

AFRICA

GRAY'S NEW MAP OF

By FRANK A. GRAY.

European Possessions, Br. British, Fr. French, Sp. Spanish, Port. Portuguese.

THE DELTA OF THE NILE.

Long. 103° E. from Washington 189°



Natural Scale. 1:25,800,000.

Geographical Miles 60-1

U.S. Statute Miles 69-1

Kilometres 112-1



PHILADELPHIA: O. W. GRAY & SON.

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AFRICA F-53 (1880) [ARCHI]

EUROPE.

AMONG the large divisions of the world Europe occupies the fourth place in point of area, being inferior to Asia, America, and Africa; and in point of population the second place, being inferior to Asia only. It ranks first among the grand divisions of the world in density of population, nearly the whole of which belongs to the Caucasian race. With the exception of about three and a half millions of Jews, six and a half millions of Mohammedans, and about five hundred thousand Pagans, the inhabitants of Europe profess the Christian religion. The nations of Europe have for many centuries been at the head of civilization, and no others can compare with its leading powers in this particular, except the United States. No part of Europe is a dependency of a non-European power, while the whole of Australia, the larger part of Asia, and a considerable part of America, Africa, and Polynesia are possessions or dependencies of European powers.

The following are the independent political divisions of Europe, with the area, population, and capital of each:—

NAME.	Area.	Population.	CAPITALS
Andorra.....	155	12,000	Andorra
Austria-Hungary.....	240,894	35,904,435	Vienna
Belgium.....	11,412	5,087,105	Brussels.
Denmark.....	14,333	1,781,741	Copenhagen.
France.....	207,489	38,067,094	Paris.
Germany.....	212,091	41,058,611	Berlin.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,607	31,628,338	London.
Greece.....	19,333	1,457,894	Athens.
Italy.....	114,409	26,801,194	Rome.
Liechtenstein.....	68	8,000	Vaduz.
Luxemburg.....	999	197,528	Luxemburg.
Netherlands (Holland).....	20,527	3,674,402	Amsterdam.
Portugal.....	36,510	3,995,152	Lisbon.
Russia (in Europe).....	2,023,378	69,884,552	St. Petersburg.
San Marino.....	22	7,303	San Marino.
Spain.....	182,738	16,301,831	Madrid.
Sweden.....	168,042	4,250,412	Stockholm.
Norway.....	120,729	1,750,898	Christiania.
Switzerland.....	15,233	2,669,147	Berne.
Turkey (in Europe).....	806,512	21,583,000	Constantinople.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. (OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Since the year 1867, the Austria-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a German or "Cisleithan" monarchy, and Magyar or Transleithan kingdom,—the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary.

Church and Education.—The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration of all dissenters from it. Education, until recently, was in a very backward state. A series of decrees were issued in 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory, for all children between the ages of six and twelve.

Army and Navy.—The army is formed by universal liability to arms: the term of service being ten years. The navy is recruited by conscription from the seafaring population. The term of service is eight years, with the liability of two years longer in the army of reserve.

BELGIUM. (ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

According to the charter of 1831, Belgium is a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate.

Church and Education.—The religion of nearly the entire population is Roman Catholic, the Protestants not amounting to 13,000, while the Jews number less than 1,500. Education is almost entirely the monopoly of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to a great extent, in that of the order of the Jesuits. Elementary education is not generally diffused among the people.

The Army is formed by conscription, to which every able man, over nineteen years of age, is liable.

DENMARK. (KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

The present constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, and again restored with various alterations, July 28, 1866. The executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the legislative power in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the three West India Islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John.

Church and Education.—The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran. Complete religious toleration is, however, extended to every sect. Elementary education is widely diffused; the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 21 years. The navy is recruited by naval conscription from the seafaring population.

FRANCE. (RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

The government of France, at the end of 1874, was nominally republican, though not embodied as such in a formal constitution. The supreme power is vested in a National Assembly composed, when complete, of 750 members, elected by universal suffrage.

Church and Education.—All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have state allowances, and the latter only since 1831. By the census of 1872, the clergy of all denominations numbered 150,654. Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the government, and to a great extent in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Army and Navy.—The active army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the reserve of those who have passed through the active army. The French navy is manned partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment.

Area and Population.—At the census of 1866, the area of France was 207,489 square miles, and the population 38,067,094. The territory conquered by Germany reduced France, so that by census of 1872, the area was 201,900 square miles, and the population 36,102,921.

France is divided into 87 departments, including the remnant of the old department of Rhin, represented only by the small district of Belfort.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the countries under protection, a total area of 463,827 square miles.

GERMANY. (DEUTSCHES REICH.)

The constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany "form an eternal union for the protection of the realm, and the care of the welfare of the German

people." The supreme direction of the military and political affairs is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. The Kaiser represents the Empire internationally; can declare war, if defensive; make peace and enter into treaties, and appoint and receive ambassadors. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation.

Education, is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist with slight modifications in all the states of the Empire.

Army and Navy.—Every German, capable of bearing arms, has to be in the standing army for seven years, three in active service, and the remainder of the time in the army of reserve. The strength of the army on a peace-footing, is 401,659 men. The formation of the German navy dates from 1848.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. (UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

The form of government is monarchical, the monarchy being limited and hereditary. The constitution vests the legislative power in Parliament, which consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The executive functions of government are performed in the name of the Sovereign, by a ministry taken from the members of both Houses. The Sovereign has the prerogative of the veto, but it is seldom exercised.

Church and Education.—The established church of England is Protestant Episcopal, but all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects. Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century. In 1870, it was enacted for England and Wales, "That there shall be provided for every school district, a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools, available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made, and that all children whose parents are unable, from poverty, to pay for their education, shall be admitted free."

Army and Navy.—The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the necessary number of troops have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The most important division of the navy is the iron-clad fleet, consisting of about sixty-two vessels.

The following table shows the area and population of the various divisions of the United Kingdom, from the census of April 3, 1871:

	Area in acres.	Population.
England.....	32,597,398	21,495,131
Wales.....	4,721,823	1,217,135
Scotland.....	19,496,132	3,390,018
Ireland.....	20,819,829	3,411,416
Isle of Man.....	145,325	54,042
Channel Islands.....	48,822	90,596
Total.....	77,828,829	31,628,338

Colonies.—The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 7,647,000 square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, three million square miles are in America, a million in Africa, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a half in Australasia.

GREECE. (KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

The constitution vests the whole legislative power in a single Chamber of Representatives, elected by universal suffrage, and the executive power in the King and his responsible ministers. The kingdom is divided into thirteen states or nomarchies.

Church and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, the only dissenters, consisting of about 24,000 Roman Catholics. Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes—Communal schools, the ancient Greek schools, the Gymnasium, and the University.

Army and Navy.—The army is formed by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes; it numbers about 11,000 men. The navy is manned by conscription from the seafaring population.

ITALY. (REGNO D'ITALIA.)

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the "Statuto fondamentale del Regno," granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter the executive power belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament; the latter consisting of an upper chamber, the Senato, and a lower one, called the "Camera de Deputati."

Church and Education.—The "Statuto fondamentale del Regno" enacts, in its first article, that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State. Officially, the Pope bears the title: "Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church." Recent enactments secure perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds, without exception. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there have been opened in Italy, 33 great model schools, but notwithstanding these great aids to instruction, education still stands very low in the kingdom. In 1864, out of a population of 21,703,710, only 3,884,245 could read and write.

Army and Navy.—The German law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the military organization. The total strength of the army, in 1873, was 445,509 on a war-footing. The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1874, of 91 ships of war, armed with 798 guns.

NETHERLANDS. (KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

The constitution, adopted in 1848, vests the legislative power in a parliament composed of two chambers, called the States-General. The executive authority is vested in the King.

The colonial possessions, situated principally in the East and West Indies, embrace an area of 666,756 square miles, with a population of 24,386,991.

Church and Education.—The Royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church, but entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, but has not yet become universal among the lower classes.

Army and Navy.—The army is formed partly by conscription, and partly by enlistment. The navy comprises 67 steamers, 3 floating batteries, and several sailing vessels.

PORTUGAL. (REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

The fundamental law of the Kingdom is the Carta Constitucional, granted by King Pedro IV., in 1826, altered by additional act in 1852. There are two legislative chambers, the "Cámara dos Pares," and the "Cámara dos Deputados," which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. Portugal is divided into six provinces.

Church and Education.—The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion, but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. The law makes it compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction, notwithstanding which, only a small proportion of the children of the middle and lower classes attend school.

Army and Navy.—By a law of military organization, passed in 1864, the strength of the army was fixed at 30,128 men, on the peace-footing, and 68,450 on the war-footing. The navy numbers 22 steamers, and 25 sailing vessels.

RUSSIA. (EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the Emperor, whose will alone is law. The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest.

Church and Education.—The established religion is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. Education is not generally diffused, and the masses, except in Finland, are unable to read or write.

Army and Navy.—The army is maintained by an annual conscription, to which all able-bodied men, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, are liable. The army consisted, in 1872, of 765,872 men on a peace-footing. On a war-footing the number is increased to a total of 1,213,259 officers and men. At the end of March, 1873, the fleet of war of Russia numbered 262 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 223,000 tons, and an armament of 1585 guns.

Area and Population.—The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to its vast extent, and social condition, no accurate surveys for area, or general census for population have ever been made, and both are only known from general estimates. The following table is from the latest official statements:

GENERAL DIVISIONS.	Area sq. miles.	Population.
Russia in Europe.....	1,828,328	63,658,934
Former Kingdom of Poland.....	47,090	5,735,007
Grand Duchy of Finland.....	145,244	1,843,245
Caucasian Provinces.....	168,628	4,661,824
Russia in Asia.....	5,765,571	6,392,412
Total.....	7,954,931	82,172,022

SPAIN. (LAS ESPAÑAS.)

The constitution vests the whole legislative power in the Cortes, the laws being sanctioned and promulgated by the King. The various provinces of Spain are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly marked local administration.

Church and Education.—The national church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, which comprised the entire population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons. Education is not general among the lower classes, but the number able to read and write is rapidly increasing.

Army and Navy.—The total strength of the army, including the provincial militia, and the national guard, is about 200,000 men. The navy comprises 73 screw steamers, 24 paddle steamers, and 13 sailing vessels.

Colonies.—The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian Archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern Africa.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. (SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814, by Denmark, and in the following year a charter was promulgated declaring the union of the two kingdoms to be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice however, to the separate government, constitution and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway. In Sweden, the legislative power is vested in a Diet or Parliament of two chambers. In Norway, the entire legislative power is in the Storting or Great Court, also elected by the people.

Area and Population.—Sweden was one of the first countries in Europe in which a regular census was taken. By the last census taken in 1872, the area of Sweden was given as 168,042 square miles, and the population at 4,250,412. Norway contains an area of 120,729 square miles, and a population of 1,750,898.

SWITZERLAND. (SCHWEIZ-SUISSE.)

The Republic of Switzerland became a united confederacy in 1848. The present constitution, adopted in 1874, vests the legislative power in a parliament of two chambers,—the State Council and the National Council. The chief executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, having a President and Vice-President, who are the first magistrates of the republic.

Church and Education.—The constitution provides that there shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. Education is compulsory; schools are numerous and of the best kind.

Area and Population.—Switzerland is divided into 22 cantons, comprising a total area of 15,233 square miles, and a population of 2,669,147.

TURKEY. (OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

The fundamental laws of the Empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mohammedan religion.

Church and Education.—The adherents of the various religious creeds of Turkey, exclusive of Egypt, are roughly estimated as follows:

RELIGION.	In Europe.	In Asia.	In Africa.	TOTAL.
Mussulmans.....	4,050,000	12,650,000	600,000	17,300,000
Greeks and Armenians.....	8,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000
Catholics.....	640,000	260,000	900,000
Jews.....	70,000	80,000	150,000
Other sects.....	240,000	60,000	300,000
Total.....	13,000,000	16,050,000	600,000	29,650,000

The Koran encourages public education, and as a consequence, public schools have long been established in Turkey, and colleges with public libraries are attached to many of the principal mosques.