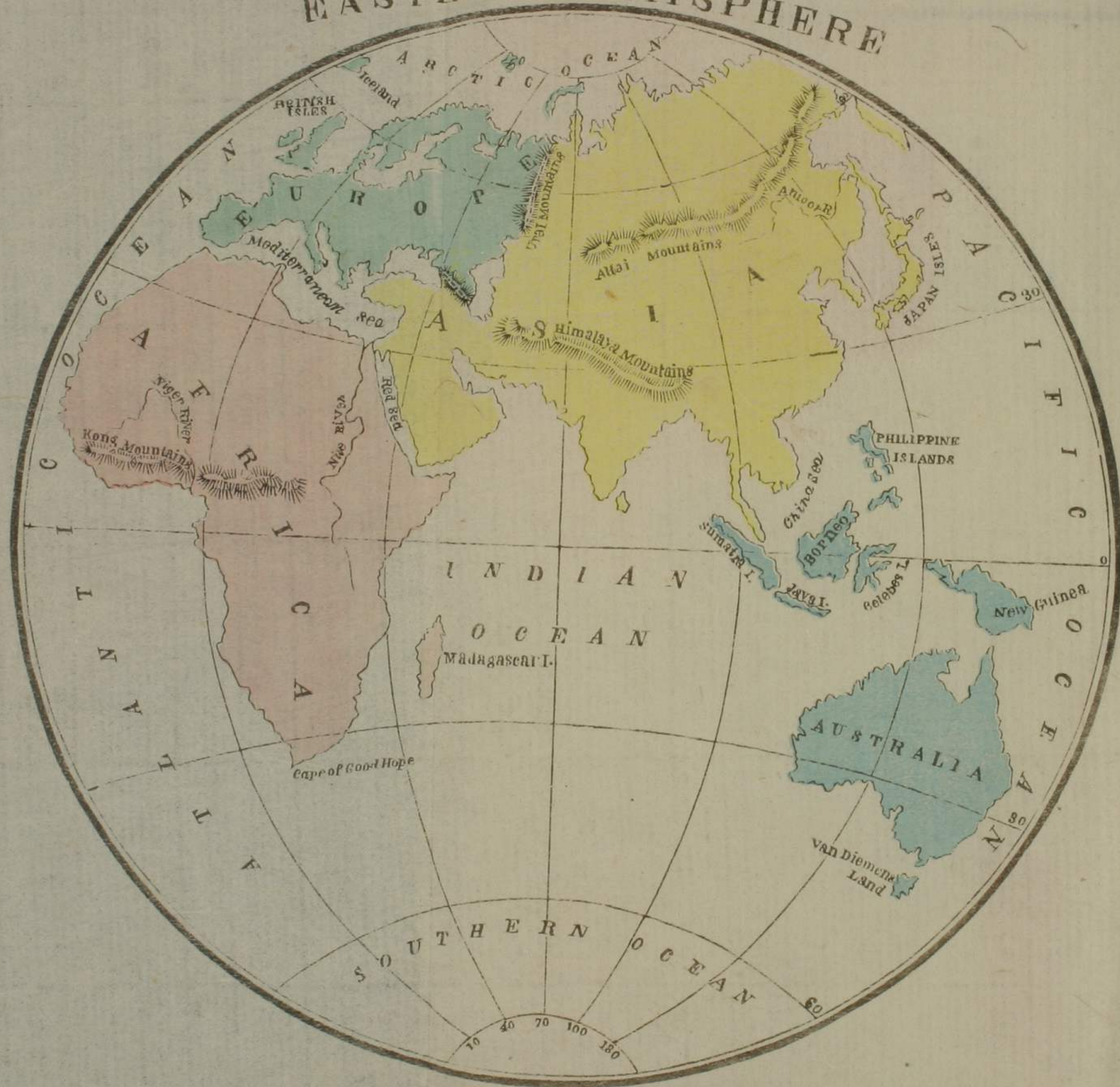
WESTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



CORNELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS

LESSON I.

What is the Earth?
The Earth is the place
where we live.

What is the shape of
the Earth?

It is very nearly round.
Do we live on the
inside?

On the outside.
What is the outside
of the earth called?

The surface of the
Earth.
Of what is the surface
of the earth composed?



CORNELL'S
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS

LESSON I.

What is the Earth?

The Earth is the planet on which we live.

What is the shape of the earth?

It is very nearly round.

Do we live on the outside, or inside?

On the outside.

What is the outside of the earth called?

The surface of the earth.

Of what is the surface of the earth composed?

It is composed of land and water.

Are the land and water equally distributed over the earth's surface?

No; there is more water than land.

How much more?

Three times as much.

What is Geography?

Geography is a science which describes the surface of the earth.

LESSON II.

Were I to make a drawing, showing the land and water on the earth, what would such a drawing be called?

A map.

What is a Map?

It is a drawing representing the whole, or any part of the earth's surface.

Were a map made, representing only one half of the earth, what would such a map be called?

Map of a Hemisphere.

Why would it be called Map of a Hemisphere?

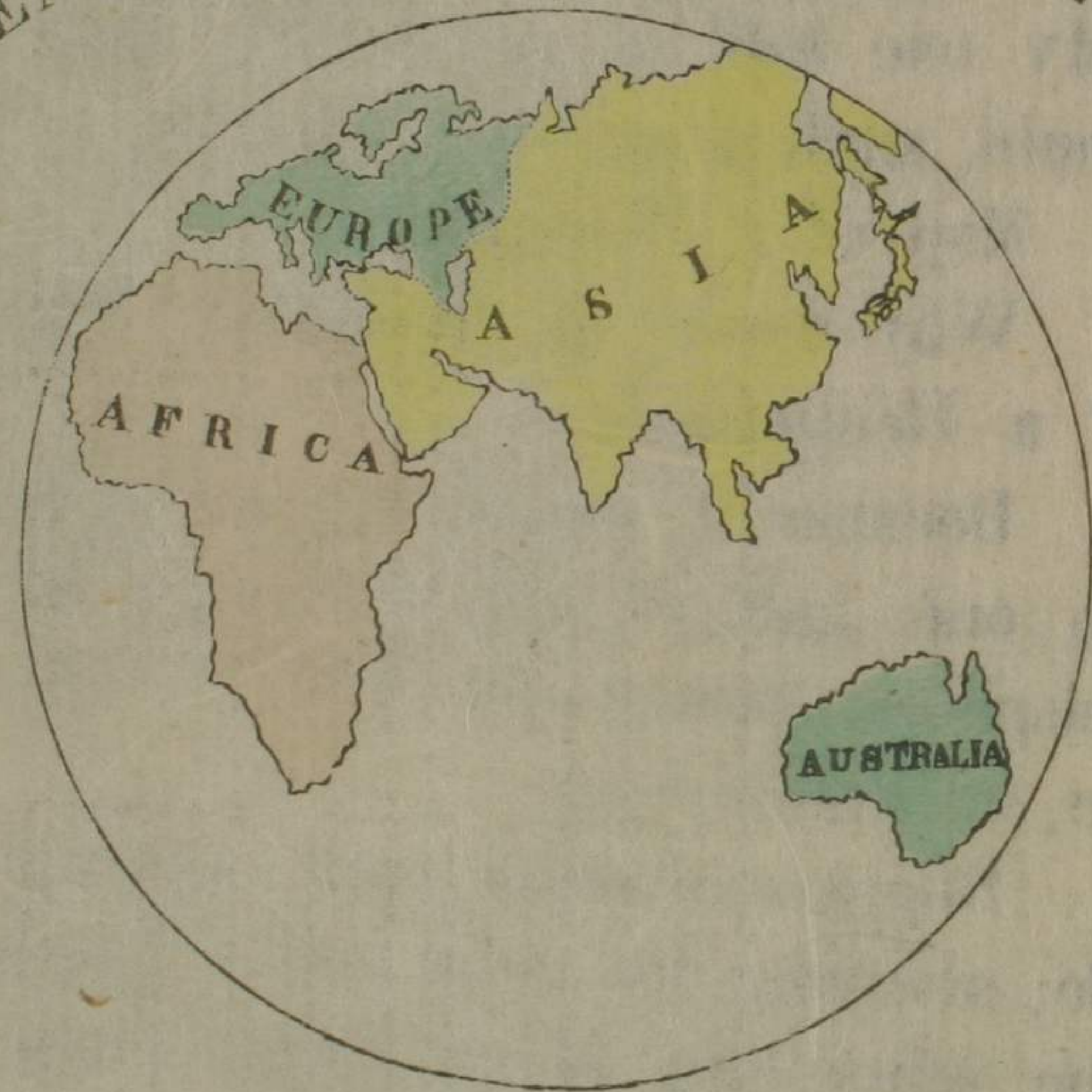
Because it would represent only one half of the earth; and hemisphere means one half a sphere, or round body.

Suppose another map were made, showing the land and water on the other half of the earth, what would it be called?

It would be called Map of a Hemisphere also.

How would you know the one from the other?

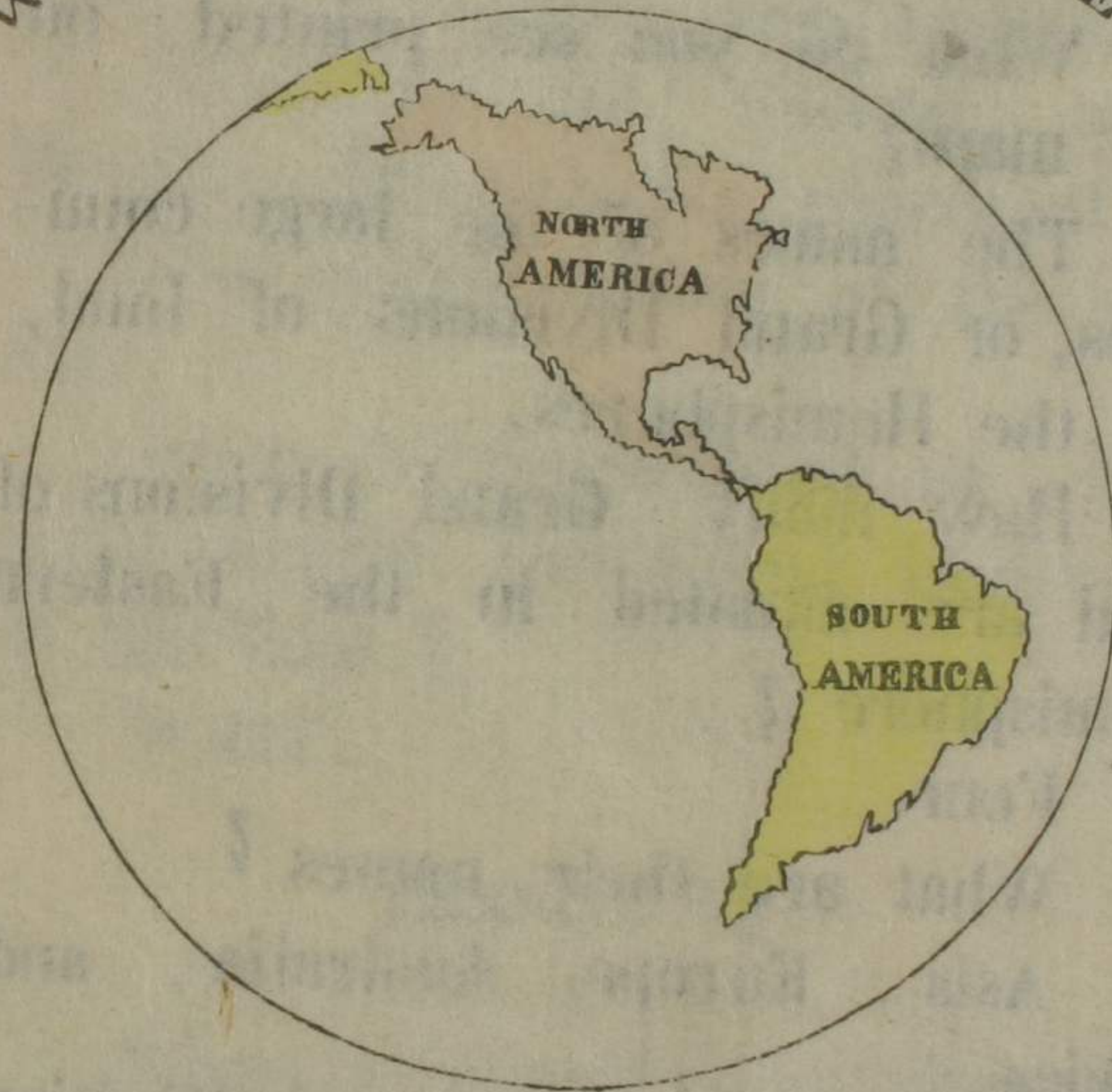
EASTERN HEMISPHERE



By calling one the Eastern, and the other Western Hemisphere.

LESSON III.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



What is that portion of the maps, which is colored, intended to represent ?

The land.

What is the space inside the

circle, which is not colored, intended to represent ?

The water.

What do you see printed on the maps ?

The names of the large countries, or Grand Divisions of land, on the Hemispheres.

How many Grand Divisions of land are situated in the Eastern Hemisphere ?

Four.

What are their names ?

Asia, Europe, Australia, and Africa.

Which are the Grand Divisions of the Western Hemisphere ?

North America, South America, and a small part of Asia.

What are the names of Grand Divisions of the Eastern and Wes-

tern Hemispheres ?

Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia.

What do the Eastern and Western Hemispheres represent ?

The entire surface of the world.

What is represented on the maps besides the Grand Divisions of the land ?

Water.

LESSON IV.

When a country is situated toward, or near, the top part of a map, what part of the map is it said to be on ?

The northern part.

When a country is situated toward, or near, the right side of

a map, what part is it said to be on ?

The eastern part.

When a country is situated toward, or near, the lower side, or bottom of a map, what part of the map is it on ?

The southern part.

When a country is situated toward, or near, the left side of a map, what part of the map is it on ?

The western part.

When a country is situated about half way between the north and east, what part of a map is it said to be on ?

The north-eastern part.

When about half way between the east and south, what part is it on ?

The south-eastern part.

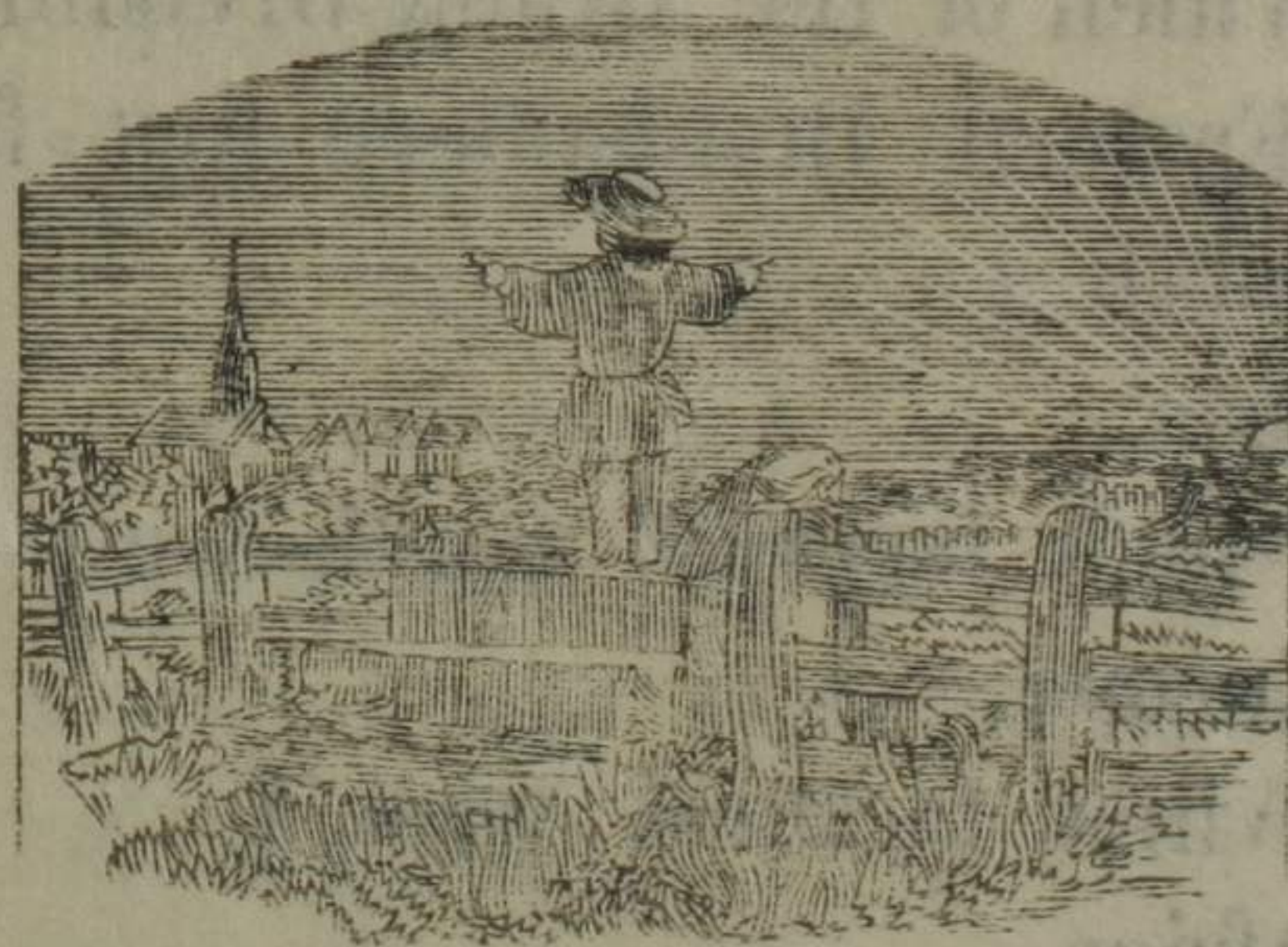
When about half way between the south and west, what part is it on ?

The south-western.

When half way between the west and north, what part is it on ?

The north-western.

LESSON V.



The boy in the picture is en-

deavoring to ascertain which way is East, West, North, and South.

His arms are extended straight out from his body, and his right hand points toward that part of the heavens where the sun rises — that is East; his left to that part where the sun sets — that is West; before him is North, and behind him is South. These are called the Cardinal points of the compass.

Which of the Grand Divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere lies farthest north?

Asia.

Which farthest north-west?

Europe.

Which farthest west?

Africa.

Which farthest south-east?

Australia.

In what part of the Western Hemisphere is North America?

Northern part.

In what part is South America?

Southern part.

What Grand Division is in the north-western part?

A small part of Asia.

What Grand Divisions are situated east of Asia?

North and South America.

What Grand Divisions are situated west of Asia?

Europe and Africa.

What Grand Division is south-east of Asia.

Australia.

LESSON VI.

My Young Friends,

I am now going to tell you about the many names given to the land, on the surface of the earth.

When you have been traveling, you have, no doubt, observed that the land is greatly diversified; that is, some of it is high and rocky, some low and sandy; and often near a body of water it assumes a variety of formes and shapes.

These and many other appearances of the land have names given by Geographers.

I wish you to remember that these names are applied to what are called "The Natural Divisions

of the Land."

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

What is a Continent ?

A Continent is a very large division of land, surrounded by water. How many Continents are there? Three.

Which are they ?

The Western Continent, the Eastern, and the South-Eastern.

What Grand Divisions of land compose the Eastern Continent ?

Asia Europe and Africa.

What Grand Divisions of land compose the Western Continent ?

North and South America.

What Grand Division of land forms the South-Eastern Continent?

Australia.

LESSON VII.

What is an Island ?

An Island is land surrounded by water, like a Continent, only it is not so large.



Map of an Island.

What is a Peninsula ?

A Peninsula is a portion of land not quite surrounded by wa-

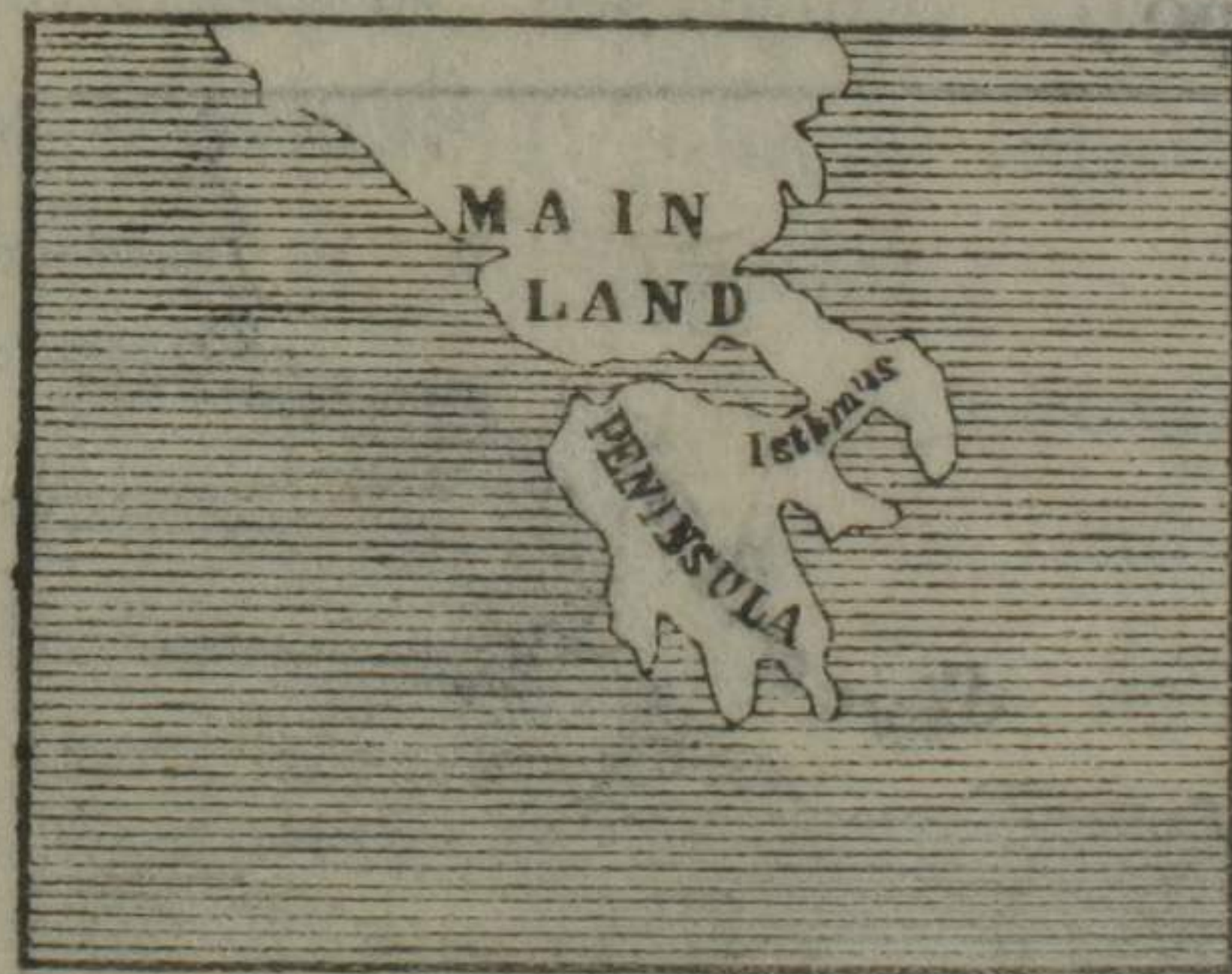
ter, and is always joined to some larger portion of land.

What is an Isthmus ?

An Isthmus is a narrow strip or neck of land, which joins a Peninsula to the main land.

How can you tell a Peninsula from an Island ?

An Island is entirely surrounded by water, and a Peninsula almost, but not entirely.



Map of a Peninsula and Isthmus.

What is a cape?

A Cape is a point of land which projects into the water.

What is a Promontory?

A Promontory is a high or mountainous point of land, which projects into the water.

Is a Promontory like a cape, then?

Yes; only the land of a Promontory is higher than that of a Cape.



Map of a Cape.

What is a Shore or Coast?

A Shore or Coast is the strip of land which borders upon any body of water.

What is a Mountain?

A Mountain is a very large mass of rock and earth, which is considerably elevated above the surrounding country.

What is a Mountain Range or Chain?

Continuous elevations of land or many mountains joined together.

What is a Volcano?

A Volcano is a mountain with an opening in the top or side, from which issue, at times, fire and smoke.

Volcanoes sometimes send forth red hot stones, and large portions of melted matter, called lava.

What is the opening in a Volcano called?
A Crater.



Map of a Mountain Chain.

What are the names of the Natural divisions of the land?

Continent, Island, Peninsula, Isthmus, Cape, Promontory, and Mountain.

LESSON VIII.

To the Pupil.

You remember I told you in a preceding lesson, that the land is greatly diversified, and you have learned the names of the several Natural Divisions of the land; now you must learn that the water also has many different names applied to it by Geographers, according to its situation, form, etc.

What is an ocean?

An Ocean is a very large division of water.

What is a sea?

A Sea is a branch of the ocean, or another sea, partly inclosed by land.



Map of a Sea.

What is a Gulf or Bay ?

A Gulf or Bay is a branch of some large division of water, extending into the land.

There is but little difference between a bay and gulf. Generally speaking, a bay is more open than a gulf.



Map of a Bay.

What is a Strait ?

A Strait is a narrow body of water, which connects two larger bodies of water.

What is a Channel ?

A Channel is a narrow arm of the sea, which is generally so situated as to perform the office of a strait.

What is a sound ?

A Sound is a narrow body of water, sufficiently shallow to

be sounded, that is, to have its depth ascertained by a lead and line.



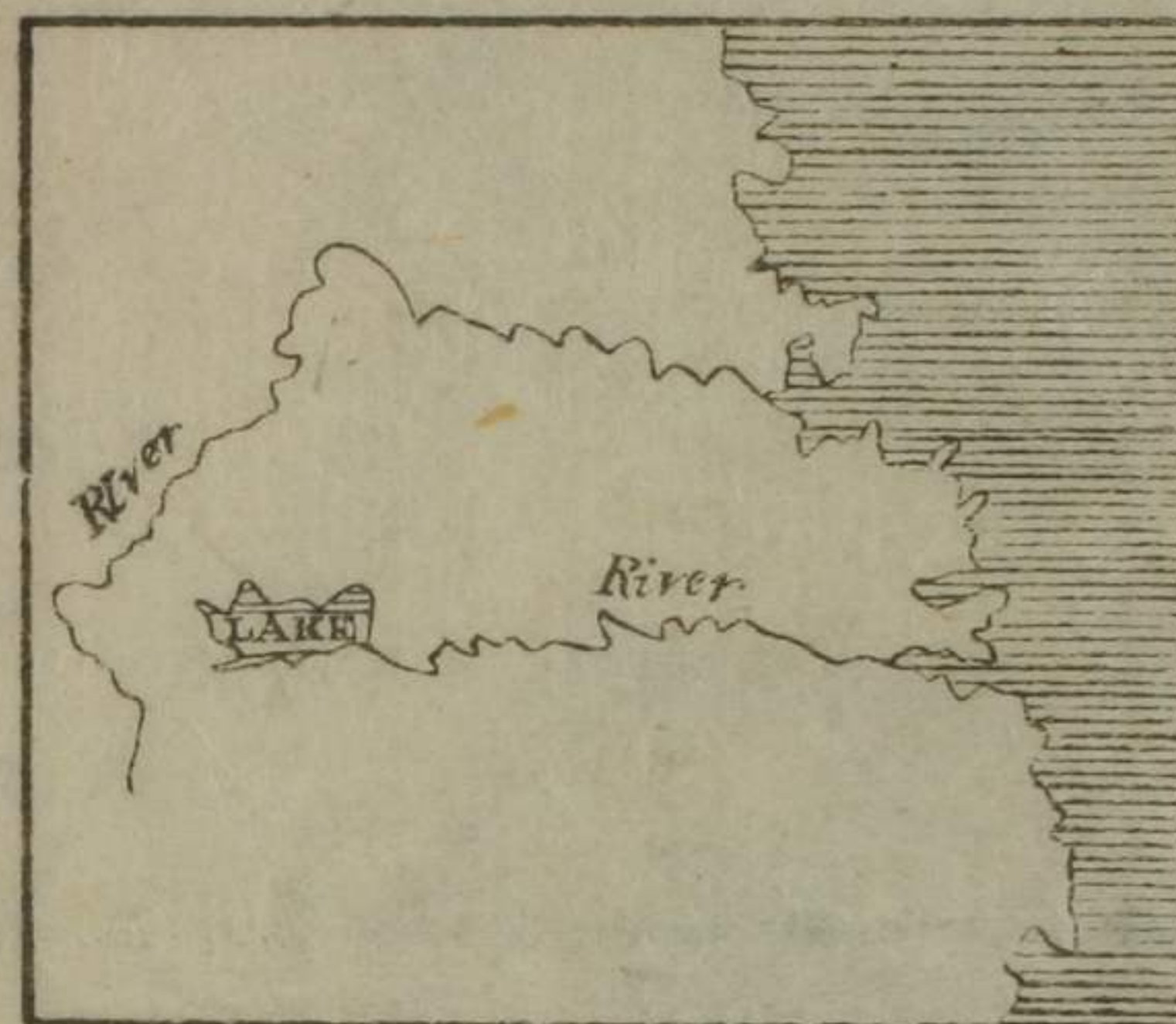
Map of a Strait.

LESSON IX.

What is a Lake ?

A Lake is a body of water formed by streams or springs, which is almost, and sometimes quite, encircled by land.

What is a stream called, that



Map of a River.

What are the names of the Natural Divisions of the Water ?
Ocean, Sea, Gulf, Bay, Strait,
Sound, Channel, Lake, and River.

ASIA



INTRODUCTORY ON THE MA

Asia is the largest
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LESSON

ASIA

Area in square miles
Population 450

Boundary.—Asia
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ASIA



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

Asia is the largest Grand Division of land on the globe.

It is situated east of Europe, and north-east of Africa, and forms a part of the Eastern Continent.

LESSON X.

ASIA.

Area in square miles 16,000,000,
Population 450,000,000.

Boundary.—Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific, on

the south by the Indian, and on the west by the Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Europe.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of Asia are the Empire of Japan, Siberia, Chinese Tartary, China Proper, Thibet, Anam, Siam, Birmah, Hindostan, Beloochistan, Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Independent Tartary, and Afghanistan.

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN consists of several islands situated east of the Chinese Empire.

Their interior has partly been explored by Europeans. The soil is almost fertile, and carefully cultivated. The climate is subject to great extremes of he-

at and cold. The islands are rich in minerals.

The Japanese bear some resemblance to the Chinese, and are supposed to belong to the Mongolian race. Their religion is Paganism. They are noted for their works in iron, copper, and steel, and their skill in the art of japaning. Agriculture is carried to a high degree of perfection.

Cities.—Tokiyo, the capital, a large and densely populated city on the Island of Nippon, is the residence of Mikado or Emperor. Saikiyo, in the southern part of the same island, is the chief seat of learning, the principal manufacturing city, and the western residence of—

the sovereign.

SIBERIA is a very large extent of country, situated in the northern part of Asia.

The climate is very cold, and the country abounds in metals and fur-bearing animals.

Tobolsk and Irkoutsk are the capital cities.

CHINESE EMPIRE comprises Chinese Tartary, China Proper, and Thibet.

The noted productions are rice, and tea.

Pekin is the capital of the Empire.

INDIA comprises Anam, Siam, Birmah, and Hindostan.

These countries occupy two large peninsulas in the southern part of Asia.

The chief productions of India are diamonds and other precious stones, spices, drugs, and a great variety of valuable woods.

BELOOCHISTAN is situated in the southern part of Asia. It abounds in sandy deserts.

Kelat is the capital city.

ARABIA is a large peninsula, situated in the south-western part of Asia. It consists chiefly of vast sandy deserts, and is inhabited by a wandering race of people, called Arabs.

The capital city is Mecca.

TURKEY is situated in the western part of Asia.

It is a very fine and fertile region, but very badly cultivated. Among the noted productions are pomegranates, olives, and figs.

Constantinople, the capital city is situated in Turkey in Europe.

PERSIA is situated east of Turkey in Asia. The inhabitants are celebrated for the manufacture of beautiful shawls, carpets, and various articles of silk.

Teheran is the capital city.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY is situated south west of Si-

beria. It is inhabited by various tribes, called Tartars.

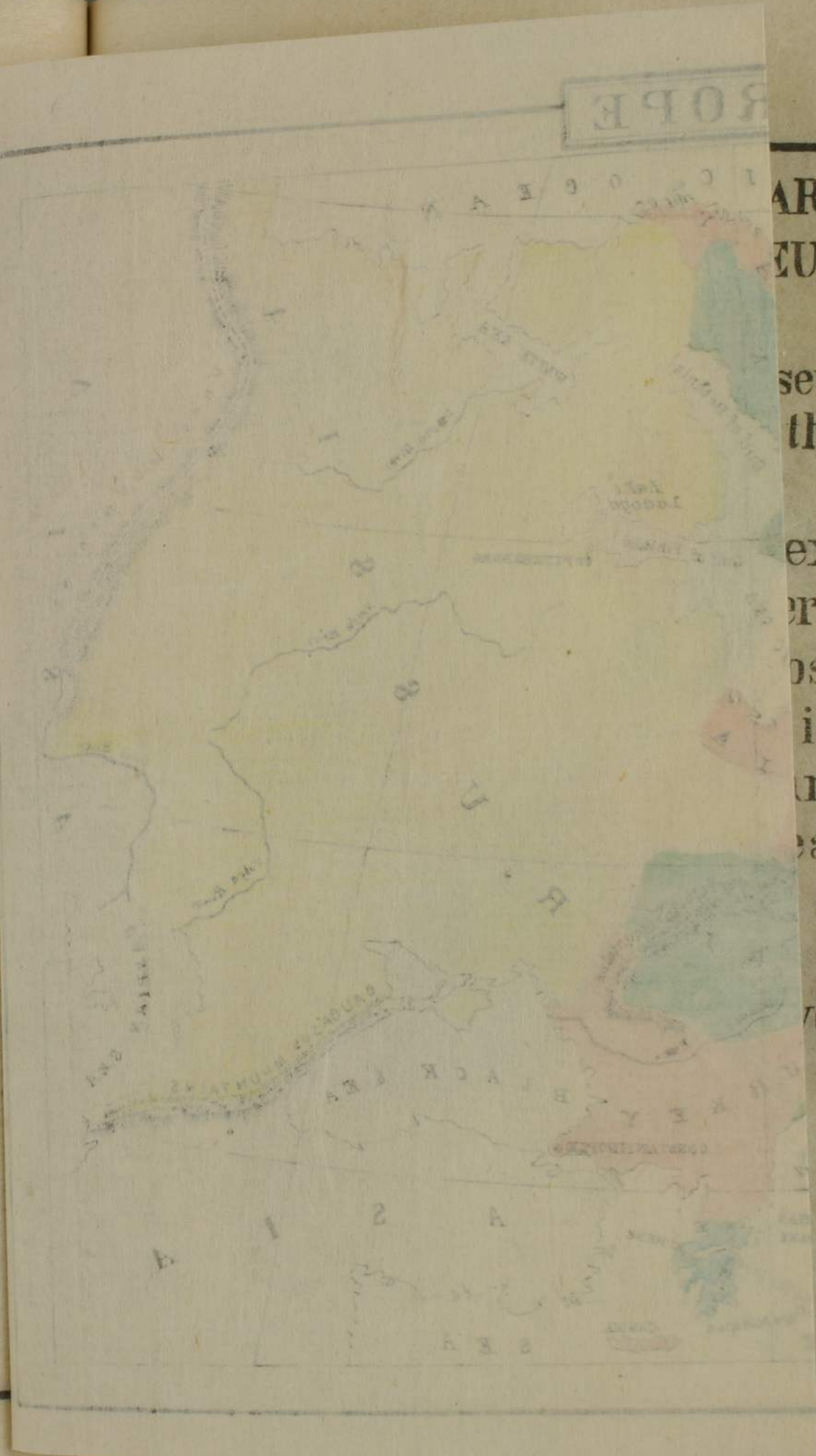
Bokhara is the capital of a part of Independent Tartary.

AFGHANISTAN lies south of Independent Tartary.

A great part of the inhabitants are warlike and dwell principally in rude tents, made of coarse cloth of camel's or goats' hair.

Herat and Cabul are the capital cities.

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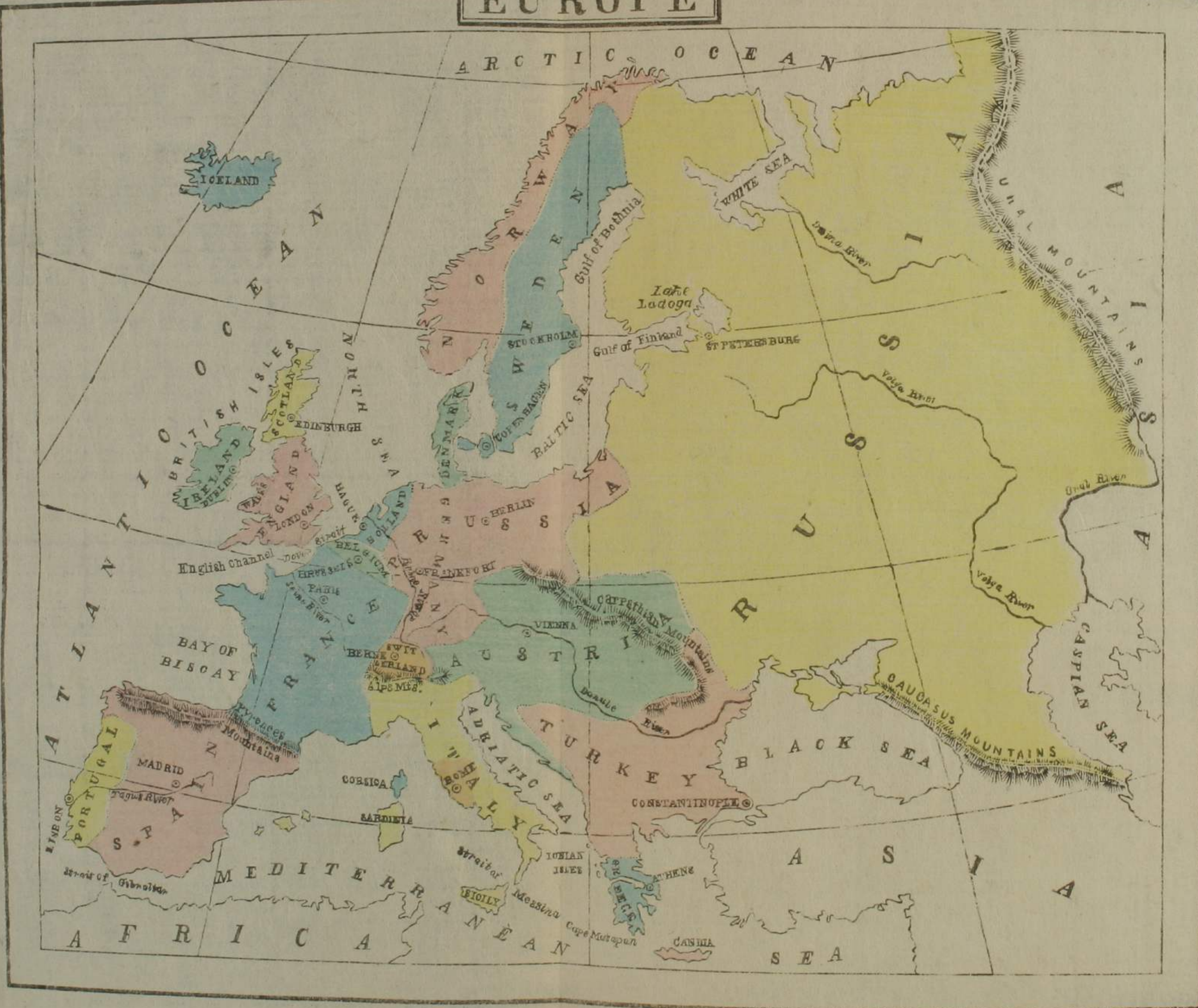
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INTRODUCTORY ON THE MAP

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EUROPE



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Europe is the smallest Grand division of land on the Eastern Continent.

Although it is less extent than either of the other Grand Divisions which compose the Eastern Continent, yet it is an exceedingly interesting and important division of the earth.

It is subdivided into many countries, and contains numerous important cities, rivers, mountain ranges, etc.

LESSON XI.

EUROPE.

Area in square miles, 3,700,000.
Population, 260,000,000.

Boundary. — Europe is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Asia and the Caspian Sea, on the south by the Black and Mediterranean Seas, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Political Divisions. — The chief political divisions of Europe are Norway, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Switzerland, Sco-

tland, England, and Ireland.

NORWAY occupies the western portion of a large peninsula in the northern part of Europe.

The climate is very cold during the greater part of the year.

Norway is a rugged and mountainous country, and a large portion of its surface is covered with forests.

SWEDEN occupies the eastern portion of a large peninsula of northern Europe.

The climate resembles that of Norway. The surface of the country is generally flat, and abounds in lakes

and rivers.

Stockholm, the capital city of both Sweden and Norway, is pleasantly situated on Lake Malar.

RUSSIA, the largest division of Europe, is situated in the north-eastern part.

The climate in the northern part of Russia is very cold, but in the southern part it is more mild.

The surface of the country is generally level, and it contains many sandy deserts called steppes.

St. Petersburg is the capital city.

TURKEY is situated in the southern part of Europe

The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil produces a great variety of delicious fruits.

The capital city is Constantinople.

GREECE is a small peninsula of southern Europe, situated south of Turkey.

The climate and productions are similar to those of Turkey.

Athens is the capital city.

AUSTRIA is a large division of Central Europe.

The climate is pleasant, and the mineral productions of the country are numerous; such as salt, coal, copper, quicksilver, and iron.

Vienna, the capital of Austria, is a large and beautiful city.

LESSON XII.

ITALY occupies an important peninsula in the southern part of Europe.

This country is noted for its delightful climate, its beautiful scenery, and its fertile soil, which yields a great variety of delicious fruits; such as oranges, figs, dates, etc.

Rome is the capital city of a part of Italy.

FRANCE is a very large and important country of Western Europe.

The climate is temperate and delightful.

France is much celebrated for the manufacture of

silks, woollens, brandy and wines.

Paris, the capital, is a very large and elegant city. It is the largest city in Europe next to London.

SPAIN lies south of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees Mountains.

It is the most mountainous country in Europe except Switzerland and Norway.

The climate is exceedingly mild.

The capital city is Madrid. The palaces and other public buildings of this city are splendid.

PORTUGAL is a small division

of Europe, situated west of Spain.

The climate is like that of Spain. The country is noted for the manufacture of wines.

Lisbon is the capital city.

BELGIUM is a very small division of Europe, north-east of France and west of Prussia.

It is said to be a beautiful country, possessing a fertile soil, which is highly cultivated.

The capital city of Belgium is Brussels.

HOLLAND is a small country of Europe, situated north of Belgium.

It is noted for its numerous canals.

The capital city is Hague, situated four miles from the North Sea.

GERMANY is an extensive country, situated in the central part of Europe.

It comprises many different States, each of which has a capital city.

The capital of Germany is Frankfurt.

LESSON XIII.

DENMARK occupies a small peninsula north of Germany. It is quite a level country, and the climate is moist but healthy.

Copenhagen, the capital city, is situated on the Island of Zealand.

PRUSSIA, an important division of Central Europe, is divided into two parts. West Prussia borders on the

Rhine, and East Prussia extends from Germany on the west, to Russia on the east.

Berlin, situated in East Prussia, is the capital city.

SWITZERLAND is a small country, situated in Central Europe. It is noted as being the most mountainous division of Europe, and abounds in wild and romantic scenery.

Its lakes though small are very beautiful.

Berne one of the capital cities of Switzerland, is pleasantly situated on the river Aar.

SCOTLAND occupies the northern part of the Isle of Great Britain.

Edinburgh is noted for its elegant streets, and its many fine public

buildings.

ENGLAND, a very important country of Europe, is situated on the Island of Great Britain, south of Scotland.

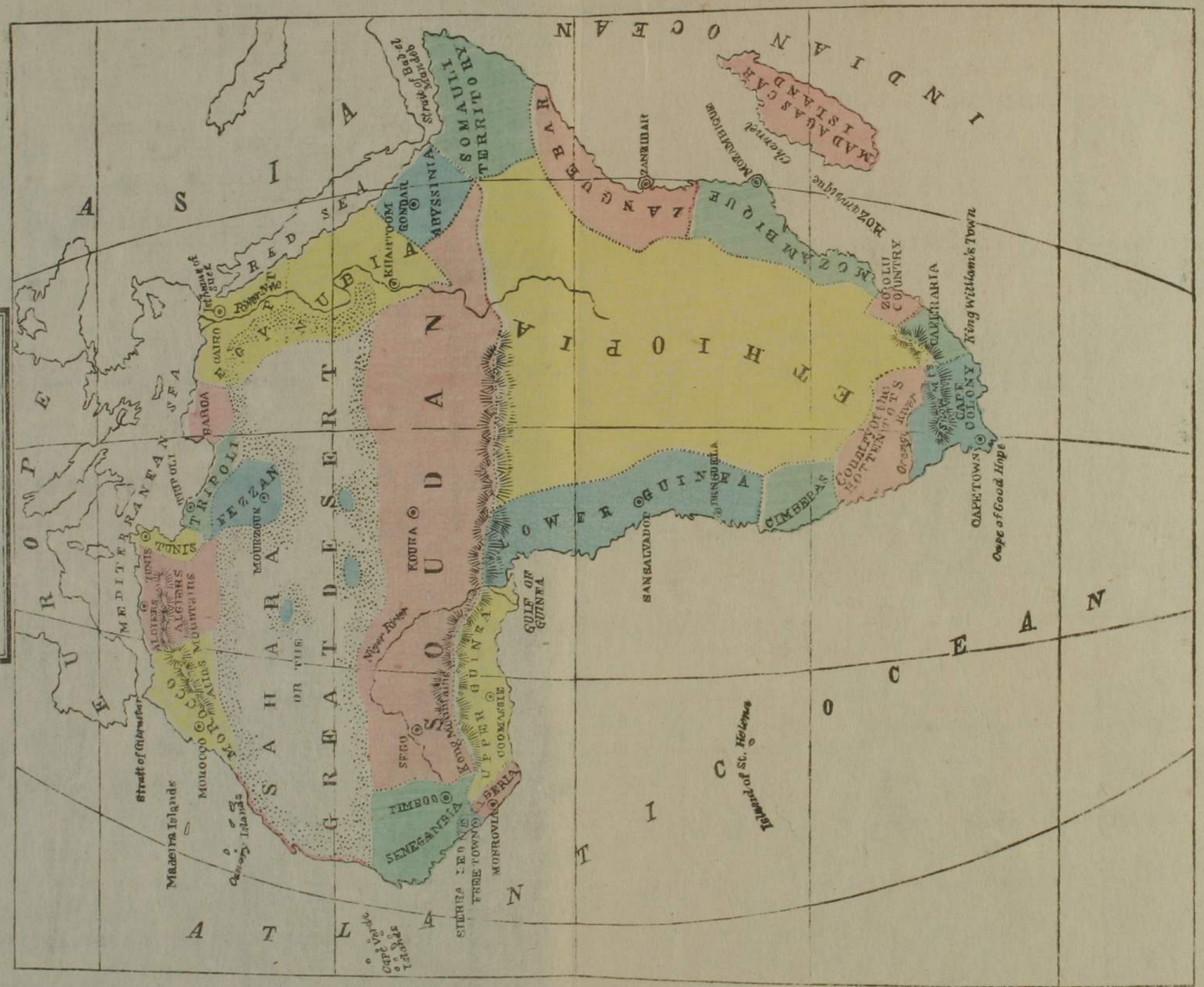
London, the capital city, is the largest and richest city in the world.

WALES is a small country lying west of England. It is very mountainous and abounds in picturesque scenery.

IRELAND occupies one entire island, situated west of Great Britain.

Dublin, the capital city, is finely situated on both sides of the river Liffey. It is noted for the beauty and magnificence of some of its streets and public edifices.

AFRICA



**INTRODUCTORY RE
ON THE MAP OF**

Africa is a large Pen
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rrow strip, or neck of lan
the Isthmus of Suez.

This country forms o
Grand Divisions of the Ea
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LESSON XIV.

A F R I C
Area in square miles, 12,
Population, 61,000

Boundary.—Africa is
the north by the Mediterr
on the east by the Red S
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Africa is a large Peninsula, joined to Asia on the north-east, by a narrow strip, or neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez.

This country forms one of the Grand Divisions of the Eastern Continent.

LESSON XIV.

A F R I C A.

Area in square miles, 12, 000, 000.

Population, 61,000,000.

Boundary.—Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and on the south and

west by the Atlantic.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of Africa are Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Fezzan, Barca, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Somali Territory, Zanguebar, Mozambique Caffraria, Cape Colony, Country of the Hottentots, Cimbebas, Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, Senegambia, Sahara, Soudan, and Ethiopia.

THE BARBARY STATES.—This part of Africa extends along the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic Ocean to Egypt. It is divided into four distinct countries—viz; Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Fezzan and Barca belong to Tripoli.

EGYPT is an important division

of Africa. It is noted for its numerous temples and pyramids, which surpass those of any other country.

The people of Egypt, and of the Barbary States, are chiefly Moors and Arabs.

The capital city is Cairo, situated near the Nil River.

NUBIA is situated south of Egypt, and west of the Red Sea. It abounds in rocky and sandy deserts.

The climate of this country, and also Egypt, is hot and dry.

The capital city of Nubia is Khartoom.

ABYSSINIA, situated south of Nubia, is a very mountainous country.

The Abyssinians are of a dark

olive complexion, and are described as being very rude and brutal in their manners and customs.

Gondar is the capital city.

EASTERN AFRICA.—This part of Africa comprises Somauli Territory, Zanguebar, and Mozambique.

The inhabitants are chiefly Negroes.

SOUTHERN AFRICA includes Caffraria, Cape Colony, and the Country of the Hottentots.

Nearly half of the present population of Cape Colony are whites, the most of whom are from Great Britain.

WESTERN AFRICA comprises Cimbebas, Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, and Senegambia.

The inhabitants are Negroes.

The coasts of Western Africa are frequently visited by ships from other countries, for the purpose of obtaining from the natives, gold-dust, ivory, palm-oil, feathers, etc., in exchange for fire arms, tobacco, liquors, cottoncloths, and various articles of hardware.

SAHARA is a vast sandy desert, situated in the northern part of Africa, directly south of the Barbary States.

There are a few fertile spots called *oases*, in this vast desert.

CENTRAL AFRICA includes Soudan and Ethiopia. Soudan is divided into several kingdoms.

Ethiopia is an extensive unknown region.

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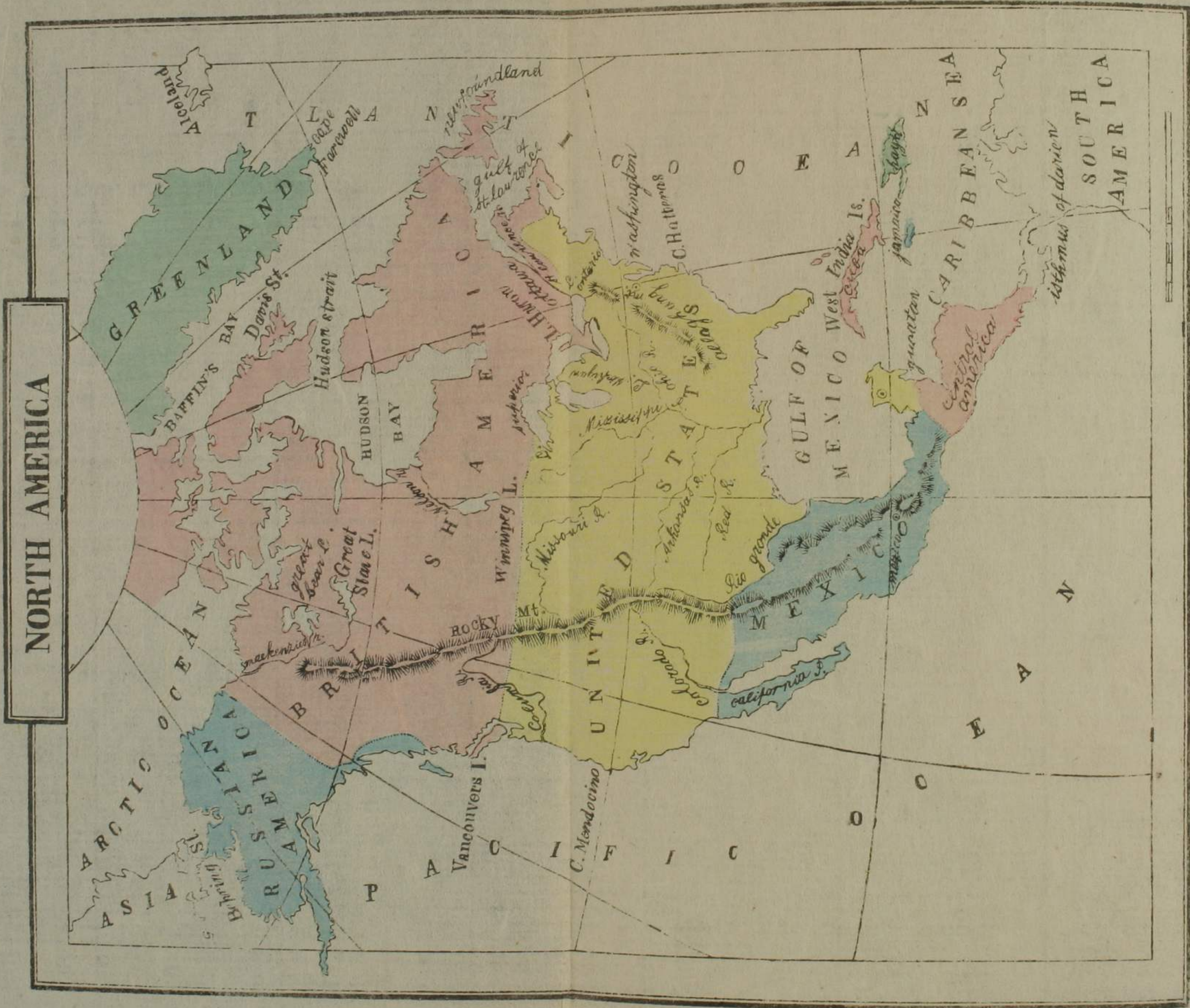
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INTRODUCTORY
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LESSON

NORTH A

Area in square
Population, 4

Boundary. — No



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Grand Division of the earth that now we present for your study is North America.

You will perceive by looking upon the map, that North America is divided into several countries, each having a separate name; these constitute the chief political divisions of North America.

LESSON XV.

NORTH AMERICA.

Area in square miles, 8,000,000.

Population, 40,000,000.

Boundary. — North America is bo—

unded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the south and west by the Pacific.

Divisions.— North America is divided into Russian America, British America, the United States, Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.— This division is situated in the north west part of North America.

It is a very cold country, inhabited by Indians and Esquimaux, who subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing.

BRITISH AMERICA — This is a very large country, situated in the northern part of North America.

The climate is very cold, especially in the northern part.

The inhabitants are principally Indians and Esquimaux. The whites live in the south-eastern portion of the territory, along the banks of the river St. Lawrence. This part of British America is called Canada. Ottawa, on Ottawa River, has been selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of British America, but, at present the Legislature meets at Quebec.

THE UNITED STATES.— These States occupy the middle portion of North America, extending from British America on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Washington, the capital city, is pleasantly situated on the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia

The government of the United States is a federal democratic republic. The chief officer of the nation is styled the president of United States.

MEXICO.—This is a large country situated south of the United States, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande.

The climate of Mexico is very warm, and the soil produces a great variety of fruits, such as oranges, figs, lemons, etc. It also has many rich mines of gold and silver.

Mexico, the capital city, is situated in a delightful valley about half-way between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

YUCATAN.—This country occ-

upies a peninsula, situated south east of Mexico. The climate, like that of Mexico, is very warm. Merida is the capital city.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—This country lies between Mexico and the Isthmus of Darien.

It is divided into several States, and is noted for its warm climate, its numerous volcanoes, and its rich silver mines.

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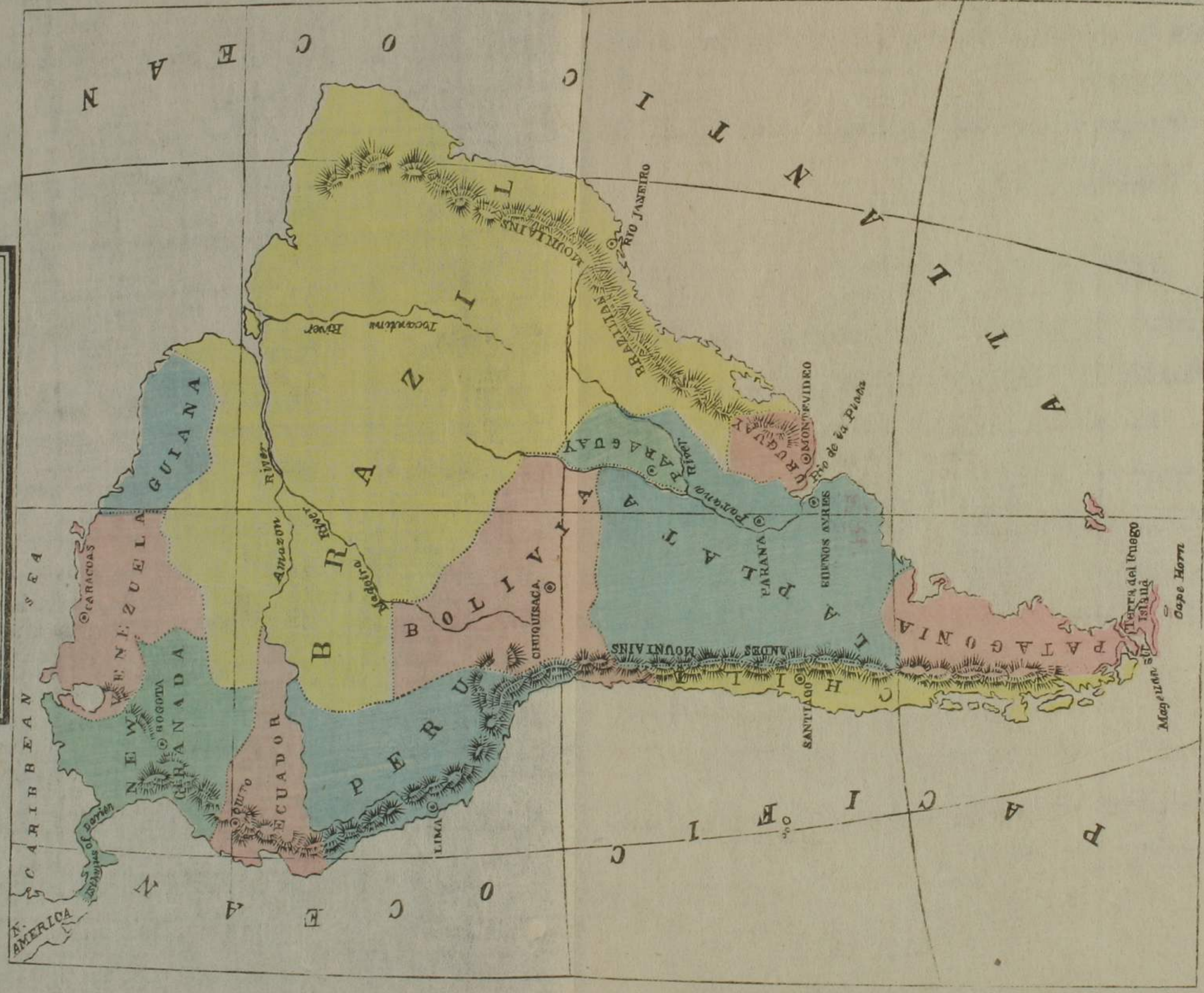
CENTRAL AMERICA
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and is noted for its...
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SOUTH AMERICA



INTRODUCTORY
THE MAP OF S

We take great pleasure in presenting you another map, and we hope that you will find it as interesting as the one you have seen.

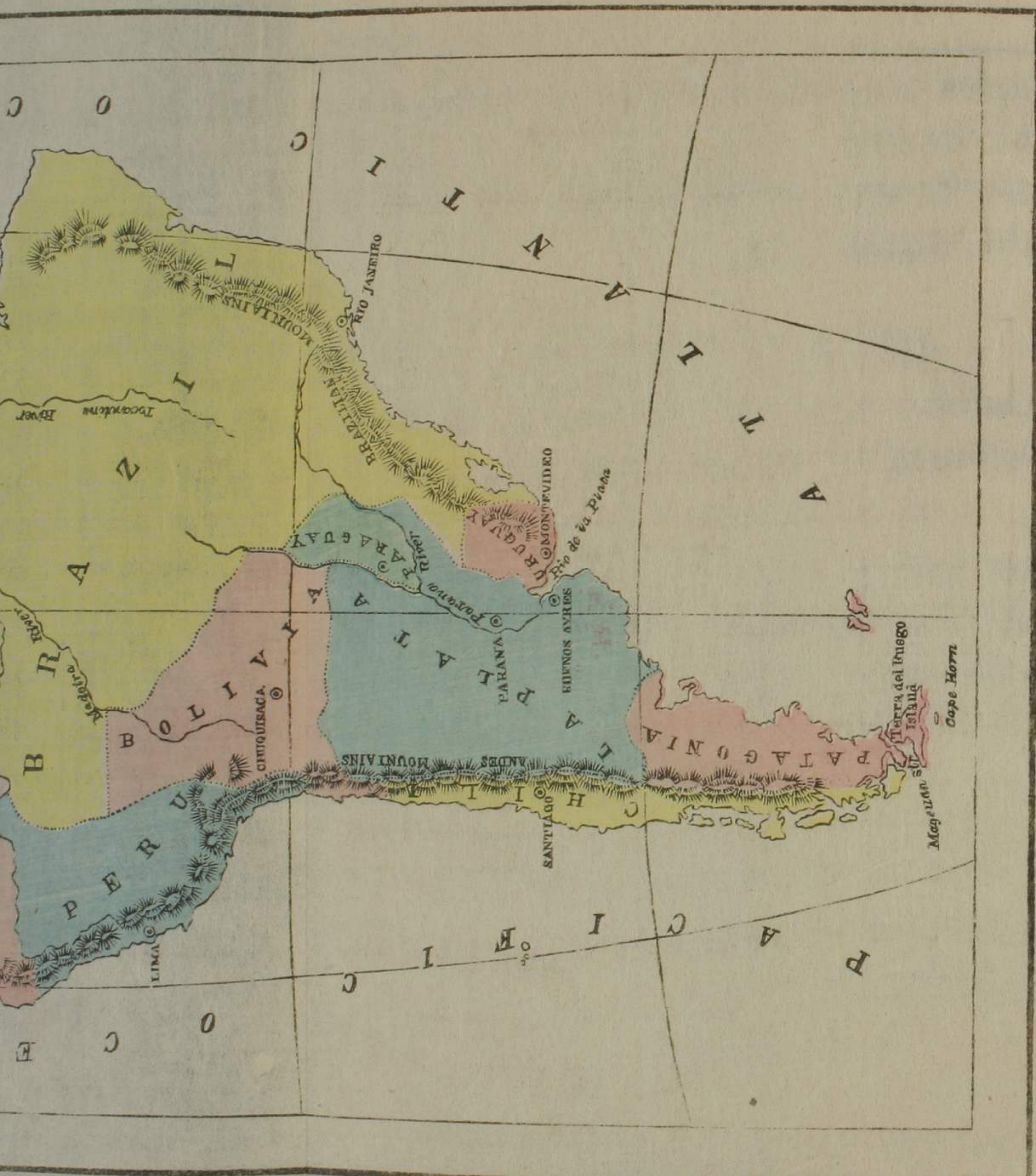
South America, which is a very large continent, is divided into several countries, the most important of which are Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Patagonia.

These two countries, Brazil and Peru, often called, the Andes.

LESSON

SOUTH A

Area in square
Population



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

We take great pleasure in offering you another map for study, and hope that you will find it as interesting as the one you have just learned.

South America, you will remember, is a very large peninsula, joined to North America by the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama.

These two countries, or Grand Divisions, form the Western, or as it is often called, the American Continent.

LESSON XVI.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area in square miles, 6,500,000.
Population, 17,000,000.

Boundary.— South America is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the Strait of Magellan, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of South America are New Granada, Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, La Plata, Patagonia Ghili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Paraguay.

NEW GRANADA comprises the north-west part of South America, including the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. The climate is hot, except on the elevated table-lands. Gold and precious stones are found in this country in large quantities.

The capital city is Bogota.

VENEZUELA is situated in the northern part of South America, east of New Granada.

A great part of this country consists of a vast plain, covered with tall herbage, which affords sustenance for immense herds of horses, oxen, and mules.

The capital city of Venezuela is Caraccas.

GUIANA is situated in the northern part of South America, east of Venezuela, and north of Brazil.

The climate is hot and the soil produces a great variety of excellent fruits; also sugar, coffee, cotton, and spices.

BRAZIL, the largest division of South America, is situated in the ea-

stern part.

This country possesses a warm, but delightful climate, and is noted for its many valuable hard wood trees, such as mahogany, rose woods, dye-woods, etc.; also for its mines of gold and silver. Diamonds and other precious stones are found in considerable quantities.

The forests of Brazil abound with alligators, lizards, tigers, monkeys and parrots.

Rio Janeiro is the capital of Brazil. It is a large city and is beautifully situated on the west side of the harbor, or bay of Rio Janeiro.

URUGUAY is a very small division of South America, situated south of Brazil.

The climate is healthy and de-

lightful. A large part of this country consists of grassy plains, called pampas.

Montevideo, the capital city, is situated on the north bank of the Rio de la Plata.

LESSON XVII.

LA PLATA, OR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, a large country of South America, is situated south of Bolivia and east of Chili. It is noted for its immense herds of wild cattle, and for its vast plains, called pampas.

Parana is the capital city. Buenos Ayres is the capital city of the State of Buenos Ayres.

PATAGONIA is the most so-

utherly division of South America.

It is a cold and uncultivated region, inhabited by Indians, and but little known.

Patagonia has no capital city.

CHILI, a long narrow extent of country, is situated in the western part of South America.

The climate is pleasant and healthy.

This country contains many mines of gold and silver, and it is noted for its numerous volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.

The capital city is Santiago.

BOLIVIA lies in the western part of South America, north of La Plata.

It possesses a very warm cli-

mate, and is particularly noted for its rich silver mines.

Chuquisaca is the capital city.

PERU is situated in the Western part of South America. The climate is hot, and the country is frequently visited by violent earthquakes.

Peru is distinguished for the abundance of its precious metals.

Lima, the capital, is the most beautiful city of South America.

ECUADOR, a western division of South America, lies between New Granada on the north, and Peru on the south.

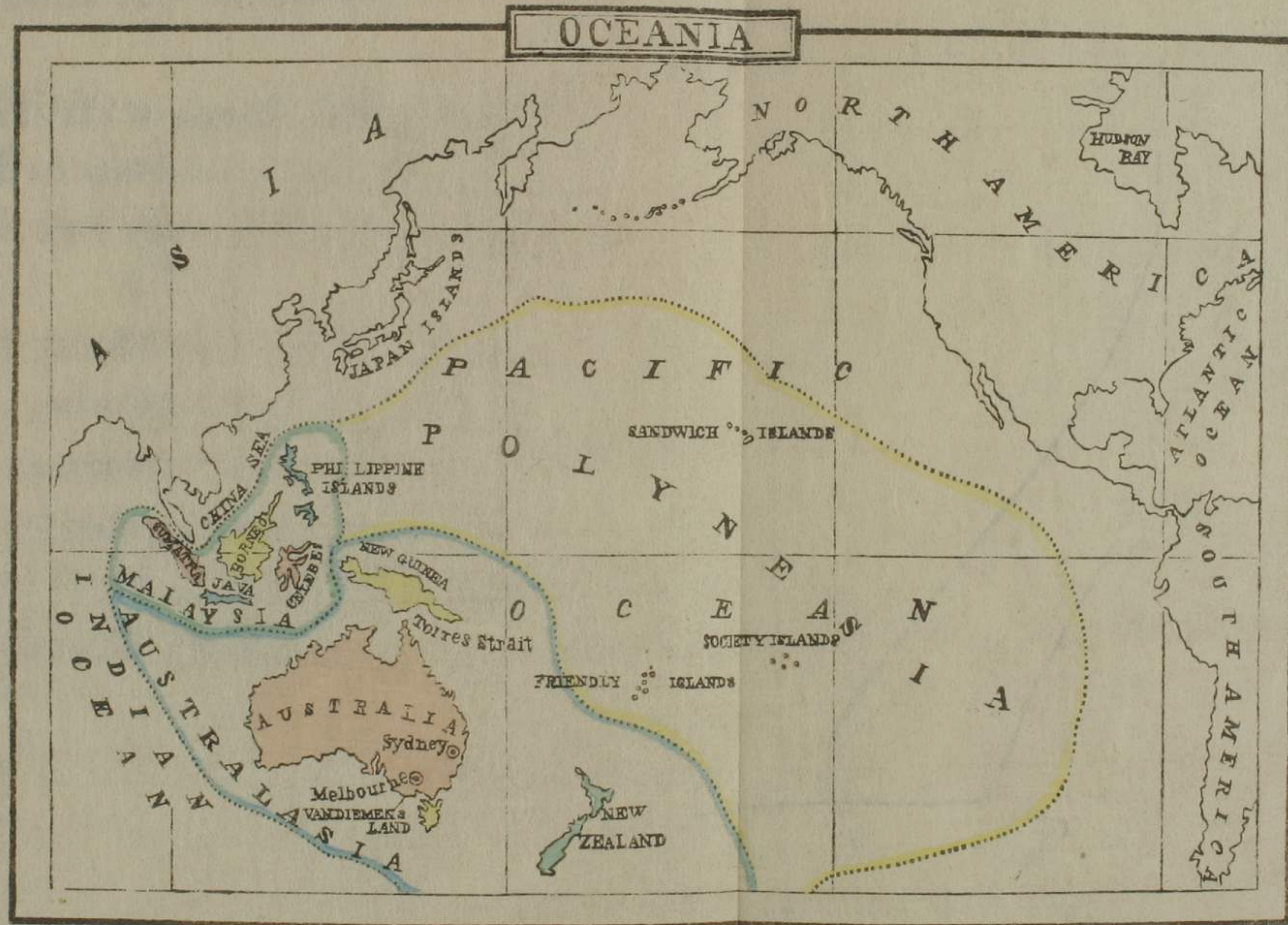
The climate is hot and unhealthy, except among the mountains, where it is mild and salubrious.

It is noted for its high mountains, some of which

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LESSON XVIII.
OCEANIA OR OCEANIA.



Area in square miles, 4,500,000.
Population, 21,000,000.

Oceania comprises the South Eastern or Australian Continent, and most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean.

How Divided.— It is divided into three principal parts, viz. : Polynesia, Australasia, and Maylasia.

The most important islands and groups of islands in Oceania, are, the Sandwich Isles, Society Isles, Friendly Isles, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippine Isles.

無盡藏々板目錄

東京書肆

山城屋佐兵衛
藏田清右衛門

陸軍七官必携

全十冊

英英國史畧

全二冊

英地學初歩

全一冊

英伊曾保物語

近刻

開成學館教師がラタマ先生校閱
英吉利會話篇

全一冊

和文伊曾保物語

近刻

同 譯語

全一冊

英士官必携原本

近刻

英西洋蒙求

全一冊

仏學初級

全二冊

英經濟說畧

全一冊

英童蒙訓話

近刻

