

Inches

Centimetres

Blue

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

KODAK Color Control Patches

© The Tiffen Company, 2000

Kodak
LICENSED PRODUCT
3/Color
Black

White

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

A 1 2 3 4 5 6

M 8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

B 17 18 19

洋学文庫
文庫 8
E 97

菅谷村 大字上青
本問市大郎六年本問彌惣始

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20



口夕世夕成地

心成地

CORNELL'S
PRIMERY GEOGRAPHY.
REVISED.

新編地理

地理學

コルネル

CORNELL'S
PRIMERY GEOGRAPHY.
REVISED.

コル子ル氏著

地學初歩

渡部氏藏版

0. 43 2380

at and cold. The islands are
rich in minerals.

The Japanese bear some re-
semblance to the Chinese, and
are supposed to belong to the
Mongolian race. Their religi-
on is Paganism. They are not-
ed for their works in iron, co-
pper, and steel, and their skill
in the art of japaning. Agric-
lture is carried to a high de-
gree of perfection.

Cities.—Yedo, the capital, a
large and densely populated ci-
ty on the Island of Nippon, is
the residence of the military em-
peror. Miaco, in the southe-
rn part of the same island, is
the chief seat of learning, the
principal manufacturing city,
and the residence of the spiri-

tual 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 goat's hair.

Herat and Cabul are the capital cities.

**• 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.

**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.

**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.

**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 are volcanoes.

The capital city is Quito.

PARAGUAY, a small inland country of South America, is situated west of Brazil, and east of Bolivia and La Plata.

A noted production of Paraguay is the yerba maté, the leaf of which is prepared similarly to the tea we use. It is called Paraguay Tea, and is a common drink in some of the countries of South America.

15

LESSON XVIII.
OCEANIA OR OCEANICA.

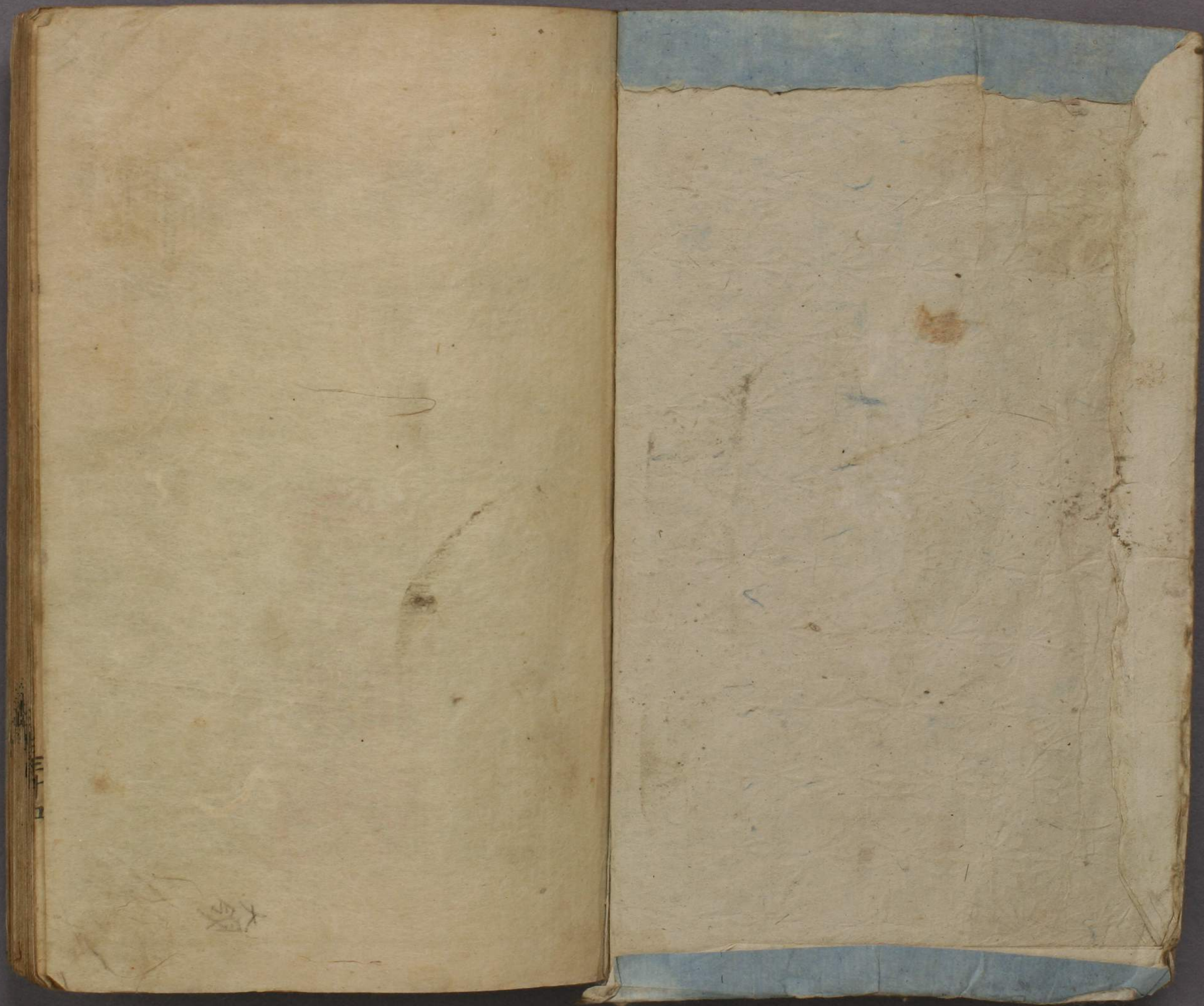
AREA IN SQ. MILES , 4,500,000.
POPULATION, 21,000, 000.

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, Eriently Isles, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippine Isles.





頤

上
寺
内

本
問
八
十
二