The Latitudes of Oswego & Onondaga may be depended upon, having taken them with an Instrum.t of 30 Inches Radius. The Difference of Longitude between Albany & Onondaga may also be depended upon; as the Distance from Albany to Burnets Field is from actual Mensuration, & from thence to Onondaga is from the Journal of a Gentleman (Conrad Weiser) with whose Rate of computing Distances I am well acquainted with. The Traders at Oswego informed me that on y.e Birth Day of his Majesty the French King, they had heard the Guns of Fort Frontenac, which bore from them North a little Easterly. L. Evans

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A Map of PENSILVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, And the THREE DELAWARE COUNTIES: By Lewis Evans. MDCCXLIX.

At Philadelphia, by many Years Observation, the Extreams of the Barometer were 28,59 & 30,78 Inc.s And by one Years Observation, & that not remarkable for Extream Heat or Cold, Farenheit's Pocket Thermometer was from 14° to 84°.

All our great Storms begin to Leeward: thus a NE Storm, shall be a Day sooner in Virginia than Boston. There are generally remarkable Changes in the Degrees of Heat and Cold at Philadelphia every 3 or 4 Days, but not so often to the Northward. The Navigation of Philadelphia is almost every Winter stopt by Ice for 2 or 3 Months; and the North River is longer frozen than Delaware, yet N. York, being on Salt Water affords better Winter Navigation. Both Delaware & N York Bays are quite free from the Ship Worms. Land Wind in dry Weather raises the thickest Fogs, attracting the Moisture on the Rivers and Coasts, it comes in Contact with in such large Quantities, that untill it is dissipated by the Sun & other Causes, it obstructs the Vibrations of Light in direct Lines. After this Dissipation of Fogs, we have the most intense Heats; and very often Thunder Gusts towards Evening.

Thunder never happens, but with the Meeting of Sea and Land Clouds. The Sea Clouds coming freighted with Electricity and meeting other less so, the Equilibrium is restored by Snaps of Lightning: and the more opposite the Winds, and the larger and compacter the Clouds, the more dreadful are the Shocks. The Sea Clouds thus suddenly bereft of that universal Element of Repellency, contract, and their Water gushes down in Torrents.

Land Winds passing over a large shaded (and very often frozen) Continent (on both Sides of the Mountains) are always dry and cold, and the Sea Winds wet & warm. NE is a settled high Wind, and most often wet. & W. squally & unsettled. The hottest Weather is with a S. Wind and Calms, and the coldest with NW. Snow comes from N to NE. Rainy Storms from NE to E; and high dry Wind from the W. The Land Winds blow above 3/4 of the Year.

This Country is finely improved to the Mountains; and the Inhabitants enjoying the Fruits of the Difficulty of first Settling. The Roads are very well accomodated. Here Opportunity & Materials are never wanting to furnish the Industrious w.th Profusion. It is a Country of Liberty & good Laws, where Justice is administer'd without Rigour/Onosgaras nu M. or Partiality.

Where Indian Corn, Tobacco, Squashes and Pompions were first found by the Natives, according to their Traditions.

I am affraid the Longitude is not so exact as could be wisht; since several Ecclipses that we observed, and had been calculated from Tables, give different Distances from the Meridian of London. As the following Occultations of Jupiter and Mars were remarkable, they may perhaps have been seen in Europe, and help to settle this Point. March 13. 1740-1 O.S. ☆ Tem aq. Observd with a 12f. Telescope by T G & L E. Jupiter touch't the Moon 7:5:35, imers.d 7:7:20 reappeard 8:2. 20, total Recovery 8:4:10 p.m. Mars seen with the naked Eye, totally hid by the dark Side of the Moon, ab.t a Digit from the Upper Limb May 27. 1743 at 6h 41 p.m. ☆ Tem. aq. by T. Godfrey.

This Ridge is a Continuation of the Allegeny Mountains

A Scale of English Miles 69 to a Degree.

1 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

The Bounds of Pensilvania by Patent

Explanation
PROVINCES. COUNTIES
CITIES. ○ Towns. ○ Villages. ⊥ Camps
Houses. ⊞ ○ Forts. ⊞ Carying Places.
△ Indian Villages. TR. Where the Tide runs to;
And the Roman Fig.s the Time of high Water.
I would have the Reader take Notice, that I have chose to make small Marks for Cities, Towns &c. that their precise Situations may be ascertained, and to distinguish their Dignity by different Sorts of Writing. And the Places that are not so exact as the rest, are not so strongly shadowed.

The Country between this and S.t Laurence is full of Mountains, Swamps and drowned Land;

Susquehanna R. tho' the largest in the British Dominions, affords no Sea Navigation, and Bar at the Mouth, But by its Length and large Branches, communicating with the Country beyond the Mountains makes Amends in Conveniencies for Indian Navigation with Canoes. From the Lakes at the Head of this Branch to the Falls below Wyoming is no Obstruction; and thence to Paxton are 5 or 6 Falls, which may be shot pretty safely with a Fresh.

Canoes may come from this Lake with a Fresh to Pens.a

Remarks on the ENDLESS MOUNTAINS &c.

These Mountains are about 900 Miles in Length, and back of Pensilvania from 70 to 100 Miles right across; scarce an 8th of 10 of which is capable of Culture. They are not confusedly scattered, & here and there in lofty Peaks over topping one another, but stretch in long uniform Ridges, scarce half a Mile Perpendicular in any Place I saw them. They furnish endless Hands for Systems and Theories of the World; but the most obvious to me was, That this Earth was made of the Ruins of another, at the Creation. Bones and Shells which escaped the Rate of Inferior animal Substances, we find mixt with the old Materials and elegantly preserved in the loose Stones and rocky Bases of the highest of these Hills. These Mountains existed in their present elevated Height before the Deluge, but not so bare of Soil as now. The further Ridges which are much the largest and highest, proceeding from the Inclination of the Globe towards the Sea, are of very rich Land, even on the Tops; while the very Vallies on the higher Sides seem swept of all the Soil. Their Height no doubt rendered them less exposed to that general Devastation, and preserved them unhurt, while the Soil and the loose Parts of the lower Hills and Vallies, agitated by a greater Weight of Water, were borne away suspended in the dashing Waves, and thrown downwards in Strata of different Kinds, as the Billows rolled from different Parts: Still obvious in our lower Lands Northward & Westward of Raritan and Delaware. But in N. Jersey on the other Side of these Rivers, the Land is made by an Accumulation of Sand from the Ocean: Digging there ab.t 18 foot thro' white worn Sand, you come to a Bratum of Sea Mud mixt with Shells and other Drift Trash; and in some Places vast Beds of Shells of all Sorts, in Fairs, entire, 30 Miles from the Sea. Dr. Woodward from infinite Examples discoverd, that this World had been in a State of Dissolution; But the Power he ascribes to the Water of Deluge is too much a Miracle to obtain Belief. We have here glaring Marks of a Deluge of far more recent Date, which the Compass of Britain might not perhaps have furnished the Dr. with.

Station P.t Cushpushunk Var. 8°35' 1746 / 8° 17' 16

I have omitted Nothing in my Power to render this Map as complete as possible. And tho' no Distance could be taken but by actual Mensuration (the Woods being yet so thick) I can declare it to be more exact than could be well expected; but the Merit is far from being my own. To fill those Parts, where our Settlements and Discoveries have not yet extended to, I have introduced several useful Remarks in Physics & Commerce. The Generosity of several Gent.n especially Mess.rs Nich. Scull, Joseph Reeves, Geo. Smith, John Lydius, & Nich. Stilwell in furnishing me with their Draughts & Discoveries demands my Thanks and Acknowledgment. I have been assisted with the Draughts of many other Gent. that I had not immediate Acquaintance with, amongst which the MS. & printed Maps of the Northern Neck, Mr. Lawrence's new Division Line of Jersey & Mr. Noxon's Map of the Three lower Counties were not the least remarkable. The Collections of Isaac Norris and James Alexander Esqs were of singular Service to me, as containing Variety of Draughts not to be met with elsewhere. And the greatest Part of New York Province is owing to the honourable Cadwallader Colden Esq.r

Temporary Limits, un in 1739. Var. 5°25 W. The Variation has decreased 1° in 18 or 20 Years, in these Lat.s for 70 Years past.

Var. 7° 20 W in 1723

Var. 5° 25 W. in 1743

Var. 8° 35 W. 1748

	Albany	N. York	Eliz.a Town	Amboy	Brunswick	Trenton Fer.	Burlington	Bristol	Salem	Greenwich	Philadelphia	Bethlem	Chester	Wilmington	New Castle	Annapolis	Lancaster	Dover	Lewes
N. York	166																		
Eliz.a Town	183	17																	
Amboy	194	28	14																
Brunswick	203	37	20	12															
Trenton Fer.	232	66	49	41	29														
Burlington	243	77	60	50	40														
Bristol	242	76	59	51	39	10	1												
Salem	292	127	110	100	90	61	51	50											
Greenwich	303	137	120	110	100	71	61	60	15										
Philadelphia	262	96	79	68	59	30	18	20	34	46									
Bethlem						36	45	44	20	89	101	55							
Chester	278	112	95	87	75	46	37	36	23	43	16	71							
Wilmington	292	126	109	101	89	60	54	50	30	30	30	80	14						
New Castle	297	131	114	106	94	65	59	55	9	24	39	90	19	6					
Annapolis		240	223	215	203	174	163	164	100	117	132	144	127	111	108				
Lancaster		152	143	137	125	96	86	87	63	86	68	80	60	54	106				
Dover	342	176	159	151	139	110	101	100	54	69	80	135	54	51	45	139			
Lewes	390	204	207	199	187	158	149	148	102	117	128	183	112	99	93	147	48		

The Use of this Table. Look for the Names of the Places, whose Distance you desire to know, and in the Angle of Meeting is the Answer in English Miles. And by adding to those the intermediate Distances incerted in the Map, you can scarce be at a Loss for the Distance of any Places contained therein.

L. Hebert Sculp.

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Evans, Lewis / Herbert, L.
A map of Pensilvania, New-Jersy, New York and the three Delaware counties
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