

RUDIMENTS
OF
GEOGRAPHY,
ON A NEW PLAN.

DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE MEMORY BY
COMPARISON AND CLASSIFICATION;

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS OF
MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CURIOSITIES.

ACCOMPANIED WITH AN

ATLAS,

EXHIBITING THE
PREVAILING RELIGIONS, FORMS OF GOVERNMENT,
DEGREES OF CIVILIZATION,
AND THE COMPARATIVE SIZE OF
TOWNS, RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

BY WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE, A. M.
Author of a System of Universal Geography.

SIXTH EDITION.

FROM THE THIRD IMPROVED EDITION.



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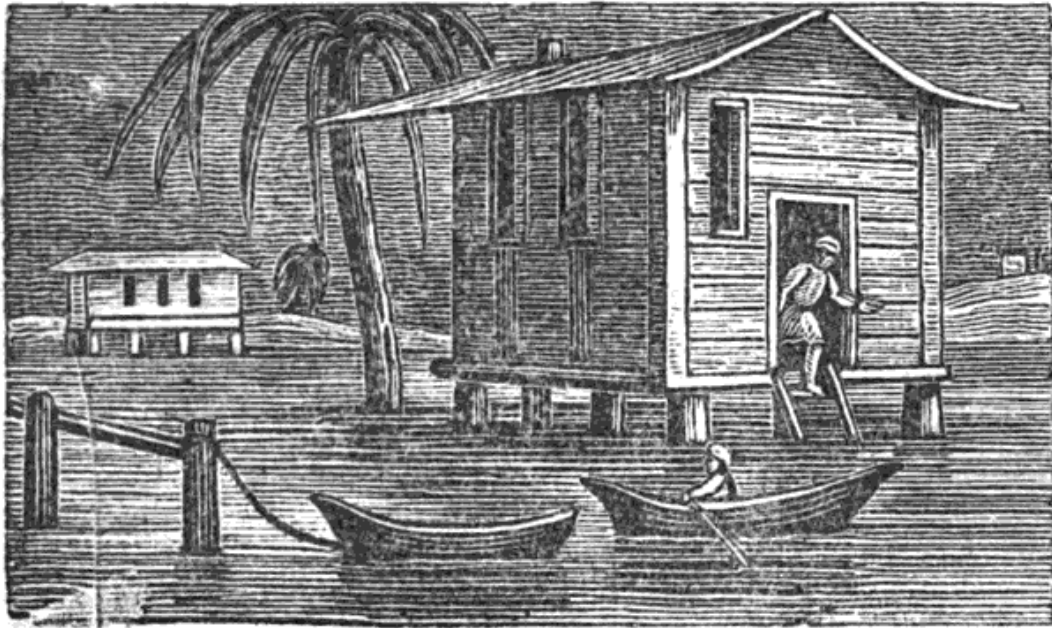
INDIA WITHOUT THE GANGES.

343. This part of India lies south of Thibet, between the Ganges and the Chinese Sea, including the empires of Birman and Tonkin, with Siam and Malaya.

BIRMAH, OR BIRMAN EMPIRE.



Elephants carrying burdens.



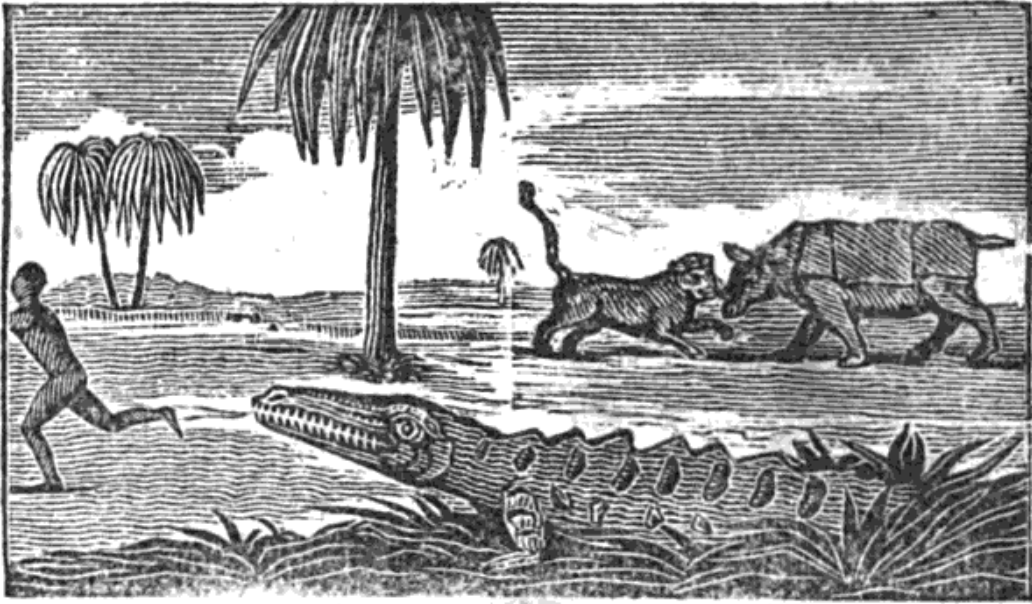
MALAYA.

347. Malaya, or Malacca, is a hot, but productive country, containing many independent kingdoms.

The people of this peninsula are bold and enterprising, but remarkable for treachery and cruelty.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Malacca bounded? What the chief town? (*Clim. and Prod.* 336, 337.)

EAST INDIA, OR ASIATIC ISLANDS.

*Animals of the Asiatic Islands.*

349. The Asiatic Islands may be considered as extending to 10° S. latitude, and 130° W. longitude.

350. They produce the finest fruits, gums, spices and minerals. They also abound with wild animals, among which are the ourang outang, crocodile, tiger, rhinoceros, &c. The tiger and rhinoceros have severe contests, in which the rhinoceros often throws his adversary into the air with his horn.

351. These islands are divided into three principal groups, the Sunda Isles, the Molucca or Spice Isles, and the Philippine Isles.

THE SUNDA ISLES.

352. The Sunda Isles include Sumatra, Java, and other islands south of Borneo and Celebez.

They furnish gold, diamonds and gums ; but pepper is the most important production.

They are inhabited by a mixture of Chinese, Malays and natives, and have much commerce. The interior is little known.

Sumatra has a ridge of mountains running through it, the highest being loftier than the Alps, which render the climate generally agreeable, and in some parts cold.

Java is a beautiful and fertile island, but very unhealthy. It is now owned by the Dutch.

Questions on the map.—I. Which way from Malacca is Sumatra? What straits separate it? In what zone is it? Where is the British settlement of Bencoolen? What other place do you find? Which way from Sumatra is Java? What straits between them? What is the capital? What are the other principal islands among the Sunda Isles?

BORNEO AND CELEBEZ.

353. BORNEO is a very large island, entirely possessed by the natives.

It is rich in gold, diamonds, pearls, and valuable plants, and is remarkable as the residence of the orang outang, an animal very much like man.

354. CELEBEZ is a fruitful island, little known, with a settlement belonging to the Dutch at Macassar. The natives are said to be ingenious and brave, but ferocious and cruel.

Questions on the map.—I. Where is Borneo? What is the capital? Between what islands does Celebez lie? Where is Macassar?

THE MOLUCCAS, OR SPICE ISLANDS.

355. The Moluccas, or Spice Islands, are remarkable for producing spices, and especially the nutmeg and clove. They now belong to the Netherlands.

Questions on the map.—I. What islands are included in the Moluccas? Which is the largest? Mention the relative situation of the others.

PHILIPPINE ISLES.

356. The Philippine Isles are possessed by the Spaniards, who have derived great revenues from them.

They produce gold and other metals, with cotton, rice and sugar in great abundance.

Questions on the map.—I. Which is the largest of the Philippine Isles? What others are the principal? What is the chief city, and its size?