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 taining a general Description of the *Terraqueous Globe*, its *Inhabitants*,
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 true Spheroidal Figure of the Earth.

By BENJAMIN MARTIN.

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The Geographical and Natural History of HINDUSTAN, or the Empire of the GREAT MOGUL.

RESERVING *Japan* and the *Lard of Yess*, to be described with the other *Asiatic Islands* to finish our History of this Quarter of the World, we proceed to the History of the *Indies*, according to its Division.

INDIA, or the *Indies*, takes its Name, according to some Authors, from the River *Indus*; to others, from the Inhabitants named *Hindows* or *Hindus*; hence it is called, by the *Turks* and *Persians*, *Hindustan*, and by many of the *Europeans*, *Indostan*. In the Geography of the latter, INDIA, or the *Indies*, is a Term of vast Limits, extending not only over a great Part of the Continent of *Asia*, but also of the *Islands* of the *Ocean* lying to the South of it.

The Continent of INDIA is situated between the 84th and 110th Degrees of Longitude, and between 1° 12' and 40° of North Latitude, containing in Length, from West to East, about 2315 Miles, and in Breath, from South to North, 2400 Miles: it is bounded on the North by the Countries of great and little *Tibet*; on the South with the *Indian Ocean*, on the East with *China*, and the *Chinese Sea*, and on the West with *Persia* and the *Indian Sea*.

This large Region is divided into three Parts, *viz.* the Peninsula of *India* within, or on this Side of the *Ganges*; the Peninsula without, or beyond the *Ganges*; and the main Land. The two Peninsulas contain several potent Kingdoms, but the third Part is at present under one Sovereign, called the GREAT MOGUL, by *Europeans*. This is the Part which we are at present to give the History of, and is the only one of the three known to the Orientals by the Name of INDIA, or HINDUSTAN.

HINDUSTAN, or the Mogul's Empire is bounded on the North with great and little *Tibet*; on the East with *Tibet* and the farther Peninsula of the *Indies*; on the South with the hither Peninsula, Part of the *Indian Sea*, and Bay of *Bengal*;

Beans. There is another remarkable Tree called the *Bania*²² Tree; out of its Branches there shoot, downwards, little Sprigs which, taking root, in Time become Supporters to the Branches which yielded them; so that this Tree in Process of Time, not only rises to a very great Height, but spreads itself like a Canopy, so as to cover almost a little Army: It is therefore sometimes called the *War Tree*. But of all the Trees of this Part of *India*, the *Cotton* and *Mulberry* may be reckoned the most valuable to the Natives, arising from the Manufacture of Cotton and Silk. — They plant abundance of Sugar Canes here, as likewise Tobacco, both which are much used and very cheap.

This Country abounds no less with Fruits: Besides Pomegranates, Citrons, Dates, Grapes, Almonds, and Cocoa Nuts, there are, among other Plumbs, that called the *Mirabilan*, of an excellent Kind and remarkable for its curious Stone: — *Plantens*, which grow in Clusters, very yellow when ripe, and taste like a *Norwich* Pear, but much more delicious: — The *Mango* is another excellent Fruit, in Shape and Colour like an Apricot, but much larger. — But the best Fruit of all is the *Anana*; it is like our Pine Apples, and is, to the Taste, a pleasing Compound of Strawberry, Clarret, Rose-water and Sugar. In the Northern Parts, they have Variety of *Pears* and *Apples*, and a good Kind of *Musk Melons* and *Water Melons*. Lemons and Oranges are very common, but not so good as in other neighbouring Countries.

They have likewise a great Plenty of *Roots* and *Vegetables*; but as they are most of them of the Kinds common in *England*, or very little differing, we shall not particularize them; and the same may be said of Flowers, which they rather have in greater Plenty, and some in greater Perfection, than differing in Kind from ours; of which we may reckon the *Spanish Jessamin*, from which they extract an oil of great Value, made use of by the Rich for anointing their Foreheads.

Hindustan abounds with Animals both wild and tame: Of the former Kind are *Elephants*, *Rhinoceros's*, *Lions*, *Tygers*, *Leopards*, *Wolves*, *Jackalls*, and the like. — The *Rhinoceros* is a large square Beast, bigger than the *English Ox*, the Skin is extremely thick and tough, all wrinkled and without Hair;

it has a strong, but short Horn, with the Point turned upwards, just over the Nose, from whence it has its Name: But this Beast is not very common in the Mogul Empire. — The Elephants are very numerous, and some of them the largest of all Creatures. Our Author says he had seen some near twelve Feet high, and proportional in Length; the Skin is black, thick, smooth, and without Hair; their Eyes are full, but not Proportionable to their Bodies; their Ears like those of Oxen, their Tail slender but not long, their Legs very strong, but not without joints as some have fabled; is very tractable and sensible in Nature. (See a farther Description of this Beast, Page 426.)

Here are Plenty of *Deer*, and Game of several Kinds, the red Deer, and fallow Deer, Elks, Antelopes, Kid, Hares, and such like, commonly seen by Travellers. — The *Elks* are a very large, strong, and fierce Creature. — The Antelopes differ in this Part from most other Countries, being blackish, and their Horns, near 18 Inches long, grow winding towards the Point like a Screw. — The *Musk Cat* is pretty common; it is snouted like a Fox, and no bigger than a Hare; it has teeth like a Dog, and is of the Colour of a Stag: the Musk is contained in a Kind of Bladder, or Bag, under the Belly.

The Woods and Groves in the Southern Part of *Hindustan* are full of Apes, Monkeys, and Baboons, which live among the Trees, and climb them with Pleasure.

Here are likewise Variety of Beasts of Burthen, as *Camels*, *Dromedaries*, *Mules*, *Hjjes*, *Horses*, *Oxen*, and *Buffaloes*. — The *Horses* are very good, well shaped, and high mettled; many are pied and spotted all over: they are chiefly used for riding, or for Coaches and Chariots. — The *Buffalo* is very large and strong, has a smooth Skin without Hair, which makes very good Buff: The Females yield very good Milk, but their Fleish is neither so palatable nor wholesome as that of Oxen: They are much employed in carrying Water. — The *Hindustan Sheep* differ from the *English* in their great fleshy Tails; their Fleish is very good, but their Wool coarse.

Hindustan is much infested with Reptiles and Insects, some are of a noxious Kind: Of the former are Lizards, Scorpions, Snakes,