

Werk

Titel: Geography made easy

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Verlag: Hall

Ort: Boston

Jahr: 1791

Kollektion: Itineraria; Nordamericana

Digitalisiert: Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen

Werk Id: PPN247653810

PURL: <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN247653810>

OPAC: <http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=247653810>

LOG Id: LOG_0054

LOG Titel: Italy

LOG Typ: chapter

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England, between 1341 and 1359. In 1420 an entire conquest was made by Henry V. who was appointed regent, during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.

The present King of this potent empire, is Lewis XVI. the friend of America, who was born August 23, 1754 ; married Mary Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770 ; acceded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather Lewis XV. May 10, 1774 ; and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775.

I T A L Y.

Length ^{miles.} 600 } between { 38° and 47° North Latitude.
Breadth 400 } { 7° and 19° East Longitude.

ITALY is a large peninsula, shaped like a boot and spur ; and is bounded north, by the Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland ; east, by the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatick Sea ; south and west, by the Mediterranean sea.

The whole of the Italian dominions, comprehending Corsica and Sardinia, are divided as follows.

To the kingdom of Sardinia belong	{ Piedmont, Savoy, Montserrat, Aleffandrine, Oneglia, Sardinia island.	To their respect- ive Princes,	{ Tuscany, Mafia, Parma, Modena, Piombino, Monaco.
To the kingdom of Naples,	{ Naples, Sicily island.	Republicks,	{ Lucca, St. Marino, Genoa.
To the Emperor	{ Milan, Mantua, Mirandola.	To France,	{ Corsica island.
Pope's dominions.		To the republick of Venice,	{ Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, Isles of Dalm.
		Islands in the Venetian dominion.	

Air,

Air, Soil and Productions.] Italy is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and is at present of the Pope. The country is so fine and fruitful, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, excepting the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges and all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all kinds of game. On the mountains are fine pastures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

Inhabitants.] Italy contains between 12 and 13 millions of inhabitants. The Italians excel in complaisant, obliging behaviour to each other, and affability to foreigners. Musick, poetry, painting, sculpture and architecture are their favourite studies, and there are no people who have brought them to greater perfection.

Religion.] The Italians are zealous professors of the doctrine of the church of Rome. The Jews are here tolerated in the publick exercise of their religion. The natives, either in reverence to the Pope, or by being industriously kept in ignorance of the protestant doctrines, entertain monstrous notions of all the dissenters from the church of Rome. The inquisition here is little more than a sound. In Naples there are 20 Archbishops, 107 Bishops: In Sicily 3 Archbishops, and 8 Bishops. In the year 1782 there were in Naples alone 45,525 priests, 24,694 monks, 20,793 nuns. In 1783, government resolved to dissolve 466 convents of nuns.

Chief City.] Rome, once the capital of the world, is now the chief city in Italy. It contained, in the year 1714, 143,000 inhabitants, and is situated upon the river Tyber. It was founded by Romulus 750 years before Christ, and was formerly three times as large as at present; and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe.

Mountains.] Mount Vesuvius, in the kingdom of Naples, and Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for their fiery eruptions, which frequently bury whole cities in ruins.

Government.