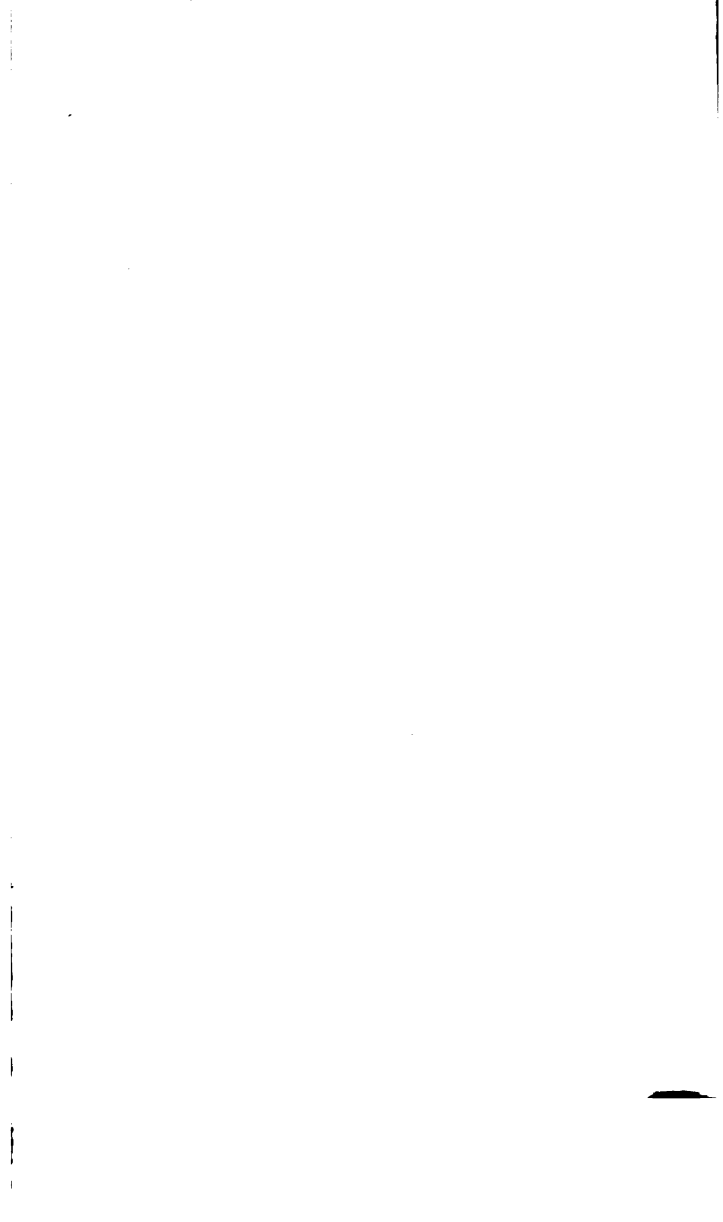
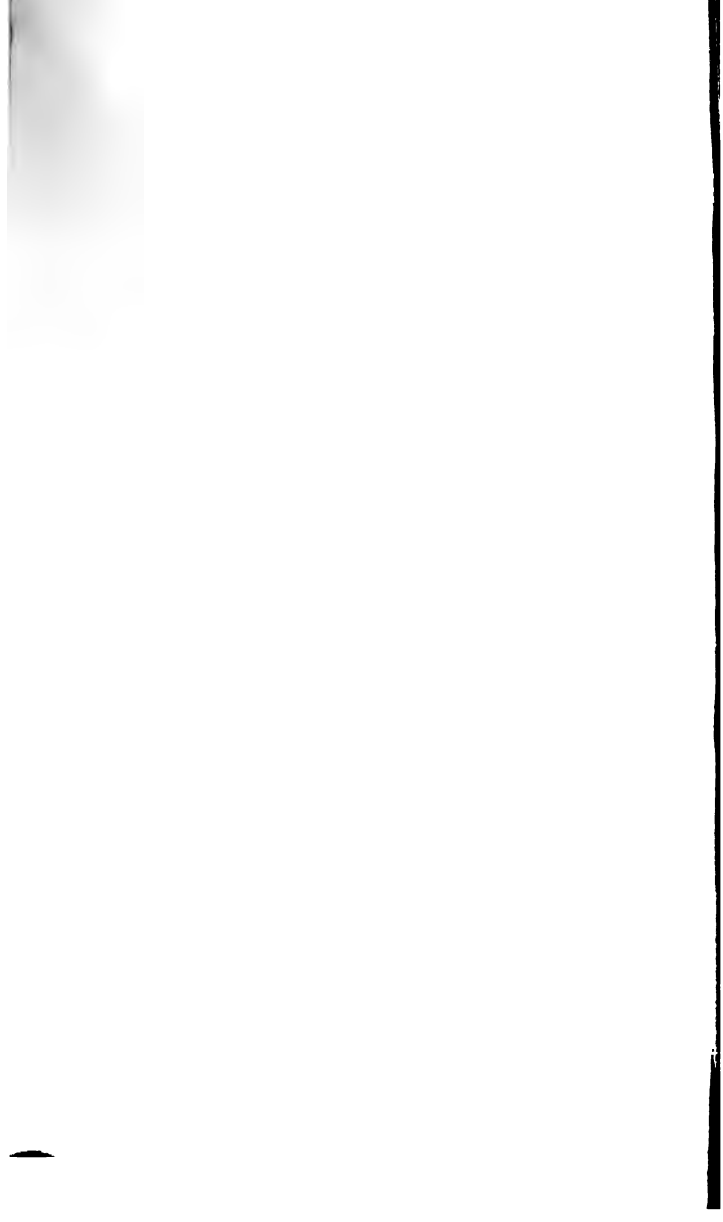


17,50







A NEW
JOURNEY
OVER
EUROPE;

FROM

*France thro' Savoy, Switzerland, Germany,
Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Swedland,
Muscovy, Poland, Hungary, Styria, Ca-
rinthia, the Venetian Territories, Italy,
Naples, Sicily, Genoa, Spain, Portugal,
France, Great Britain, and Ireland.*

WITH

Several OBSERVATIONS on the
Laws, Religion, and Government, &c.
of each.

TOGETHER

With an *Account* of the Births and Marriages
of all the Kings and Princes of *Europe* from
the Year 1650.

By a late Traveller,
A. D. CHANCEL, M. A.

Omne solum forti Patria.

LONDON:

Printed for *John Harding* at the *Blew-Anchor*
and *Bible* on the Pavement in *St. Martin's-Lane.*
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O

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNETT

ESQ. OF THE BARR

AT LAW

LONDON

PRINTED BY

A



TO THE
 RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Marquis of

MIREMONT, &c.

My Lord,



HOUGH profess'd
 Authors, and such
 whose Works have
 already recommend-
 ed them to the World, have no
 great Occasion for Dedicatory
 A 2 Epistles;

Epistles; yet the Case of those who are but Novices, and only begin to appear in Print, is far different: These must of Necessity implore the Patronage of some great Person, the Veneration of whose Character and Quality may serve to protect them from publick Censure.

Such, My Lord, is my Case, who am accidentally become an Author; and it being my first Attempt, I consider'd that I durst not venture without a sufficient Protection. I needed not a Moment's Deliberation to know whom I should apply to for it. I am a *Frenchman*, and your Lordship one of the most Illustrious of the Christian World: And although the most Noble Blood that flows in your Lordships

The Dedication.

v

ship's Veins has form'd so great a *Vacuum* between your Lordship and me, yet I am sensible that your Christian Charity has entirely fill'd it up, which makes your Lordship look upon all the *French* with a Brotherly Tenderness.

It was that which created so much Zeal and Pity in your Lordship's Breast for their Sufferings, that you have neglected even your proper Interest to succour them in their Calamities; and have employ'd the Advantage of that Access and Favour (which your high Birth and Merit have procur'd you with Crown'd Heads) rather for their Relief, than your own Advancement.

Permit me, My Lord, to acknowledge to the World my self to be of the Number of those who have received a thousand Proofs of your unparallel'd Generosity; and to acquaint all who shall read this Book, (to which, as the greatest Ornament imaginable, I have taken the Liberty of prefixing your Lordship's most illustrious Name,) that I am very sensible how dangerous a Trial I expose my self to in dedicating it to a Person of so great Sagacity, and so penetrating a Genius. Most of the Countries, which I have herein described, are perfectly known to your Lordship by reason of your many Travels thro' them, neither is your Idea of those Countries (wherein you have

have not been) less clear, both by your accurate Observations on the Descriptions which other Persons have made of them, and by the frequent Conversation you have with all the most Curious and Learned Persons, both foreign and domestick. Give me Leave, My Lord, to add to all the Obligations I owe you, the Honour of subscribing my self with the most profound Respect imaginable,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most Dutiful

and Obedient Servant,

A. Doriack Chancel.

BRITISH

The British Empire is the most extensive and diverse of all empires. It covers more than a quarter of the world's land area and includes a wide variety of climates, cultures, and peoples. The British Empire was built over centuries, starting with the first British colonies in North America and the Caribbean in the 17th century. It grew steadily over the 18th and 19th centuries, reaching its peak in the early 20th century. The British Empire was a source of wealth and power for Britain, and it played a major role in the development of the modern world. The British Empire was also a source of controversy and conflict, and it eventually collapsed in the mid-20th century. Today, the British Empire is remembered as a complex and fascinating chapter in the history of the world.



T H E

P R E F A C E.



HIS Subject hath been already handled by so many Learned Travellers, and there is such a Number of Relations by which the Publick hath been oblig'd, that I had no Inclination to expose this Treatise, having compos'd and design'd it meerly for my own private Use: But knowing it to be of a different Method, I thought it would be both useful and acceptable, to those especially

especially who intend to travel. And though I relate nothing but what I have seen, or taken out from approved Travellers, 'twould be a difficult Task to answer all the Objections that may be made against this Work, as to its Method and Stile. But I am resolv'd to let it go at a Venture, and take its Fate amongst the Criticks, without endeavouring to prevent their Censures: Therefore I shall content my self to tell them plainly, That they may lay aside my Book if they meet any Thing in it that offends them, being unconcern'd whether they approve or condemn it.

Farewell.

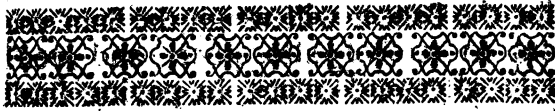
TO

TO THE
TRAVELLER



It is necessary before your departure to make Provision of several Things better in *England* than any where else: Of a Pass from the Secretary's Office, and of a Letter of Exchange, or rather of Credit. The Merchant or Banker to whom you are directed to, let him be in *France, Holland,* or any where else, having receiv'd your Letter will provide you with another, for a Correspondent in whatsoever Country you resolve to go to, and he will Counterbalance your Money according as the Change goes. Nevertheless, you must take Care at *Venice, Rome,* and *Naples,* when you receive any Money,
 not

not to take a considerable Sum at once; for the Banker will weigh the Sum you are to receive altogether, and you'll lose afterwards much in paying small Sums, for your Doppies or *Spanish Pistols* don't go for more than they weigh, and some will want a great Deal, and those that are over weight are taken but for the ordinary Value. Therefore I advise you to receive less Money at once, and oftner; and to have all weigh'd afunder, Pistol one after another.



OF
MONEY S.



THE *French, Louis-D'or, Spanish Pistols, and Gold Ducats*, are the current Money all over *Europe*, valued sometimes more, sometimes less, according as the Change; therefore I have set down none but the most necessary.

In HOLLAND.

Gold Ducats	—	—	5 l. 5 stiv.
Ducatoons	—	—	3 l. 5 stiv.
Dollars	—	—	2 l. 9 or 10 stiv.
Gueldens or Florins	—	—	1 l.
Half-Guelden.			
Skelling	—	—	6 stiv.
Promiss Skelling	—	—	6 stiv. and a half.
Stivers.			

In

In LUNEBURG.

Gold Ducats	— — —	4 ft.
Dollars	— — —	36 grosh.
Florin	— — —	24 grosh.

There are half ones of all these Sorts, also 6, 4, 3, 2, 1 Marien and good Groshen,

In SAXONY.

They make use of the same Money as in *Luneburg*, they reckon only by good Grosh. instead of Marien, the Crown being but 24 good Grosh. instead of 36 Marien Grosh.

In BOHEMIA.

The most valued Money here, is that of *Luneburg* and the *French*; but they reckon by Florins, *Austrian* Grosh. and Creysers, the Florin 20 Grosh. and the Grosh. 3 Creysers.

In Styria and Carinthia.

The same Money as in *Austria* and *Bohemia*.

In TRENTIN.

Fiorini or Gulden	— — —	17 quarantani
Dryer or Keyfar Grosh.	— — —	3 quarantani
Quarantani	— — —	3 creysers

In the *VENETIAN* Territories.

The Doppies, which are *French*, *Louis-D'Ores* or *Spanish Pistols*, are of different values, for the *Spanish Pistols* are weighed, and if they don't weigh enough, the Loss is accordingly.

Chequins	—————	—————	—————	—————	20 <i>live.</i>
Hungry	—————	—————	—————	—————	19 <i>l.</i>
Philippos	—————	—————	—————	—————	10 <i>l.</i>
Silver Ducati	—————	—————	—————	—————	6 <i>l.</i>

There are half and quarter ones of all these Sorts, Soldi, 5, 10, 20, and 25 Soldi Pieces.

In the *POPE'S* Dominions.

Doppie of <i>Italy</i> and <i>Spain</i>	—————	—————	—————	—————	22 <i>pauli.</i>
Chequins	—————	—————	—————	—————	19 <i>p.</i>
Hungry	—————	—————	—————	—————	18 <i>p.</i>
Genoa	—————	—————	—————	—————	13 <i>p.</i>
Roman Crown	—————	—————	—————	—————	10 <i>p.</i>
Tyton Piece	—————	—————	—————	—————	3 <i>p.</i>
Pauli or July	—————	—————	—————	—————	10 <i>bajorques.</i>
Bajorque or Bajoque	—————	—————	—————	—————	2 <i>bagarony.</i>

All *French* and *German* Money, chiefly of *Luneburg*, are current all over *Italy*.

English by 1891 = French League is 2 2/3 English Miles



OF MILES.

THE Distances of Miles in the several Countries being very various, I think it's proper to instruct the Traveller in their Variations, that they may not be at a Loss, viz.

A *French League* is the 25th Part of a Degree, which is 2 *English Miles* and 3 quarters.

German Mile, the 15th Part of a Degree, or better than 4 *English Miles*.

Danish, Swedish, and Hungarian M. makes 1 *German M.* and half, or 6 *English M.*

Russian or Muscovian Wefts, a little more than 3 quarters of an *English Mile*.

Polish M. are near equal to the *Dutch*, 20 to a Degree.

Italian M. is a 1000 Paces of 5 *Roman Feet* each, it being Two 3d's of an Inch less than the *English Foot*, so that 76 *Italian M.* are near a Degree.

Spanish League is 4 *Italian M.* 17 and half to a Degree.

English M. consists of 5280 Feet, or 1760 Yards, 69 or 70 M. being a Degree.



A NEW
JOURNEY
 OVER
EUROPE.



Set out from *Chatillon sur*
Bez, a small, but very plea-
 sant Town in the Province
 of *Dauphiné* in *France*, si-
 tuate on the River *Bez*, at
 the Foot of the *Alps*, sur-

rounded with a single Wall, and fortified
 with a very strong Castle built upon a Rock
 joining the Town on the North Side, which
 was destroy'd in the Civil Wars.

From which to *Grenoble* is counted Ten
 Leagues, the Way for the most Part being
 indifferent good. This is the Capital of

B

the

2 A New Journey over Europe.

the whole Province, seated in a fruitful Plain at the Foot of a Mountain, which produces excellent Wine. It is divided into two Parts by the River *Iser*, being one of the most pleasant Cities of the whole Kingdom. The Palace where the Parliament meets, and the Governor's House, formerly belonging to the High Constable *Lesdiguières*, with the Cathedral Church, are worth a Traveller's View, as well as *Vigile, Gier*, *La Grand Chartreuse*, and several other remarkable Curiosities, not above half a Day's Journey from the City.

Seven Leagues from this is *Montmeilan*, a small, but strong Place, guarded by a Citadel which covers the Top of a Hill almost inaccessible: It stands on a Rock, in which a large Well is cut to furnish the Garrison with fresh Water. The *French* became Masters of it in 1709, after a long Blockade, and blew up its Fortifications both natural and artificial.

From thence there is Six Leagues to *Chambéry*, the Metropolis of the Duchy of *Savoy*, Sixty six Miles from *Turin*: It is rich, populous, and well built City, seated in a Plain near the Confluence of two small Rivers.

The Duke is stiled particularly Duke of *Savoy, Geneva, &c.* Prince of *Riedmont*, Perpetual Vicar of the Empire in *Italy*, King of *Cyprus*, and now, by the late Peace at *Utrecht*, King of *Sicily*. He always wore a Royal Crown, had the Title of Royal Highness, and

and took Place after Kings. His eldest Son is called the Prince Royal of *Piedmont*. The youngest Sons cannot succeed the eldest, in case he has Male Issue, but have Appenages allow'd them, and the *Salle Law* excludes *Pénales* as in *France*. His Government is absolute; neither is he oblig'd to call any Parliament, or Assembly of States. And though he be a Member of the Empire, he is without Controul in his own Dominions. The Government is administer'd by a Council of State, wherein he presides. Next to him sits the Princes of the Blood, Six Councillors of State, the Chief Secretaries, the Clerik, and a few other Officers.

G E N E V O I S.

The chief City of the Territory of *Geneva* is *Annecy*, seated on a Lake of the same Name, about Twenty Miles distant from *Geneva*, and Twenty four from *Chambery*. Several small Streams flowing from the Lake divide the Town into divers Parts. The Titular Bishops of *Geneva* reside here since their Expulsion in the Year 1535.

G E N E V A.

This City stands on the *Rhone*, which comes out of *Lacus Lemanus*, or the Lake of *Geneva*. It is a noted City, and famous for preserving its Liberty against the several Attempts of *Savoy* and *France* since the Year

4 A New Journey over Europe.

1518. It is well fortified, chiefly on the Side of *Savoy*. The Walls are strong, well hold, and their Guards always on Duty, because of the constant Danger apprehended from *France* and *Savoy*. The Arsenal is extraordinary well furnish'd with Arms both defensive and offensive. It is a Place of mighty Trade, and so populous, that it is thought to contain at least 4000 Souls; whereof 600 are Refugees. But the chief Strength of this City consists in a firm Alliance with the *Swiss Cantons* of *Zurich* and *Bern*.

SWITZERLAND.

From hence to *Morges* upon the Lake of *Geneva* is Four Miles. 'Tis a small, but very pleasant Town, about Four Miles South West from *Lausanne*, being well built, and Capital of a Bailiwick.

Lausanne stands upon two Hills, within a Mile and a half of the Lake; the Country about it being very fruitful. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, dedicated to the *Virgin*; now made use of by the Protestants. The Town is divided into Old and New; the former enjoys great Privileges, among others the Jurisdiction of Life and Death.

From *Lausanne* to *Zurich* there is two Roads, the first by *Madon* five Leagues from it, from whence there is four Leagues to *Payerne*; and from that to *Bern* Eleven Leagues. This is the powerfulest City in *Switzerland*, very well

well built. It is seated on a rising Ground about a League in Length, consisting of three broad Streets, most of the Houses, which are of hewn Stone, have very pleasant Piazas. It is encompass'd on three Sides by the River *Aar*, from whence there is a Stream let into each Street, which supplies the City with Water, and keeps it clean. The Cathedral, Town-house, Arsenal, and Library, are noble Structures. In the Church of the *Dominicans* they preserve some Monuments of the cheating Vision which the *Jacobite* Eriers used to support their Controversies with the *Dominicans*.

From *Bern* to *Aiber* by Water is six Leagues, from thence to *Pibrestey* one League, thence to *Langbarg* six Leagues, from whence to *Brough* three Leagues, to *Bade* three Leagues more, thence to *Odelingae* one League, and lastly, from this to *Zurich* five Leagues.

The second Way from *Laufane* to *Zurich* is by *Compe*, a pretty little Town belonging to *Bern*. It has the Title of a Barony, and is adorn'd with a very good Castle. It stands about ten Miles North-East from *Geneva*: All the Inhabitants are Protestants.

Merue, the Capital of a Bailiwick, in which lies the strong Fortress of *Zilan*, is a pleasant little Town, Twelve Miles South-East from *Laufane*.

Friburg is the Seat of the Bishop of *Laufane*, well built, and tolerably fortified, divided into four Parts, each of which has its Standard-bearer. If the Debtor don't pay

6 A New Journey over Europe.

here at the Day appointed, the Creditor sends two or more of his Servants and Horses to a publick Inn, where the Debtor is oblig'd to maintain them till he satisfies the Creditor. The most remarkable Things in this City are the Piazza's, the Cathedral with its high Altar, the Town-house, a high Tower, a noble publick Fountain, and a Commendary of *Malta*.

Iverdun is a small Town, but of a considerable Trade, on the South-West of the Lake *Newenburg*, about two Miles North from *Lausanne*. It is well built, the Streets neat, with a strong Castle in the Suburbs. There are a vast many pleasant little Houses about it.

Morat, a little Town on the South-East of the said Lake, famous for the great Victory obtain'd here by the *Switzers* over *Charles the Terrible*, or the Warlike Duke of *Burgundy*, in Remembrance of which they built a Chapel in the Place of Battle, where the Bones of many Thousands of his Men who were slain there are to be seen.

Grapsen, on the same Lake about three Miles from *Iverdun*, is famous for another memorable Victory obtain'd over the said Duke by the *Switzers* in 1476. All along the Lake the Hills are cover'd with Vineyards, which afford excellent Wine, Corn, and Pastures, for the Space of Twenty four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth.

Neuchatel stands on the End of the Lake of the same Name, about Twenty two Miles

A New Journey over Europe. 7

Miles North-West from Bern. It is defended by a good Castle, formerly larger than at present, as appears by its Ruins. 'Tis the chief Ornament, and the Seat of a Prince; It has a Tower which commands the Town and the neighbouring Villages. The Houses are well built, and there are many clear Fountains in it. It belongs now to the King of Prussia, govern'd by twelve Judges, four for the Nobility, four for the Officers, and as many for the third State.

Zurich, the chief Town of the Canton so call'd, is divided into two unequal Parts by the River *Limagne*, or *Limat*, join'd by Bridges, where there are several Things worth a Traveller's View. The Fortifications, which are very pleasant; the Houses, tho' built with Timber and Clay, are lofty, and handsomely painted; the Streets, though narrow, paved, and very clean; and the whole Town surrounded with a strong Wall, and many Outworks of Earth after the modern Fashion. They have an Engine to draw Water out of the Lake, and convey it through the City. There is also a large Drinking-Hall, with Tables for the several Trades, where they meet every Day at two a Clock at the Ringing of a great Bell. The Lake, called *Zurich Sea*, adjoining to the Town, is Twenty four Miles long, and about three broad: Both Sides are adorn'd with Orchards, Vineyards, Meadows, stately Houses, and many Villages, especially towards the East, where they have the best Wine. The Reforma-

82. A New Journey over Europe

tion was introduced here by Zwingli, a Canon of their great Church.

From thence to *Coib* are 4 Leagues; thence to *Berlin* half a League, and from that Place to *Egiseau* 4 Leagues and a half; you travel all the Way by Post-Chariot. There is another Way from *Zerich* to *Staffhouse* by *Besse* or *Best* on the *Rhine*, Capital of the Canton of that Name; it is divided by the River into two Parts, join'd by a Noble Stone-Bridge of 14 Arches, being 350 Paces long. The Bishop at the Reformation was laid a side, and has ever since kept his Seat at *Polorenitz* in *Upper Alsace*; he has no Jurisdiction in the City, nor is he allow'd to lodge in it: There is a College founded by *Erasmus*, who lies interr'd in the great Church, where his Monument is to be seen near the Communion Table; his *Bibliotheca Ambulans* is likewise kept in this Church, (wherein are many curious Pieces of Painting, his Seal and Ring; in his Cabinet there are twenty Original Pieces; for that which represents the Passion of our Saviour, were offer'd 1000 Ducats of Gold. There are besides in it Four Series of Medals, Greek, Consular, Gold, and Brass Imperial, among the Gold ones that of *Plotina* the Emperor *Trajan's* Wife is most esteem'd. Under *Erasmus's* Picture there is the following Epigram)

*Integra ingentem, quem personat orbis Erasmum,
 Ille tibi dimidium picta tubella refert.
 Atque pigritetum, mirari desine Lector,
 Integra non totum terat nec ipsa capit.*

Zug is seated on a Hill near the East-side of a Lake of the same Name, about 7 Miles long; its Situation makes the Town very strong, having the Lake before it, Mountains on both Sides, and fruitful Fields behind it.

Urs, situate on each Side of the *Raffe*, issuing out of the Lake of *Lucern*, is in the Country commonly call'd the *Valley* of the *Vauds*, whom the Duke of *Savoy* has persecuted with so much Rigour in the Year 1688. They endur'd great Misery on the Account of their Religion, and were forc'd to fly into *Switzerland*, where they form'd a Body, and in 1689 invaded *Savoy*; in 1690 they were restor'd to their Privileges by the Mediation of *William* the 3d King of *England*; but after the Treaty at *Turin* in 1696 the Duke renew'd his former Severity, which continued till 1704 when he encouraged them to take up Arms against the *French*, and granted them their Liberties again.

Switz lies in a Valley surrounded with Hills, for the most Part cover'd with Snow; it was formerly fortified, and an Imperial City, but now only a large Village on the Banks of the River *Ause* near the Lake of *Lucern*. The Inhabitants are very Brave, and have the Honour of giving the Name of *Switzers* to the rest of the three Cantons, by Reason one of them call'd *William Tell*, was the first who took up Arms for the Liberty of his Country; this Man being one of the

10 *A New Journey over Europe.*

the Chief of the Town of *Swiss*, and refusing to obey the Tyrannical Commands of the *Genov* Governour, was seiz'd, and condemn'd either to die, or to shoot with an Arrow at an Apple set on his Son's Head, who was bound to a Tree; which he perform'd so skillfully, that he clef the Apple in two, without hurting the Lad. The Governour perceiving he had another Arrow in his Quiver, ask'd him, What he design'd to do with it? He boldly reply'd, To kill you, Tyrant, if I had either miss'd the Apple, or slain my Son: Whereupon he was sent in a Boat Prisoner to the Castle of *Hapsburg*; but coming near the Shore he leap'd out of the Boat into the Lake, and sav'd himself by Swimming: He soon after accomplish'd his Design of killing the Tyrant, and immediately went to *Uri*, where he persuaded his Countrymen to take up Arms, and shake off the *Austrian* Yoke.

Altorf, near the Lake of *Lader*, has no Walls, but is a well-build Town; the Streets neatly pav'd, and many Houses and Gardens are round it, which renders it very pleasant. It is of a very difficult Access, being so environ'd with Hills, that there is no approaching it but by the Lake, or by the dangerous Passes of *Mount St. Gothard*.

Churin or *Blin*, is the Capital of the Canton that bears its Name; it is likewise enclos'd with Mountains, the Inhabitants being a Mixture of Papists and Protestants: No Case is decided, except it be agreed to by

960 Third of the Defendants Religions
 This Canton sends Governours once in
 three Years to *Wendeburg*, and have joint
 Power with the Canton of *Switz* over *Ursach*
 and *Gisell*, and *Wendeburg* is the
bi-City, the chief and only fortify'd Town
 of the *Gross*, is the Seat of a Bishop, who
 is a Prince of the Empire, but his Reve-
 nues are very small, his Court mean; he
 had some Jurisdiction over the City before
 the Reformation, but now has only his Pa-
 lace, the Cathedral and some Houses about
 it for the Canons. All the better sort of the
 Inhabitants are Protestants, very few Papists
 are admitted to be Magistrates; most Per-
 sons of Quality and Estates in the *Wald*
 are Protestants, and have Churches in the
 principal Towns.
 An *Appenzel* is very rich and populous, the
 Majority of the People Protestants, the rest
 Papists, but their Magistrates are indiffe-
 rently chose one of both Religions. They
 have Twelve Jurisdictions under them, di-
 vided into the *Interior* and *Exterior Appenzels*,
 and High considerable Villages with Churches
 in each.
Schaffhausen is a Frontier Town of that Country
 towards *Saxia*, standing Four Miles North-
 West from *Constance*, and is the Metropolis
 of one of the Cantons. The Inhabitants join'd
 in a League for the Preservation of their Li-
 berties, with *Zurich* and *St. Gall*, in the Year
 1424, which they did with the other Can-
 tons in 1454, and confirm'd it with a perpe-
 tual

12 A New Journey over Europe

ual League in 1501. And lastly, they embraced the Reformation in 1529, having burnt the vast Statue call'd *the great God of Shafford*.

Switzerland in general is a large Commonwealth, consisting of Thirteen Cantons; every one being absolute within its own Jurisdiction, so that they are so many independant Republicks, but confederate together for their mutual Defence, under a popular Government, (though not strictly so in respect of every particular Canton; for those of Zurich, Bern, Basle, Schaffhouse, Lucern, Solbury, and Solow, are in some Manner Aristocratical, none but the Burghers of the Capital Cities being admitted to have any Share in the Government; whereas those of Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, Glaris, Zug and Appenzel, are merely Democratical; and all the Inhabitants of the Villages as well as of the Towns are admitted to the Government. Their General Diet meett annually about *Midsummer*; at *Basel*; they consist of Two Deputies from each Canton; those of Zurich have the Precedency, and the eldest of their Two Deputies presides.

The Catholick Cantons hold their particular Diet at *Lucern*; and the Protestant Cantons at *Arar*; Justice is administered here with great Exactness and Equity: Matters are determin'd generally according to the Rules of Sense and Right; and some according to Custom. If any new Thing happens, it is decided according to the Relation

it has no other Cafes; which being once
adjudged, stands as a President; and a Law
for the Time, to do the same in all other Courts

The Country is well defended by Nature,
whom plac'd so many high and inaccessible
Mountains round it, that there is but Four
Passes to enter it by, which a small Hand-
ful of Men may easily defend against the
greatest Armies. The first by the Way of
the Lake of Como in Italy: The second by
the Valley of *Comonica* from the Dominions
of *Venice*: The third by the Valley of the
Inn from the Country of *Tyrol*: And the
fourth thro' *Suisseland* and *Suabia* by a Bridge
over the *Rhine* near *Cott*. and upon a
Front *Staffhouse* to *Stogans* or *Suigard*, in
the County of *Wurtemberg*, is counted Threy
Leagues, *Sulst* to *Engen* 4 Leagues, to *Dor-
lingen* 5, to *Balingen* 8, to *Tubingen* 10, and
to *Sturgard* 12 Leagues, and so on to *Stuttgard*

There is another Way by *Constance*, which
stands off the Lake of that Name, other-
wise call'd *Bodan-See*; tis under the Empe-
ror's Protection, who keeps a Garrison in it,
and a Ghetto out under the Title of Pro-
tector. It is very strong, populous, and en-
rich'd with great Trade by the Lake. The
House is fair, the Churches magnificent, the
Bishop's Palace very stately, many publick
Edifices: famous for the General Council
held there in the Year 1414, which lasted
several Years, in which three Popes were depos'd
and a new one elected in their Place. In
this also *John Hus* and *Jerome of Prague* were

con-

24. A New Journey over Europe.

condemned to be burnt, and accordingly executed. The Bishop is Count of the Empire, and Lord of 1000 Castles and Villages.

Speyerburg, the Head City of a Principality of the same Name on both Sides of the *Rhine*, 80 Miles North from *Salsbouse*. This Principality, with the County of *Rheinfelden*, contains the Black Forest, being Part of the Famous *Hyrcinian Wood*.

Salsbuzen, a fortify'd Town upon the East Side of the *Rhine* in the Marquisate of *Baden*, 27 Miles North-East from *Strasbourg*.

Speyerburg, is a pretty large City very well fortify'd, restor'd to the Emperor by the Peace of *Rastatt*.

Brisach is the chief Town of *Baden*, Eastward of the Black Forest, Part of which is subject to the Emperor, and the other to the Family of *Baden*. The Town stands on the *Rhine* being join'd by Bridges to two opposite Islands as well fortify'd as the Town.

Strasbourg is seated on the two Rivers, *Il* and *Elzab*, which fall a little lower into the *Rhine*, 46 Miles South-West from *Philiburg*, 22 North from *Brisach*, and 14 South from *Hagenbach*, a large, rich and populous City in a pleasant Plain. It was formerly Imperial, govern'd by its own Magistrates from the Time it embrac'd the Reformation, viz. 1639. till the French surpris'd it in Time of Peace, *Ann* 1681. and alter'd the Government thereof. It is adorn'd with many stately Buildings, the Town-house, Arsenal, and

Cathedral, said chiefly remarkable; the last has a Tower of a Pyramical Form 179 Foot high, and in it is an admirable Clock. The City is very strongly fortify'd.

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Huningh is an extraordinary good Fortress, built neer many Years since by the French King; 2 Miles North from *Basle* in *Switzerland*, 20 Miles South from *Brissac*, and 14 South of *Strasberg*. It was demolished by the Peace at *Reswick*.

Elbo in *Scania*, is situate on the meeting of the *Blaw*, *Wit* and *Danbe*, (where the latter begins to be navigable) 140 Miles West by North from *Lugburg*. It is a rich, large, populous and strong City, adorn'd with many stately Edifices, particularly the Cathedral, extoll'd beyond any in *Germany*. The Papists are allow'd two Churches, but are excluded from the Council. *Stutgard* is on the West of the *Neckar* is the Metropolis of *Wirttemberg*, adorn'd with a stately Castle (in which the Duke resides) fine Gardens, Grotto's and Waterworks; famous for its Bathing; renowned, situate in a very fertile and populous Country, full of Cities and Villages. The Soil partly mountainous, which produces good Wine, partly flat and extremely fertile in Corn, &c. From this Place to *Briechen* are 70 Miles; from that to *Strasberg*, from thence to *Hilod*; thence to *Heidelberg*. There is another Way, about from *Stutgard* to *Heidelberg* by *Spaw*; a neat Village in the Forest of *Amberg* seated in a Bottom, encompass'd on all Sides

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with Hills, which on the North are very steep, protected by all the neighbouring Princes, being a beneficial Place to Mankind by Reason of the wholesomeness of its Waters.

Montroyal on the *Moselle*, has a strong Citadel and Outworks, which, together with its Situation and a *Peninsula*, form'd by the River, render'd it impregnable; but it was demolish'd by the Peace at *Reswick*.

Nancy, the Capital of *Lorraine*, is seated in the middle of that Dukedom, 155 Miles directly from *Paris*, 60 from *Strasbourg* to the West, and 30 from *Metz*, to the South; divided into Old and New: The Duke's Palace and Magazine stands in the former, and the latter contains many fine Buildings. It was surrendred by the *French* to the Duke of *Lorraine* by the Peace at *Reswick*, but the Fortifications were demolish'd.

Philaburg or *Philipsburg*, in the Palatinate of *Rhine*, is the strongest Fortress of the Country, situate Eastward of the *Rhine* in a Plain not very fertile; surrounded with Marshes, taken by the *French* in 1688, but restor'd to the *Germans* by the Peace at *Reswick*.

Straubing, a handsome wall'd Town belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Streets are streight and very clean; there is a Tower in the Market-place painted all over with Green and Gold Colour, and a Bridge of Wood over the *Danube*.

Landau, an important Fortress on the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, not very large, but strongly fortified, 24 Miles from *Philippburg*. The *French* put all the Powder they took out of the Palatinate in 1688. into this Place, which by accidental Fire was all destroyed the next Year. It was taken by the *German*s, but retaken by the *French* the 6th of September 1713.

Spire, a very ancient City, large and populous, the Cathedral very handsome with 1500 large Towers; the *Papists*, *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* preach in it alternately.

Heidelberg, Capital of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, is seated in a fruitful Plain at the Foot of a Mountain, 22 Miles East from *Manheim*, adorned with a magnificent Castle, the Prince's Palace; in it there is a very great Tower, within which is a Theatre for

Comedies; near it are very handsome Gardens, especially that in the Ditch, the Cellars are fill'd with Vessels of extraordinary Sizes. The great Turf is kept in a particular Building, and holds 300 Tuns *English* Measure.

The great Church of the Holy Ghost was remarkable for the famous Library kept in it, transported to *Rome* by the *Spaniards*.

The *French* *Calvinists* have a Church here, call'd *La Providence*, from the Elector's Motto, *Deus providet*. In the Townhouse is a

Clock very curious for its divers Motions; but most of the Curiousities of this City were defac'd by the *French* in 1688.

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Mantlin, formerly a Village, but now a wall'd Town, much encreas'd; all the Streets are large and uniform. Here is a noble Citadel; on the Right Hand are three Pavilions for Lodgings; the six Bridges of the Moat are very remarkable, there were Palaces all along the Bottom in the middle of the Ditch, and upon the Splanade when I was there, but the *French* destroy'd all in 1688, not excepting the Elector's Palace.

Adorkendal, is the Seat of the great Master of the Teutonick Order, well built, with fair Piazza's, a large Fountain with a Statue of one of the great Masters, and a long Corridor from his Palace.

Frankfurt upon the River *Mein* in *Hessonia*, is a large, well fortified City, divided into two Parts by the River, having a Stone Bridge of 17 or 14 Arches, a Place of vast Trade, famous for the Election of the Emperors, which by the Laws of the Golden Bull, ought always to be made there. There are two great Fairs held there in *March* and *September*, in which there is a wonderful Concourse of People from remote Parts, most of the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*. There is an House anciently belonging to the Teutonick Order, that has the Privilege of Sanctuary for Murderers and Bankrupts, for the space of 40 Days. The Fountains and Houses are very handsome: We came to this Place in a Coach from *Shaffhouse* for 36 Dollars each, but one may return much cheaper.

From

Adieu Journey from Europe. 19

From *Frankfurt* to *Mentz* is 80 Miles by Water; the Price for each Person is 10 *Schilling*. The River *Rhein* falls into the *Rhone* about a *Musket-shot* above the City. From this the *Geoplos* counted 7 Miles; in the Road you go through a pretty considerable Place call'd *Elz*. From *Camp* to *Veser* 2 Miles; below this Place is the Fortress of *Ghemberg*. The City of *Mentz* is seat'd in a Country abounding with all Sorts of Provisions, especially good Wines. The Place is strong and well guarded; the Buildings are fair, but the narrowness of the streets, and many old Houses hide the Beauty of the City.

Coblentz is situate at the Confluence of the two great Rivers of *Rhine* and *Moselle*, in a pleasant and fruitful Country cover'd with Vines. The City is large, and of a Triangular Form; two Sides being secur'd by the Rivers, and the third by strong Fortifications. The Line drawn from one River to the other, after the modern Way. It has a Bridge over the *Moselle*, with a Fort of three Bastions on the other Side to guard it, and another upon the *Rhine*. On the East Bank of the *Rhine* lies the almost impregnable Fort call'd *Alemansstein*, on the Top of a steep rocky Hill, twice as high as *Windsor-Castle*; which commands the City and the two Rivers. At the Foot of the Hill upon the Banks of the *Rhine* stands a very Noble Palace, having two large Wings on the Front, with five Pavilions standing towards the River; from which there is a long Bridge of Boats

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over

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over the *Rhine* to *Coblentz*; all belong to the *Archbishop of Triers*: From this City to *Bonne* is 8 Miles, and from thence 8 Miles and a half more to

Colen, one of the largest Cities of *Germany*, secur'd towards the Land by a high Wall and two deep Trenches; and towards the Water by a strong Stone-Wall: The *Rhine* renders it delightful on one Side, and divers Rows of Trees on the other. There are some Out-works, but the best Security is the great Number of Inhabitants. The Churches are very many, whereof the most remarkable are, that of *St. Kunibald*, *St. Geron*, the *Dominicans*, the *Carmelites*, that of *Sancta Ursula*, considerable not only for her fine Tomb of Marble, but also for the Story of the Martyrdom of the 11000 Virgins by the *Huns*. Upon *St. Ursula's* Tomb is this Inscription.

*Sepulchrum Sanctæ Ursulæ
Indicio Columbæ detectum.*

There are to be seen many fair Monuments of Noblemen in Brass and Stone: The Senate-house is very fine, with a beautiful Tower belonging to it.

They count from thence to *Vesel* 18 Miles, from whence (leaving *Cleves* on the Left) there are to *Nimeguen* 4 Miles; thence to *Vommel* (leaving *Grave* on the Left) 11 Miles, thence to *Dort* 6 Miles, and as many from *Dort* to *Rotterdam*.

There

There is a Way from *Colen* to *Baccharack*, a Town belonging to the Elector Palatine, famous for excellent Wines. We pass'd by an old Castle seated upon a Rock in the middle of the *Rhine*, of an irregular Form, call'd *Phalz*, where formerly the Palatine Princes were born, the Princesses being sent thither to be delivered.

The next Day we went by a dangerous Passage where there are many hidden Rocks under Water, which cause a great Rapidity of the Stream. A little above this there is a round Tower upon a Rock in the *Rhine*, call'd *Mouse-Tower*, built by *Hatto* Archbishop of *Mentz*, above 900 Years ago, who in Time of great Famine, (under Pretence of relieving the Poor who were starving) invited them all into a very large Barn, where having lock'd them in, he set Fire to it, and burn'd those miserable Creatures, saying, they were like Rats and Mice, always devouring, but never satiated. After which he was so persecuted by that Sort of Vermin, that to avoid them, he caused this Tower to be built; yet this did not avail him, for they followed him thither, and at last devour'd him.

The Emperor styles himself, By the Grace of God, *Emperor of the Romans, always August, &c.* He can confer Honours, create Princes, affranchise Cities, and such-like: But as to the Legislative Power, and levying of Taxes on the whole Empire, it is wholly lodg'd in the General Diets conjointly with him;

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him; and by a late Capitulation he is not to enter into Alliance, or make War with any Foreign Prince, without the Consent of the Electors.

He is address'd unto by the August Title of *Cæsar*, and the Embassadors of Crown'd Heads and Free States in *Europe*, give Place to those sent by him in any Foreign Court. The two Heads of the Eagle in his Arms, signifie the *Eastern* and *Western* Empire. By the Laws of the Empire for Treason and high Crimes, the Hands of the Malefactor are first cut off, then his Head. Here is a Toleration for the publick Exercise of three Religions, *viz.* the Lutheran, Calvinist and Papist; and in some Places all the three Sects celebrate Divine Service in the same Church at different Times of the Day, as at *Münster* in the Palatinate before it was ruin'd by the *French*.

The Electors at present are, First, The Archbishop of *Mentz*, Great Chancellor of the Empire in *Germany*; he sits on the Emperors Right Hand in the Diets, and did formerly crown the King of *Bohemia*. 2d. The Archbishop of *Treyes*, Great Chancellor of the Empire in *France*; he claims the first Vote in chusing the King of the *Romans*, or rather in electing the Emperor, and sits over against him in the Diets. 3d. The Archbishop of *Coleu*. 4th. The King of *Bohemia*. 5th. The Duke of *Bavaria*. 6th. The Duke of *Saxony*. 7th. The Marquiss of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Prussia*. 8th. The Prince Pala-

Palatine of the Rhine, & the Duke of Han-
nover, added to the Electoral College in the
Year 1692.

These have much greater Authority, and
enjoy more ample Privileges, than the other
Princes of the Empire: When the Emperor
calls a Diet, he is oblig'd to ask their Advice.
The Electors have Power to chuse and de-
thronè Emperors when they judge it neces-
sary for the good of the Empire: They take
Places in all publick Assemblies by the Gol-
den Bull before any other Prince of the
Empire: They make and annul Laws for
the Empire, without the Emperor's Consent,
so that the Chamber of Spire is oblig'd to
submit to their Decisions, though against
Common Law. They make War and Leagues
with Foreign Princes without the Emperor,
and treat with him as their Equal; neither
do they ever ask Pardon of him for Acts of
Hostility: they judge decisively without
Appeal; they give Dispensations for Mar-
riages within the Degrees prohibited by
Canon Law; they make what Change in
Religion they please within their own Ter-
ritories.

When the Electors have agreed on the
Place of Coronation, the Elector of Mentz,
orders the Magistrates of Nurenberg, who
keeps the Regalia, to send them to the Place.
The Electors, or their Ambassadors, attend
the Emperor from his Palace to the Church
in their Electoral Robes.

The Elector Palatine carries the Crown, that of *Beveris* the Globe, of *Brandenburg* the Scepter, all marching in a Breast; that of *Spain* the Sword, and that of *Hanover* the Standard: After them comes the Emperor alone with his Retinue following him; at the Door of the Church he is receiv'd by the Ecclesiastical Electors in their Robes, who conduct him to the Altar, where the Archbishop that officiates, being in his Pontificals, anoints his Head, betwixt his Shoulders, his Neck, Breast, Right Arm, and the Palm of his Right Hand: This they call his Consecration.

Many Abbots and Abbeffes have an absolute Power in the Temporality of their Benefices, govern the People subject to them as Sovereign Princes, without any Cognizance of an higher Power, having the same Sovereignty over their Subjects as the Secular Princes have.

The Free Cities are either Imperial or Hans-Towns; imperial are those who bear the Eagle of the Empire in their Arms, and have Right to send their Deputies to the Diets of the Empire.

Hans-Towns are those which towards the End of the thirteenth Century, entred into a firm League of Mutually assisting one another in Distress; as also in carrying on such a regular Commerce, as may universally tend to their Advantage, and the publick Good of the Empire; which Society by Degrees increas'd to the Number of 80 Cities,

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ties; who enjoy'd great Privileges, and exercis'd a peculiar Jurisdiction among themselves; for the better Administration of which they were divided into Four Circles, distinguish'd by the Name of Four principal Cities, in which were establish'd their Courts of Judicature, viz. *Lubeck, Colen, Brunswick,* and *Darmick*; but this Society has been on the declining Hand these two hundred Years past, and is now become very inconsiderable.

In particular Courts they follow the Laws of the Empire, consisting in many ancient Constitutions, viz. the Golden Bull, the Pacification of *Passaw*, the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Roman Law by the Emperor *Justinian*.

The Title of *King of the Romans* is given to those that are design'd to succeed in the Empire, and are chosen in the same Manner as the Emperors, by the Golden Bull; they have for their Arms an Eagle with one Head only; whereas the Emperor's Eagle has two since the House of *Austria* succeeded to *Spain*. The King of the Romans is only call'd *Augustus*, but the Emperor *semper Augustus*; and calls the King, *Our Beloved*, but the King gives him the Title of *Majesty*. In the Absence of the Emperor the King has the Administration of the Empire. It was agreed at the League of *Smalkald*, after the Duke of *Saxony* and others had protested against the Emperor, for procuring his eldest Son to be chosen King of the Romans (as contrary to the

the Golden Bull) that no King of the Romans should be chosen during the Emperors Life, unless the Electors should agree on it before-hand, as necessary for the Good of the Empire; and that they may also chuse a King of the Romans without the Emperors Consent.

Aix la Chapelle is so call'd (to distinguish it from *Aix in Provence*.) from a Chapel in the great Church much visited by Pilgrims, and famous for the great Number of Relicks preserv'd therein. It is an open neuter Place, the Senate-house is all built with Free-stone, and adorn'd with the Statues of Emperors; the first and second Story are divided into Apartments, but the third is all one intire Hall 162 Foot long, 60 broad, and well painted; there are two Pieces very much esteem'd, one of the Resurrection, and the other of *Charles the Great* giving a Charter to this City.

Among the Multitude of Relicks and Curiosities in the great Church, there is (as they say) some of the blessed Virgin's Hair, a Link of the Chain *St. Peter* was chain'd with in Prison; the Head of *Charles the Great*, some Bones of his Arm, his Sword which the Emperors wear at their Coronation; the Picture of the Virgin *Mary* and our Saviour in her Arms, emboss'd upon a Jasper-Stone, done by *St. Luke*; hang'd about the Neck of *Charles the Great*, and so found in his Tomb, a fine Manuscript of the Gospel found in the same Place; our Saviour's Girdle of Leather,

with

with the Seat of *Constantine* the Great on each End; a Piece of the true *Manna*, &c.

There are many Baths about the City, especially towards *Limburg*, not very hot indeed; but of a Smell somewhat offensive; the hot Baths within the inward Wall are very much frequented at present, there are three very convenient ones, viz. the Emperor's, St. *Quirin's*, and the little one.

Limburg the chief City of the Province, is seated on a Rock, which over-looks all the Country round about, at the Bottom of which runs the River *Wesdo*: It is a small Place consisting chiefly of one broad, but short Street, encompass'd only with a strong Wall and a Trench; the Access on one Side being difficult, lying all along upon the Edge of the Rock from one Side to the other.

The Houses, for the most Part, are Wood. Over the Gate of the Town is the Governour's Lodgings, which commands the whole Passage.

Liege is the Capital of the Province so call'd, seated in a pleasant Valley surrounded with Hills, the River *Maese* enters it in two Branches; three other small Rivers flowing from the Forest of *Ardennes*, and forming many pleasant Islands, fall here into the *Maese*. The City is above Four Miles in Circuit, the Houses, for the most Part, of Wood, some cover'd with Boards, and some with Slate: The Streets neither broad, nor cleanly kept: On the Brow of a Hill that hangs over it, stands a Citadel of great Strength,

Strength, which commands the Town: There is a Famous University endow'd with large Ecclesiastical Revenues, there is also Eight Collegiate, and Thirty-two Parochial Churches, which are most stately. The Bridges are very handsome, whereof that which is over the *Maeſe* is very broad and stately. Here are Thirty-two Companies of Freemen, among whom the Goldsmiths have the Prominence.

Maeſtricht is a very strong City upon the *Maeſe* Four Leagues below *Liege*, subject to the *Hollanders*, the Out-works very considerable, but the Wall is old; towards the East there is a Hill, which rising gently, overlooks Part of the Town, under which is one of the Noblest Stone Quarries in the World; there is a Horn-Work about a Musket-shot from the Hill, and a Bastion answering it, so very high that it covers the Town. On the other Side of the River stands *Wick*, a very strong Place join'd to *Maeſtricht* by a handſom Bridge of Nine Arches. The Town-house, which is very stately, stands in one of the Piazza's; in another the great Church with a fine Fountain and a Row of Trees: Here are about twenty Monasteries, three *Dutch* Churches, and one common to the *English* and *French*.

Guelders gives its Name to the whole Province, it is not very big, but has a Castle of great Antiquity, being well fortified by the Marshes that encompass them, it is about 26 Miles from *Nimeguen*.

Corcum is a well seated Town near Three Rivers, the *Lin*, *Waal*, and *Maese*. Here is a fair and very clean Market-Place, The *Stadthouse* is sunk somewhat on one Side; the Governor has a good House, the Church a very high Steeple; the Fortifications are of Earth; the Water-gate handsome, over which is read this Inscription;

*Civitas in qua maxime cives legibus parent,
Et in pace beata, & bello invicta 1642.*

When *Lewis* the Fourteenth took in One Summer Thirty wald Towns and Cities, he attempted no further.

Ruremond is a Town seated upon a rising Hill on the *Maese*, where it receives the *Roer*. It is rich, well Peopled, and remarkable for the Strength of its Walls, Neatness of Buildings, and for the Bishop's See, with a Cathedral dedicated to the Holy Ghost. Here is the ample and wealthy Monastery of the *Carthusians*, so much commended by Travelers, a College of Jesuits, handsome Piazzas, and an old Abbey with divers ancient Monuments. One and twenty Miles South of *Guedres*.

Boisleduc, the Head of a *Tetrarchy*, a Frontier of the *Hollanders* upon the Confluence of the *Bommel* and *Aa*, a strong and pleasant City of a triangular Form, and one of the greatest in *Brabant*, seated on a hill surrounded with Marshes. The Avenues of the Town are upon artificial Causeys, so
con-

contriv'd with Turnings and Windings; that they are commanded by one or other of these six Forts built at some Distance out of the Town, for the greater Security of the Town, which is surrounded with a strong Wall, as deep and broad Trench; seconded by good Ramparts, and all other such Works as may render a Place so commodiously situated almost impregnable. Several Canals run thro' it, whereof some bear very large Vessels. There are Fifty Stone, and Thirty eight Wooden Bridges. Sixty Miles North East from *Brassels*, and Twenty four from *Breda*. *Breda* is a very considerable City, pretty large, handsome, pleasantly seated, well garrison'd, and a strong Frontier of the *Hollanders*, both populous and well built, encompass'd with very strong Walls, Mounts of Earth, and two Ditches full of Water, whereof one is very broad and deep. Here is a beautiful Castle, and a fair Palace of the Prince of *Orange*, our late King *William* the Third, to whom the Town belong'd. Forty eight Miles from *Brassels*. The Church (which is very beautiful) has many Monuments, the chief whereof is that of *Henrick van Nassau*, whose Armour is supported by four Warriours kneeling. The Gallery, Garden, Walks, and Dials, are worth seeing. *Bergen Opzome* is another Frontier of the *Hollanders*, of singular Importance by reason of its Situation between *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*. A Place of very great Strength; for besides its Wall and Ditch, it is

is provided with Half-Moons, Hoop-Warke, and other Fortifications. The Buildings are very handsome, the three Market-Places very spacious. The Church of *St. Lambert*, and the Marquis's Palace, deserve Observation. It stands Twenty four Miles North from *Brussels*, and Eighteen from *Antwerp*; the most Part of the Country about it being very low, and is habitable only upon the Banks.

Gertrundenberg is the last Town on the North of *Brabant*, joining to the Province of *Holland*, a small Place upon a Hill near the great Water called *Wuert*, fortified and well garnish'd. Here were settled the ineffectual Preliminaries for a Peace in the Year 1713.

Fleobers is a Country so fertile in Grain, Roots, and many Sorts of Fruits, that it is hardly to be paralleled by any Spot of Ground in the same Climate. The Air is generally esteemed healthful, although better in some Provinces than in others.

Near *St. Omer* is a large Lake, wherein are divers floating Islands, most of them inhabited, and moveable by Ropes tied to strong Poles fix'd in the Ground, and in one of them is a Church, with a Ministry of the Order of *St. Bernard*.

In *Ghent* is a Tower call'd *Belfort*, in which hangs a Bell call'd *Rubland*, which weighs 11000 Pounds. In *Brussels* the sounding Gallery is remarkable, which repeats an Echo Fifteen Times. *Spaw*, a Village in the Bishoprick

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Spoprick, of *Liege*, is famous all over Europe for its Mineral Waters. There are two Archbishops, viz. of *Malines* and *Cambroy*.

These Provinces are generally govern'd by a general Governor of the *Netherlands* under the King of *Spain*; each Province having particular Governors appointed in Subordination under him.

The predominant Religion is the Doctrine of the *Roman Church*; but the Absurdities thereof being openly expos'd to the World by our wise Reformers, the King of *Spain* (to hinder a further Progress in that Matter) set up that barbarous Court of Inquisition, which occasion'd no small Disturbance, and bloody Wars, which ended in a total Alienation of the Seven United Provinces; the other Ten remain still in the Profession of the *Romish Religion*.

Antwerp, or *Antwers*, was formerly one of the most famous Places in *Europe*, especially for Trade, and is still a noble City about Eight Miles in Circuit, defended with strong Walls, and Eight good Balwarks. There are Thirteen Gates, the Streets are straight and large, the Buildings very neat. The most considerable Things in it are the Exchange, the Jesuits Church, *Onser lieben vrouwen Kerk*, being the greatest in the City, whose Steeple is one of the fairest in the World, Five hundred Foot high. There is within the City the Fort of *St. Laurence*, with Eight Guns in it; without, on the South Side, stands the Citadel, Two Miles in

in Compass, of a Pentagone Form, composed of Five Royal Battions, commanding both City and Country, always garrison'd by Spanish Soldiers.

Malines, or Mechlin, is a Place of considerable Strength, fortified with good Walls, but much more by its level Situation, and the Flatness of the Country, which can at any Time be laid under Water. The Houses are large, and neatly built. The City is divided into Seven Parishes, each of which has a stately Church; that of *St. Rumbold* is the chief, having a very lofty Tower. Here great Artillery and Bells are commonly cast.

Brussels, or Bruxelles, is the Capital City of the Ten Provinces, and the Seat of the Spanish Governor, very large, seated on the River *Senne*, well built with broad and handsome Streets, encompass'd with a high double Wall, and very large Trenches. In its Circuit were formerly Seventy two Towers, whereof many are ruin'd at present. The Royal Palace is a stately Building, having Room enough to lodge several Kings with their Attendance at once. Here are several other stately Palaces, a great Number of Religious Houses and Hospitals, Seven publick Fountains, Seven principal Streets, in which are Seven noble Houses rented by publick Persons, Seven Parish Churches, Seven Noble Families, Seven licensed Midwives, Seven Gates of Dorick Work. The Park and Water Works in it, the Fountains and Grotto's,

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are

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are worth seeing. The Artificers and Tradesmen make Fifty two Companies, all which constitute Nine large Bodies; whereof the Cutlers and Armour-Makers are the Chief.

Levain is an ancient and large City, chief of *Brabant*, and Head of a *Tetrarchy*, seated on the River *Dyle*. Within it are many void Spaces, Hills, Fields, and Gardens. The chief Buildings are the Church of *St. Peter*, the Convent of the *Carthusians*, the Hospital, and the Senate House. Here is a great University of Forty three Colleges. It is encompassed with large deep Ditches, cut in many Places through a Flint Rock, or very hard Gravel Ground. The Walls strongly built, so that scarce a third Part of the Work can be seen at a Distance. In their Circuit are Fifty two Towers, Drawbridges plac'd conveniently for the Security of the Gates, which are Eleven in Number, built of curious white Stone. It stands Fifteen Miles East from *Brussels*.

Bovines, on the West Banks of the *Maese*, scarce Two Miles from *Dinant*, is a small Place, but a good pass between *Namur* and *Luxemburg*, Eleven Miles South of *Namur*.

Charlemont stands upon a Hill near the Banks of the *Maese*, a small Town, but very strong and regularly fortified. Twenty Miles South from *Namur*.

Huy is a little, but very strong Place upon the *Maese*.

Charlery

Charleroy is seated upon a rising Ground on an Angle made by the Rivers *Pieton* and *Sambre*: It is one of the most considerable Holts in this Country. Fourteen Miles West from *Namur*, and Twenty one East from *Mons*.

Namur, the chief City of the Province that bears its Name, is situate in a flat Bottom between Two Hills upon the Confluence of the *Maese* and the *Sambre*, adorn'd with a fair Market-Place, a Guldhall, divers Churches, and many good Stone Buildings. Here is also a very strong Castle on a high Hill, which much conduces to the Strength and Defence of the Town, which is very rich, and inhabited for the most Part by Nobility.

Dinant is a Frontier Town on the Borders of *Namur*, situate on the East Banks of the *Maese*, a small Town, yet very considerable. The Inhabitants are very rich by reason of the Black Marble, Iron, and Brass, that are found here in great Abundance. It stands thirty Miles South of *Liege*, and Fourteen South of *Namur*.

Luxemburg communicates its Name to the Province so called, seated on the little River *Alze*, or *Alfira*, which divides it into Two equal Parts; the best of which stands on the Top of a Hill, surrounded with good Walls and other Fortifications. It is of a great Compass, and has many Stone Bridges; but being too much expos'd in Time of War, many of the Houses are not only neglected

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but deserted by the Inhabitants. The old Town, which was formerly very large, is now as Suburbs to the new.

Thionville is seated on the Western Banks of the *Moselle*, a Place of very great Strength, encompass'd with a Brick Wall, having Six Bastions, and a broad Ditch never destitute of Water. The outward Courtain is all along set with thick and strong Stakes of Palisade's; and before the Gate towards *Luxemburg* are vast Hornworks. It stands Fourteen Miles South from *Luxemburg*.

Monsmedy is a Place of no Bigness, but always reckon'd of great Strength, seated on the Top of a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the River *Chier*.

Philippeville is a small Place but very strong, having Three Royal Bastions, besides Walls and other good Works fit for Defence: Being about Twenty eight Miles South East of *Mons*.

Mons, or *Berghen*, the chief City of *Hainault*, or *Hainault*, is seated upon a high Ground, but with a Gentle Ascent, except one Corner of it, which is very high, upon which lies a spacious Plain for Pastimes affording a most delicate Prospect. This Place is wonderfully strong by its natural Situation, the Country round about being flat, and easily over-flown: Besides it is surrounded with a good Stone Wall, a broad triple Ditch, and all necessary Works for Defence; Having moreover a strong Castle. The Buildings both sturly and beautiful, the Streets

Streets large, the Market-Place spacious. There is also a famous College of Canonesses or Nuns, who have the Liberty of departing, and marrying when they please.

Valenciennes is a very strong Town on the *Scheld*, over which there are Ten Bridges, whereon are very commodious Houses. The Place is exceeding defensible, chiefly by reason of the vast Quantity of Water, there being very many Channels of the *Scheld*, both in and round it, whereby the Country can soon be laid under Water. Besides, it is fortified with excellent Walls, Bastions, and broad deep Ditches: It cannot well be besieged unless by Three Armies at once. There are several fine Buildings, the great Church of our Lady, the large Convents of the *Carthusians* and *Dominicans*. It has the Staple of *French* Wine; and is Seventeen Miles from *Mons*.

Cambray, on the Borders of *Hainault*, is seated on the River *Scheld*, which fills all its Ditches. It is regularly fortified with Ramparts, Bastions, Half-Moons, and good Forts; having a Cittadel of a square Figure that commands it. The Buildings both private and publick are very fine. It contains Nine Parishes, and Three Abbeys, with a great Number of religious Houses besides, Hospitals. Their chief Commodity is the fine Linen call'd *Cambrick*. It is distant from *Mons* South-West about Thirty two Miles, and from *Paris* North-East about Ninety four.

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Arras, on the River *Scarp*, is the chief City of *Artois*: It is of a large Circumference, well peopled, and divided into two Parts, formerly separated by a Wall, the one call'd *La Cité*, the other *La Ville*; the former subject in a special Manner to the Bishop, the latter to the secular Prince; both strongly fortified with good Bulwarks, and deep, broad, though dry Ditches: The Streets are fair and large, with a spacious Market-Place. There is also a beautiful Cathedral, a very wealthy Abbey, and a strong Castle. The chief Trade is Tapistry and rich Hangings.

Douay is a very remarkable strong City on the same River in the Borders of *Artois* and *Hainault*, provided with a fine Magazine. It has a Seminary for the English Roman Catholics. There is held a great Fair in September. It has a Fort about a Cannon-shot below it upon the *Scarp*, thought almost impregnable by reason of the Marshes that surround it. Their chief Trade consists in Chamlets. It is Thirty four Miles Westward of *Mons*, and Twenty six almost South of *Ghent*.

Tournay, or *Dornick*, is a strong City on the *Scheld*, having a notable Castle, and strong Citadel. It is considerable for its Strength, Antiquities, Trade, and handsome Buildings, among which are several stately Churches, and Religious Houses. It is honour'd with an Episcopal See. Distant Thirty eight Miles almost Southward from

from *Ghent*; and Twenty four North-West from *Manche*. *Esle*, or *Ruffel*, was built in a Marshy Ground, full of Pools and Ponds; but they were drain'd, and thereby the Ground render'd firm. It is a large, strong, and populous City. The Invention of laying on Colours with Oil, and making Woofed Says, is attributed to this City. It stands about Thirty six Miles South-West of *Ghent*. It was taken by the Allies in 1708, but surrender'd to the *French* by the late Treaty at *Utrecht*.

Aire, on the River *Le*, is a strong Place, surrounded on Three Sides by a Marshy Level, fortified with good Ditches, Bastions, Half Moons, Redoubts, and Countercarps. It cannot be besieg'd but on one Side, and is defended by a strong Fortress call'd Fort *St. Jules*, having Five Bastions, Two Half Moons, and a deep Trench. Twenty eight Miles North-West from *Arras*. *Birham* is a pretty neat Town on the River *Wier*, seated in a Monast Ground, mightily well fortified with Bastions, Half Moons, and several other considerable Works. It is noted for its great Fairs, and excellent Cheeses. *Bouchain*, on the *Scheld*, is a little, but very strong Town, Ten Miles from *Valenciennes*. *St. Omer*, upon the River *As*, very strongly fortified both by Art and Nature, being defended by good Walls, Bastions, Half

Moors, Trenches, Marshes, and Lakes: In the last there is Plenty of Fish, and several Floating Islands that afford good Pastures. The new *Besse*, the Abbey of *St. Batis*, and the *English* Seminary of *Jesuits*, render this Place famous.

Hyto is a strong City also, situate in a fruitful Plain. It has a new *Cathedral*; the Houses are well built, though the Houses are of Wood; the Market Place is one of the handsomest and largest in these Countries. Here is a Hall or Repository for Wood, which though ancient, yet is a handsome Piece of Building.

Calais, in the Province of *Fleury*, fights against *Dover*, is a Sea-Port Town very strong. It once belong'd to the *English*, who held it for 210 Years; but the *French* recover'd it again in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, Sister to *Queen Elizabeth*. It is now really well-fortified after the modern Way, with a Wall almost impetrable, Bastions of Earth, a deep Trench full of Water, and a large Citadel. It has a very ample Square Piazza, Two Markets a Week. The chief Magistrates are a Mayor and four *Eschevins*, chosen annually by the *Burgesses*.

Dunkirk is mighty, considerable for the Strength and Regularity of its Fortifications, besides its *Risban* on the Sea beyond the old Town, cut for a Mile through the *Splendor* Sands, which at high Water is capable of receiving One hundred fifty First Rate Men of War. On the West Side of the Harbour

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in rain'd alvasts plunk'd Work to lodge the
Seed, and to clean the Ribben. The Bu-
ffion toward the North is most stately, the
City well built and populous, the Streets
very nice and regular. Here is a famous
English Nunnery, and a Cloister for the Fran-
ciscans of both Sexes. At the Mouth of the
Harbour stands a strong Castle, on which
are planted Two hundred Pieces of Ord-
nance. It stands Fifty four Miles West from
Glasgow.

Orkney is a very pretty handsome Town;
the Works of Earth, but large and high,
the Church stately; the Streets broad, but
the Houses few; and the Town not po-
pulous.

In Orkney likewise the Houses are gene-
rally low built, and for the most Part of
Timber. It is a Place of very good Strength,
having a strong Castle. The Streets are
broad. The Inhabitants maintain themselves
chiefly by the Fishing Trade. It is Forty
Miles distant towards the West from Glasgow.

Orkney is situated on a Point of Land reach-
ing into the Sea, which washes it on one
Side continually. The Ground on which it
stands is Moorish, and intersected with sever-
al Channells. In full Tide the Town seems
rather to be buried than situated on the Sea.
But the Fortifications are so regular, that it
is counted one of the strongest Places in the
Northlands. It has a safe and capacious Har-
bour, well defended, and capable of receiv-
ing Ships of the greatest Burthen. The

Buildings

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Buildings not high, but handsome and uniform. The Streets regular and well paved, by reason they were built much about the same Time. It is Thirty six Miles almost West from *Ghent*, and Ten from *Bruges*. *Bruges* is a very large City in a fruitful and pleasant Country, exceeding neat, tolerable populous, and very well built. The artificial Canals of Water from this to all Places, make it of very easy Access. Many of the Houses are Five and Six Stories high. The Market-Place is in the Center, where Six of the principal Streets, running from as many of the chief Gates, are terminated. Here are Seven Parish Churches, Sixty Religious Houses, Three Colleges, whereof that of the *Jesuits* is the finest. It stands Twenty four Miles almost West of *Ghent*. *Duinaerde* is seated upon the *Scheldt* in One of the prettiest Towns in those Parts for Situation, Traffick, and Number of Inhabitants; defended by a Castle adjoining the Town with a Bridge. But a high Hill that commands the Town hinders it from being strong. It is Sixteen Miles South from *Ghent*. *Ghent* is the largest City of the *Netherlands*, being Seven Miles in Compass, seated on the Banks of the *Scheldt* and the *Leij*, or *Lie*, which runs through it, and divide it into Twenty six Islands, join'd together with Ninety eight Bridges, well wall'd and trench'd about. The private Buildings are for the most Part stately, the Streets handsome and clean, the whole

whole Town well built. It has Seven Churches, Fifty five Religious Houses, besides a *Clister* of *English* Nuns, and that of the *Jesuits*, which is the most beautiful. The Cathedral is a fine Structure; the Tower belonging to it gives a fine Prospect round about, being above Four hundred Steps high. The Castle, which is a Royal Palace, contains One hundred Chambers. The Citadel consists of Four very little Bastions. Among the Piazza's there is one very large, in which stands a great gilded Statue of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth.

51 *Flissingur* has a strong Stone Wall towards the Sea, and Earth-Works towards the Land. It is strong, and has a good Port. The Town-house is handsomely built, standing in the Piazza, having Three Rows of Pillars in the Front, one above another; the lower of the *Dorick* Order, the second of the *Ionick*, the third of the *Corinthian*; and on the Top is a Balcony to discover the Ships at Sea. From hence we return'd to *Middelburg*, and pass'd down the River by the Port *Rammakins* near the *Scheld*, sailing till we pass'd the Fort *Frederick Henrick*, and came to *Isilla*, over which lies another Fortification call'd *Filgens-Hoek*. The Fort *de de Croix* is the last belonging to the *Hollanders*, and lies on the North Side of the River. The Banks are cut high it, and the Country drown'd for the greater Security. The Spanish Forts hereabouts, to defend the Frontiers, are the *Philip*, the *Pearl*, and the *Manica*.

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Middleburg is almost in the Middle of the Island *Velachria*, well built, large, and populous. There are many remarkable Churches: The new one is of an Octogone Form, with a pretty Cupulo: The Tower of the old great Church is very high; the Statues of an ancient Form about the Town-House remarkable; the round Piazza's, and many private Buildings, considerable; and the whole Country round it very fruitful, adorned with Gardens, Orchards, pleasant Fields of Corn, and Meadows.

Rotterdam is a very large and populous City; the Houses well built; some of the Streets too narrow, but clean, and paved commonly with Brick, set Edge-ways. Here is a very fine Key, into which Ships of great Burden are receiv'd, as well as into many Streets, their Channels being deep and large. The Organs of the great Church are very fine, the Tower of an extraordinary Height, the Monument of *De Wit* is to be seen in the same Church. The Statue of *Erasmus* upon the Bridge, the House wherein he was born, and the States Pleasure-Boats, are all worth seeing.

Dort is the chiefest Town of South *Holland* for Antiquity and Privileges. It has a Mint, and is the Staple for *Rhenish* Wines and *English* Cloth. Here are very fine Houses, pleasant Gardens, two *English* Churches, and a *French* one: The Country is very agreeable. We saw the Chamber the Synod was held in the Year 1611, and we took a Collation in

a high Tower belonging to it, over-looking the Town and Country; our Seats mov'd about the Table continually, so that we had a Diversity of very delightful Prospects.

From thence we went to *Delph* by the Powder-House, which is very handsomely built at a Distance from the Town, to prevent such an Accident as happen'd heretofore, when the former House taking Fire, blew up Part of the Town. The Town-house is in a Front of the Market-Place, and the new Church in another: In the old is to be seen, curiously carv'd on the Side of the Wall, the Tomb of *Van Tromp*, the great Dutch Admiral, represented lying on a Cannon encompassed with Arms and Trophies. In the Middle of the new there is a noble Monument of *William Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, with his Son and Wife: His Statue is in Armour, with his Dog at his Feet, and four Obelisks supported by Ten Marble Pillars. We saw the Place through which the Prince was murder'd by a Bullet in a House of this Town, Anno 1584.

Hague is the Place where the States General keep their Residence, about an Hour's Journey distant from *Delph*, in which Passage we had a Sight of Two of the Prince of *Orange's* Houses. All the Houses of this Town are generally well built. The Prince's Court is a fine Piece of old Building, beautified with the Wood, Park, and Mall, belonging thereto. The Way to *Scheveling* is very remarkable, being cut through Sandy Hills, and

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and pay'd with Brick for Three Miles; on each Side are four Rows of Trees. Descending down to the Downs, towards the Sea on the Left-hand; there is a fine large Park belonging to the Earl of *Portland* with a fine but low House in it. There are very pleasant and large Walks, with an Aviary full of Birds. The *Hollanders* brag that they have the largest Village in *Europe*, by reason the *Hague* is not wall'd.

Three *Dutch* Miles from the *Hague* is *Leiden*, one of the neatest Towns in *Europe*, well built, having large clean Streets, beautified with fine Rows of Trees, with a handsome Canal in the Middle, well fortified after the modern Way. *Hengist*-Castle is very curious for its Antiquity, on the Top of which is a Labyrinth, and a Well, out of which they took a live Fish when the Town was almost famish'd during a Siege, which they shew'd to the Enemy to make their Condition believ'd better than it was, and by that Means to dishearten the Besiegers. There are very handsome Stairs from the Top to the Bottom, and a good House by it, where they have their publick Sales and Entertainments. In the Anatomy School there are a great many Curiosities. In the *French* Church is the Tomb of *Joseph Scaliger*, with a large Inscription upon it, and these few Words, which he himself desir'd to be plac'd thereon:

Josephus

Josephus, Justus Scaliger
Jul. Cesar. Fil.
His exspecto Resurrectionem.

As also that of Carolus Clusius the grand
Herbalist:

*Omnia natura qui numeris pectore clausis,
Clusius Herbifero Clauditur hoc summo.*

And these following:

*Nam potuit gluxa hic quarera Clusius herbar,
Ergo poterat campis quare in Elysia.*

I saw at one of the Burgomaster's House
several curious Things worth seeing.

Amsterdam is a City for Trade, Shipping,
Riches, fair Streets, and pleasant Habita-
tions, scarce yielding to any in the World,
largely encompass'd with a new Wall, and
fortified after the modern Way. The new
Streets are very large and uniform. The whole
Town being in a low Marshy Ground, the
Water is let in through all the considerable
Streets. 'Tis built upon Pillars of tall Fir-
Trees ram'd down perpendicularly close
by one another. For the Foundation of a
Steeple over-against the Church of St. Ka-
tharine, there were 6234 Trees ram'd into
the Earth. The *Stads-house* is the noblest
Building in all these Countries: It cost
above 800000 Guelders. All the Chur-
ches

ches are very Beautiful; that of *St. Catharin* is remarkable for the Wooden Pulpit which cost 60000 Livres, and the Banisters of Brass. The *Rasp-House*, *Spin-House*, *Dal-bus* for Melancholick Persons of both Sexes, the Hospital for the Sick, another for Children, all have great Revenues for their Support; so that there is not a Beggars to be seen in the Streets. Upon all Appointments at the Tavern; or elsewhere, and upon many other Occasions, whosoever fails at the Time appointed, forfeits more or less to the Poor.

The Jews live here splendidly. It happen'd that I was there at the Feast of their New Year, and heard their Blowing of Horns, Shoutings, and Singing. I saw there a *Franciscan* Thirty Years old, and another who had been a Professor at *Tolose*, and before that a Physician to the King of *Spain*, both professing publicly the Jewish Religion. I was also present at the Circumcision of a Child, which is perform'd by thrusting a Probe in between the Glans, and with a Broad Incision Knife they cut off the Foreskin close to the Instrument; what remains of the Skin is immediately put back, the Blood stopp'd with Powders, and a Plaster applied, the Relations and Friends singing all the while, that the Cries may be the less heard.

Though I had seen all Europe, and taken Notice chiefly of many noble Cities, yet I was much surpriz'd at the first Sight of the
United

United Provinces; especially of *Holland*; and the Parts adjoining; whoſoever has obſerv'd the eaſie Accommodation for travelling here, both by Land and Water, their excellent Order, and regular Courſe in all Things, the Abundance of Varieties in all Kinds, the Industry, Frugality and Wealth of the People, their numerous good Towns, their extraordinary Neatneſs in their Buildings and Houſes, their proper Laws and Administration of Juſtice, their incredible Number of Shipping and Boats, will think it an Omiſſion to reſt in the Sight of other Countries without taking a View of this; a Country of ſo little Extent, and ſoon travell'd over, but ſo replenish'd with People, good Cities, Towns and Villages not to be ſeen with upon ſo ſmall a Compaſs of Ground in the whole World.

This Country being very low, the Soil is generally wet, the Air thick and moiſt by Reaſon of the frequent Fogs ariſing from the many Lakes and Canals.

The firſt Book printed in *Europe*, viz. a Copy of *Tully's Offices* (carefully preſerv'd at *Harlem*) was printed at *Leiden*, where that uſeful Art was at firſt invented or improv'd. The curious Fountains and Caſcades at *Lee*, the Brazen Font in *St. Peter's Church* in *Zurphoſ*, very remarkable for its admirable Workmanſhip; the two Brazen Diſhes in the Village of *Loſdon*, in which were baptized, *Ann* 1276. by *William Suffragan Biſhop of Sheres*, 365 Children, whereof 182 were Males,

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Males, as many Females, and the odd one a Hermaphrodite, all born at a Birth by the Countess of *Heidelberg*, Daughter of *Florent*, Fourth Earl of *Holland*; one of these Children is to be seen in the *Museum Regium* at *Copenhagen*.

There is a remarkable Stone-Quarry near *Maestricht*, which looks like a subterraneous Palace supported by some thousands of square Pillars 15 Foot high, between which are spacious Walks.

The *Seven Provinces* are like so many Commonwealths, each Province being a distinct State, and every City having an independant Power within it self to judge all Causes, whether Civil or Criminal, and to inflict even Capital Punishments; but all join'd together make up one Republick, the most considerable in the World, which is govern'd by the Assembly of the States-General, consisting of Seven Voices, each Province having one.

To this Assembly held commonly at the *Hague*, belongs the Power of making War or Peace, receiving and dispatching of Ambassadors; and Matters are not determin'd here by the Plurality of Voices, but all the Provinces must be of an unanimous Consent, and each Representative returning to his respective Province, must propose the Matter in a Provincial Assembly consisting of Deputies of all the Cities of that Province, who must also return, and receive the Consent of their Principals, otherwise nothing can be concluded. In

In this Assembly of the States-General, the Seven Provinces give their Voices in the following Order, *viz.* *Gueldres* and *Zurphen* first, because *Gueldres* is the eldest, and the Plenipotentiaries thereof were the first that propos'd the Union; then *Holland*; thirdly *Zealand*, Fourthly *Utrecht*, Fifthly *Friesland*, Sixthly *Over-Issel*, and lastly *Groningen*. In this Assembly assists the Council of State compos'd of twelve Men, whereof *Guelderland* sends 2, *Holland* 3, *Zealand* 2, *Utrecht* 2, *Friesland* one, *Over-Issel* one, and *Groningen* one; whose Business is to state the Expence for the succeeding Year, and propose Ways to levy it, and to deliberate Matters brought before the States-General. Their Motto is,

Concordia res parvae crescunt.

There is but one Archbishop, *viz.* of *Utrecht*, titular Bishops 5, and as many Suffragans, *viz.* of *Deventer*, *Groningen*, *Haerlem*, *Lewarden*, and *Middleburg*. All Sects are tolerated for Trading-sake; the publick Profession is the reformed *Calvinism*. We set out from hence for *Denmark* in a Merchant-Ship and paid for our Passage Six Dollars apiece.

Copenhagen is the Capital of *Denmark*, in the Isle of *Zealand*, a very large City, the Arsenal well-provided with Artillery, the Citadel regularly built on the Sea-shore with several Bastions, and Ravelins before the Curtains, which reach from the Citadel to the South Part, and continue beyond the Arm of the Sea, which separates *Zealand*

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from *Armack*, a Circuit of Fortifications consisting of eight Bastions Royal and a Ravelin, which enclose the new City and the Port with the Fleet, and face the Talbooth, or Custom-house Battery that secures the Entry of the Haven; which Fortifications make the City of a round Form, the Harbour excellent and capacious, being able to entertain 500 Sail, where neither Wind nor Enemies can annoy them. The Streets of the Town are lighted by Lanthorns; Flambeaus are not us'd for fear of Fire, because of so many Buildings of Timber: To prevent any Misfortune by Fire, every House-keeper must have a large Tub full of Water at his Door, or elsewhere in the House. This City is join'd by a Bridge to the *Isle Armack*; in which is built a new Town of Five or Six hundred Houses, and a large Exchange, with a great Vault to keep Merchandize in.

This Kingdom is hereditary, and *Lutheranism* is the predominant Religion: The Air cold and wholesome; the common People as much addicted to Drunkenness as in *Germany*, but more proud and cunning than their Neighbours. There is one Archbishop, *viz.* of *Copenhagen*, five Bishops, and two Universities. Christianity was first planted in this Country by the Means of Pope *Adrian* the Fourth, an *Englishman*, who before his Assumption of the Popedom, was call'd *Nicholas Breakspear*.

The Kingdom of *Norway* belongs to the King of *Denmark*, the Inhabitants whereof are very simple and ignorant; towards the Northern Parts of it the People live under Tents, having no Towns; the Air is so extreme cold there, that it is but thinly inhabited, and by the meanest of People, the Soil being also very barren.

Stockholm is the Capital of *Sweden*, it cost us three Dollars apiece to go thither by Sea for our Passage and Expences. The City is built upon Six Islands, join'd together by Bridges, and has two large Suburbs. The Port is one of the safest in *Europe*, for about 400 Ships of the greatest Burthen may ride safely in it without Anchor, the Mountains round it defending them from Storms; as the Citadel and two Ports guard the Canal from the Insults of the Enemy; but it has this Inconveniency, that it is very far from the Sea, and the Lake *Meler* that falls from it into the Baltick, is full of Windings, and has no Tide, which makes the greater Difficulty for Ships to get out.

This City has almost all the Trade of *Sweden*, and is one of the fairest of all the North; it is very populous, the Castle is large, cover'd with Copper, and serves for an Arsenal; the Officers of the Court lodge in it, and most of the Offices for publick Affairs are kept there, it has more Strength than Beauty: There are nine large Churches cover'd with Copper. *St. Nicholas* is the most remarkable. In the King's Chapel at

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the Altar there is a Silver Statue of our Saviour on the Cross at full length. The Citadel is commanded by a neighbouring Hill, and the King's Palace, which is strong, lies within it. Almost all the Streets are very large, which makes the Town extraordinary pleasant.

From hence to *Revel* or *Rival* are 60 Miles by Water, a handsom well fortified Town, seated on a small Gulph; a considerable Mart, sold to the Teutonick Order in 1568. Submitted to the Protection of Sweden afterwards, stipulating several Immunities.

Upsal is the most ancient City of the Kingdom, and formerly the Residence of the Kings; before the Reformation they were all crown'd and buried here, and in the Year 1654. Queen *Christina* resign'd there the Crown: It has a Castle (built after the Gothick Manner) on a Hill, and commands the whole City; there also was the chief Seat of Paganism, where there was a very rich Temple of which *Johannes Magnus* tells so many curious Histories. It is an Archbishop's See, who keeps always his Court there: The Cathedral has a Clock of admirable Structure; most Part of the Books in the Library were given by *Gastavius Adolphus* who brought them out of Germany.

Riga is the Metropolis of *Livonia*, the Seat of an Archbishop, and a great Emporium, 25 Miles North-East of *Mittau* in *Curland*; it is a large City well fortified with strong Walls a very large Trench on the Land-side, with
a strong

a strong Castle, on the River, wherein resides the Governour of *Livonia*. The Haven is guarded by a Fort, call'd *Dunamunder Schans*, two Leagues below the City, it commands the Harbour so that no Ships can go in or out without Leave. The City is well built, has great Traffick for Corn, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Planks, Skins and Furs of all Sort, which Commodities are brought hither on Sledges over the Ice and Snow in the Winter, and are stor'd up for the *English*, *Dutch* and *German*, who come to exchange other Merchandize for them.

From hence to *Nerwa* are 28 Miles, a Place of great Importance on a River of the same Name, famous for the Victory that the present King *Charles* the Twelfth obtain'd over the *Adosowites* near it, in the Year 1700. and has a considerable Trade.

Elbing, in *Royal Prussia*, is 45 Miles from *Koenigsberg*, a very pleasant and populous Place, enrich'd by a good Port and Trade; it is divided into Old and New, it was for some Time Imperial, then under the Teutonick Order; afterwards, following the Example of *Dantzick* and *Thorn*, it shook off that Yoke. In 1701 the King of *Sweden* took it, and forc'd it to pay heavy Contributions. It is one of the Repositories of the Archives of *Royal Prussia*.

Thorn on the *Vistula*, is the fairest and best built Town of *Royal Prussia*, adorn'd with an Academy, and a Town-house inferior to none, except that of *Amsterdam*. The Fa-

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amous Astrologer *Copernicus* was born here: it is under the Protection of the *Swedes* since 1703.

Colmar is one of the most considerable Places in *Sweden*; the Fortifications are regular, and the Citadel of great Extent: It has an excellent Post on a Creek of the *Baltick*, and is famous for the Union of the three Northern Crowns that was concluded here.

Lunden was formerly a considerable City, and had 22 Churches, but now it retains little of its ancient Splendor. The Cathedral of *St. Laurence* is a stately Building, the Famous Clock there shews the Year, Month, Day, all Festivals fix'd and moveable, the Hour, and Minute of each Hour, two Horsemen come out and strike in a fighting Posture, then a Door opens which discovers the *Virgin Mary* on a Throne with our Saviour in her Arms, and the *Magi* worshipping him, two Trumpets sounding all the while; there is also a magnificent Altar in this Church. The Town has no Walls, and but few Inhabitants.

The Power of the King was anciently much limited, he could do nothing that concern'd the Government of the Kingdom without the Consent of the States; for the *Swedes* were jealous of their Liberties, and in former Times they had a Magistrate call'd *Dortzer*, design'd as a Curb to their Sovereign, who had a Power by their Constitution to reprove the King when he acted contrary

trary to the Laws of the Land, and to put him in Mind of his Duty: But now the King is absolute, and the States have nothing left of their ancient Power. The End of their Meeting is only to ratifie the King's Proposals. The Nobility and Gentry are represented by one of each Family, of which there are about 1000. The Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains out of each Regiment, are Members of this Diet: The Body of the Clergy sends about 200 to represent them, 150 are sent from the Burroughs, and 250 from the Peasants.

The Air of this Country is generally very cold, but wholsom, the Soil not very fruitful.

There are two Archbishopsricks, viz. *Upsal* and *Riga*, eight Bishopsricks, and two Universities. They are all *Lutherans*, except in *Livonia*, where there are many *Papists*, and some *Idolaters*, as also in *Lapland*, where many worship the Sun, Fire, Serpents, &c. The Uniformity of Religion is imputed to the Method, *Romanorum Presbyterorum castrationis*.

The *Swedish Laplanders* are remarkable for Diabolical Arts; they excuse themselves, alledging, that it is necessary to use Inchantments to prevent their being hurt by others. Parents and Masters teach the Children these Devilish Arts, and bequeath to them as an Inheritance, such Spirits as they suppose they have found serviceable to themselves. Each Family has its own *Demons*,
and

and some of them foresee Things to come, though against their Will; sometimes *Demons* appear to them in the Woods, and teach them certain Songs that they must never forget; and they always appear to them for their Service when they sing it.

Warsaw 147 Miles North North-East from *Cracow*, on the West Bank of the *Vistula*, a large and populous City encompass'd with a double Wall, and a very deep Trench, divided into Four Parts, *viz.* the Old, the New, and the two Suburbs, call'd *Cracow* and *Prague*, seated in the very Center of the *Poish* Dominions, the Royal Residence, the Place where the Grand Diet is assembled; in the adjacent Plains the King's Elections made, where the Nobility have their Tents, and are encamp'd during that Time. It has a noble Palace, stately Churches, and the publick Buildings magnificent; the Bridge, although built of Wood, is very Noble; beyond which is another Palace of the King, very strong, and seated in the middle of a *Morass*.

Pozna on the River *Worta*, stands about 90 Miles North from *Cracow*, famous for its Trade and University; the Jesuits College here is very fine. The Inhabitants are for the most Part *Papists*; here likewise are many *Jews*, who have greater Privileges than the Citizens themselves. The City is strong, and has a good Castle with a double Wall and a deep Ditch. The Suburbs are encompass'd with a *Morass* and a deep Lake, they are

are frequently laid under Water by the overflowing of the *Warta*.

Cracow stands on a rocky Bank of the *Vistula*; it is the largest, and best built City of *Poland*, the Houses of Free-Stone four or five Stories high, cover'd with Boards. The Town is divided into Four Parts, join'd by Wooden-Bridges, it is very populous; the King's Palace is on the Top of a high Hill, which overlooks both the City and Country. There are 11 Colleges, and 14 Grammar-Schools: The Streets are not well pav'd, but broad and straight; the Market-place is one of the greatest in *Europe*; the Churches stately, but the Cathedral is in the Castle, not a great nor good Structure, but remarkable for the Sepulchres of the Kings and their Coronation, and considerable for its Chapter and Treasury. Among the rest those of the Jesuits and Dominicans are the finest: Here are a great Many *Italian* and *German* Merchants.

Guesna is the principal City of *Great Poland*, formerly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom; it was the See of an Archbishop, who is Primate of all *Poland*, and Regent when there is an *Interregnum*: The Cathedral has Gates of *Corinthian* Brass, and a rich Treasury.

The *Poles* are govern'd by a King elected by the Nobility and Clergy only, the Commons having no Voice in it; their Maxim is to choose a King of some Foreign Princely Family, to preserve the better an Equality

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ty among the Nobles, and prevent domestick Broils; they avoid industriously the Hoast of *Austria*, lest they should be serv'd by it as the *Hungarians* and *Bobemians* were. The Government is rather Aristocratick than Monarchical, for the King can neither make War, Peace, or act any Thing of Importance, without the Consent of the States-General. There are frequent *Interregnums* occasion'd either by Death, Deposition or Resignation, during which Time, as also in the King's Absence, the Archbishop of *Guttsna*, the Bishop of *Ploexko*, or that of *Pofna* officiates.

This Country is very populous; the Air as well as the Soil, is very different, the Northern Parts being very cold, and less fruitful than the Southern, which abounds in Corn and Fruit sufficient, even for their Neighbours. The Country is full of Towns and Villages: The King and Nobles have in their Possession 9000 Cities and Villages, the Bishops and Canons 20550, the rest of the Clergy, Monks and Nuns 6950.

He that sets up for Candidate must have the following Qualifications; he is not to be a Native, nor present at the Election; but must be rich; and no absolute or neighbouring Prince; he must be actually a *Roman* Catholick, or promise to become one before his Coronation: After he is elected he must swear before the Altar in the Church of *St. John* at *Warsaw*, to keep the *Palka convenia*; the Form of the Contract is, 1st. That he shall not appoint any Successor, but pre-serve

serve all the Laws made for the Freedom of Election. 2^{dly}. That he shall pretend to no Right of Coining of Money, but leave that and the Profits arising from it, in the Hands of the Republick. 3^{dly}. That he will not declare War against any Prince, or bring Foreign Troops without the Consent of the Diet. 4^{thly}. That all Field-Officers shall be either *Poles, Lithuanians,* or Natives of the Provinces, depending on the Crown of *Poland*. 5^{thly}. That all the Officers of the Guards shall be either *Poles* or *Lithuanians*, and their Colonel a *Polish* Nobleman, who must all swear to be subject to the grand Marshal. 6^{thly}. Not to use his Privy-Seal in Affairs that concern the Republick: 7^{thly}. That after a Place has been vacant six Weeks at farthest, he shall bestow it on some well-qualified *Polish* Gentleman. 8^{thly}. That he shall not marry without the Consent of the Senate and Gentry, who shall assign him what Retinue they please. 9^{thly}. That he shall not diminish his Treasure in the Castle of *Cracow*, but rather encrease it. 10^{thly}. He shall borrow no Money without the Consent of the Diet. 11^{thly}. That he shall build no Fleet without the Advice of his Senate and Gentry. 12^{thly}. That he shall always administer Justice by the Advice of his Senators. 13^{thly}. That he shall be content with those Revenues his Predecessors had. 14^{thly}. That no Strangers be introduc'd into his Council, and that he shall bestow no Office or Dignity upon them. And, lastly, That

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That he shall maintain and defend all Rights, Liberties, Immunities, and Privileges granted by former Kings to the *Poles, Lithuanians*, or to any of the Provinces depending on those two Nations. To these Articles they add others according to the Circumstance of Time, or the Quality of the Person elected.

The predominant Religion is that of *Rome*, all others being tolerated: There are many of the *Greek Church* and *Armenians* in *Russia*, *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* in *Prussia*; *Socinians*, *Jews* and *Quakers* in *Lithuania*.

Moscow, on a River of the same Name, is Capital of *Moscovy*, 16 Miles in Compass, but not peopled in Proportion; within the Walls there are many Gardens and Meadows, the Streets not pav'd, except in some Places with Fir-trees; the Houses ill-contriv'd, built of Fir, and dove-tail'd one into another, the Chinks between are stop'd up with Moss, and the Roof cover'd with Bark. The *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* are allow'd the Exercise of their Religion. The *Czar's Palace* takes up one half of the City; 'tis fortified with three Walls, a good Ditch, and well provided with Canon: All the Steeples within the Castle are cover'd with gilt Copper, one of which is very remarkable for its great height, and another for its Bell, which weighs 33600 Pounds, counted bigger than the great Bell of *Peking* in *China*, or that of *Rouen* in *Normandy*, call'd *George D'Amboise*, and probably the greatest in the whole World;

World; its Height is 19 Foot, the Diameter within is 18, the external Circumference 64, the Thickness 2; it is never toll'd but upon extraordinary Occasions, 24. Men are employ'd in pulling the Rope below, and several others above. From hence to *Smolensko* are 37 Miles.

The Czar is arbitrary in all Parts of his Government, and also absolute Lord of the Lives and Estates of his Subjects, who have so great a Veneration for him, that they look upon his Will as that of Heaven; they call him *God Almighty's Chamberlain*; so that it is a Proverb among them, *God only knows it and the Great Duke*. The Czar always washes his Hands after he has given Audience to the Ambassadors of Popish Princes, because he looks upon them as Pagans, and thinks the Touch of them defiles him. The *Moscovites* from their Cradle are so addicted to Lying, that it is not safe to trust any of them; not only the meaner Sort are subject to this Vice, but even their Ministers of State; they maintain one Lye with a Thousand more; and if they are convicted, they don't blush, but rather smile, as if they had done some worthy Action. The People drink in publick Houses until their Money is spent, and frequently they sell all their Cloaths to pay their Reckoning; The Priests out-do the People in Drunkenness. Their usual manner of Begging, is for the sake of God and the Great Duke.

They

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They have more Monasteries for divorc'd Wives, than for Maidens; the Carriage of both is very scandalous, for after Morning Prayers they walk abroad, and upon the least Temptation they comply with any lewd Proposal to gratifie their vicious Inclinations.

The Czar's Sisters and Daughters are most commonly shut up in Monasteries, or in the Palace, where they are forc'd to continue Virgins, because the Czar will not marry them to any Prince that is not of their Faith, for all such they count Pagans, or the Children begot in such Wedlock Bastards; neither are they allowed to marry Subjects, their Children begot in such Wedlock being accounted the Czar's Slaves. The *Moscowite* Women are not ashamed to be seen naked by Men, when in the Bath, and very often go naked with them into the same Bath.

The Czar suffers not his Wife, Sons, or Daughters, to eat with him, nor are they to be seen; if the Grand Dutcheß be indispos'd; when a Physician comes into the Room, all the Windows are shut that he may not see her; and if he wants to feel her Pulse, she holds out her Arm cover'd with a Vell of fine Silk, that he may not touch her Skin. None of their Boors, and but few of their Citizens can repeat the Lord's Prayer.

From *Smolnsko* to *Kilna*, the Metropolis of *Lithuania*, are 28 Miles; it is a large and

populous City, Capital of a Palatinate; about two Miles from it, by the Water-side, is to be seen a fine Palace. From hence to *Cöningberg* are counted 24 Miles.

Here hence to *Dantzick* are 16 Miles; it is seated on a Bay of the *Baltick* Sea, a large well built, rich, and populous City, one of the greatest Granaries in Europe, and the famousst Emporium on the *Baltick*; 'tis divided into three Parts, and although govern'd by three distinct Senates, yet they make but one City under its own Government, and the Protection of *Poland*. The publick Buildings are magnificent, the Streets large, and the City water'd with two Rivulets, upon which are many Mills. From hence to *Stettin* are 15 Miles, thence to *Gustrow* 14, and from that to *Lubec* 11 Miles.

We arriv'd at *Hamburg* in a Post-Chariot, the Price is fix'd: It is one of the fairest and greatest Cities in *Germany*, naturally strong, a great Part lying on an Island, fortified, after the way of *Holland*, with Works of Earth, fac'd no where either with Brick or Stone: The City is noted for its fine Churches, and noble Steeples cover'd with Copper; it is commonly full of Strangers and Merchants of several Countries. The *English* live here in great Reputation. About the Change of the Moon, or in tempestuous Weather, the Spring-Tides flow up the small Channels, and sometimes ruin many Houses and Families. The Houses are most of Brick, exceeding high and stately: There are four

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Burgomasters, twenty Aldermen, and twelve Council-men; but in extraordinary Cases they add sixty more.

We went to *Bremen* partly by Water, having on both sides, for about eight Miles, very pleasant Woods, some fine Houses, and agreeable Walks; the rest of the way is by Land in a Post-Chariot. The Place is very strongly fortified by Nature and Art, for they can drown the neighbouring Plain when they please: There are about it many fine Gardens and Pleasure-houses; it is divided into Old and New, join'd by wooden Bridges, on the largest of which there is an Engine that raises Water, and distributes it all over the City: They have four Burgomasters, twenty four Council-men, there being a Burgomaster and six Council-men for each Quarter of the City. The Arsenal is very small, but mighty full, and well provided with great and small Arms; there is a Canon of extraordinary Length; you may see there also a *Laplander* brought thither to live in his own little Boat by the Tide.

The great Number of populous, large, and rich Cities in *Germany* affords great Pleasure to a Traveller; for besides 66 Free-Imperial Cities, there are more of good Name belonging to particular Princes, and divers enjoying high Privileges.

From *Bremen* we went all the way in a Post-Chariot to *Delmenhorst*, *Stapel*, *Determ*, and *Leer*, the Price is fixed, and the Chariots must be ready at an Hour's warning; from

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Let you take a little Boat for two Livres to *Meheren*, from thence a Chariot to *Neysthan*, there your Trunks are search'd, and you begin to pay in *Holland* Coin: From thence you go always in Barks drawn by Horses to *Winshoten*, *Groningen*, *Strobos*, where your Trunks are likewise search'd. From thence to *Dorchm*, *Leward*, *Bolstward*, *Warcam*, where your Trunks are again search'd. A Boat goes out every Morning from hence to *Amsterdam*, but you may, if you please, go by Land in a Chariot to *Staderen*, the Price being fix'd, there in a Fisher-Boat you cross to *Enchuse*, from whence you go in a Chariot to *Horn*; or else you may go in a Boat to *Bassort*, from whence sets out every Hour a Yacht for *Amsterdam*.

The best way to go to *Hannover* is by the Coach of *Osnaburg*, and to pay for the Places here to prevent Loss of Money.

You go by *Haerlem*, a neat City, having a curious Grove near it; here is the greatest Church of all *Holland*, it has a very high Lanthorn upon it; within are many fine Monuments and Inscriptions; in the Prince's House are all the Earls of *Holland* painted upon the Wall; in the Rooms there are very many curious and good Pieces of Painting, as *Herod* killing the innocent Children, his Feast of the Gods, in which *Vulcan's* Foot is esteem'd at a great Rate; and another of a Fryer and a Nun at a Collation, inferior to none: Here I first saw Malefactor's punish'd by whipping with Rods; they lead them to

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a Post upon a Scaffold, their Hands are tied, and they are drawn up by a Pulley very high, and then an Iron fasten'd about their Waste to keep them steady, in which Posture being stretch'd out they receive Fifty or Sixty Stripes, or more, according to the Merit of their Offence. The Sea of *Haerlem* is about Twenty Miles in Length; in a hard Winter it is all over frozen.

Utrecht is a large handsome City, so well seated, and encompass'd with so populous a Country, that in a Day's Journey a Man may go from thence to any one of Fifty wall'd Towns and Cities, and to Thirty six of them go and come back in a Day without Trouble. The *English* Church has a Pillar in the Middle, whose Foundation could not be laid but upon Bulls Hides, and has the Picture of a Bull upon it with this Inscription:

*Accipe, Posteritas, quod per tua secula narres,
Taurinis cutibus Fundo solidata columna est.*

The *Mail* is fine, and adorn'd with Five Rows of Trees on each Side.

Hanover is the Metropolis of the Dutchy that bears its Name. The River *Lin* divides it into Two Parts. The City is handsome, the Streets regular, broad, kept very clean, and well furnish'd with Lanthorns every where. Its Fortifications are in very good Order, with Ravelins before the Gates, well mounted with Brass Canons. The Court resides

resides here. The Elector's Palace is a large old Building of Free Stone, with several Square Courts and fine Stair-Cases; the Furniture very rich, and his Court one of the most splendid in the Empire. His Troop of Horse-Guards consists of One hundred and fifty Men; the Horses are all white, and the Equipage very handsome. He has Two Regiments of Foot-Guards, of One Battalion each. He entertains 12000 Foot, and 8000 Horse.

The most remarkable Churches are that of *St. James*, (in which are Two Crucifixes, with the Pictures of the Apostles and many Saints) and that of the *Holy-Cross*, built with Free-Stone, much neater, with a double Row of Galleries round from the Altar. There is to be seen the History of the Gospel, a curious Piece divided into Fifty three Parts, painted by the best Masters. Near the Court, not far from the Elector's Chapel, are kept abundance of Relicks in a little Cabin, among which there is one of *St. John's* Fingers, for which great Sums of Money has been offer'd several Times.

Four Fairs are here annually kept, to which a great many Foreigners do resort, and many more in the Carnival Time; for there are few neighbouring Princes but take the Diversion of the Carnival sooner at this Court than at *Venice*. If I may give my Opinion, I think it much better for several Reasons.

The Elector's Silver Mines bring him vast Sums of Money; so that he is reckon'd the richest Prince in *Europa*. We went before in our Coach with Post-Horses to *Potsd* Four Miles, to *Brunswick* Three, to *Welfenside* One Mile and a half. *Berlin* is one of the finest Cities in *Germany*. The Fortifications are regular, and capable of sustaining a long Siege, seated in a fruitful Country with Vineyards on one Side, Marshes on the other, and Woods full of Game on the third. The King's Palace is very stately, the Largeness and Grandeur of the Court, the regular Architecture, and the Broadness of the Streets, make this City very magnificent. The most remarkable Things in and about the Palace are the Armoury, Chambers of Rarities, Galleries with a Multitude of rare Pictures, the Gardens, and Water-Works. In the Palace there are Ten great Apartments for the Royal Family, with a great Number of Chambers for the Courtiers, all magnificently furnish'd. In the King's Apartment there is an extraordinary rich Furniture of Massy Plate, Pictures, and other great Curiosities, chiefly a large Cabinet full of ancient rare and valuable Medals, with abundance of other curious Pieces. In the Queen's are a vast Number of Pictures of the best Masters, particularly that of the holy Supper, and the Unnailing of our Saviour from the Cross, the Wise Men that came to worship, and a Picture of all the Royal Family of *England*.

The King's Library equalizes any in Europe. The Arsenal is counted one of the best furnished of all the North. The great Stables have Room for four hundred Horses. The King has above Three thousand of his own. In short, his Court is one of the most magnificent in Europe, and very Civil to Strangers, as I can testify by Experience. The King has Two thousand five hundred Gentlemen in his Court fit to command, and his Household consists of Eight thousand.

Magdeburg is now under the King of Prussia. It is not a very great Circuit; but little more than half rebuilt since the plundering of it by *Wall*, six thousand Persons being destroy'd therein. The Cathedral was built after the English Fashion by the Emperor *Osbo*, and his Empress *Elisba*, an English Woman, Daughter to King *Edward*, whose Effigy I saw in the Church: She had in Marriage Nineteen Rings of Gold. The *Lutheran* Churches are handsome, and their Pulpits richly set off. I saw in the Cathedral the Statues of the Five wise Virgins; and of the Five foolish ones lamenting, all very well express'd. We saw also the Basin in which *Pilate* wash'd his Hands, and the Ladder whereon the Cock stood after *St. Peter's* Denial. I was assur'd afterwards that the Cock stood upon a Pillar. *Luther's* Chamber is yet to be seen among the Ruins of the Cloister; upon the Door are these Verses:

Wie man sich nicht will
 In die Hölle schicken
 Soll er nicht in die
 Luther's Chamber

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Die was Lutheri Cammerlin,
Van trich Closter Camberin.
Gedachniß bald wird noch Irzund,
Merem gesehen sein bettes pund.

The first Tournament that ever was in Germany was perform'd in this City in the Year 635, open'd by the Emperour *Henricus Auceps*, or Henry the Fowler.

Wirtemberg is a fair large City, with a great Street in the Middle. There is a strong Castle, and a famous University, much flourishing, and having large Privileges. The Town is well peopled, and fortified by Marshes on the North, and a Canal to the *Elb*, a deep Ditch, good Ramparts, and Five large Bastions on the Side where it is most expos'd. Some give this waggish Account of the Town.

Leucorin intranti tibi que fimo obvia quereis?
Sis, miles, meretrix, aut studiosus eris.

Leypsic is a large rich City, of great Trade. It has Three Fairs in the Year, and a great Resort unto it from many Parts. It is well built; the Houses are generally Seven Stories high, the Castle strictly guarded, and has in it a strong white Tower, but the Works about the Town are not considerable. *St. Nicholas's Church* is the fairest within of any *Lutheran Church* in Germany: They have a remarkable Burying-Place for the

the better Sort, (like *Il Campo Santo* at *Pisa*, so call'd, because the Earth that the Emperor *Frederick* brought for Ballast of his Ships from the Holy Land was laid upon that Ground.) There is an University also, first occasion'd by the German Scholars of *Prague*; who, during the Troubles of the *Hussites*, came hither to the Number of Two thousand in One Day.

Here we began to pay Twelve Groshes for each Horse. The Country is very pleasant all the Way. We saw the King and Queen of *Poland* in a Redoubt, attended by a vast Court. The Princes of *Furtemberg*, of *Gotha*, and of *Wurtemberg*, were there also. The Princes *James* and *Constantine*, Sons of the late King of *Poland*, were then Prisoners in the Castle: They had for their Guard an Hundred Soldiers belonging to *Welfenbuttle*. The Opera House is reckon'd the largest in *Europe*. During the Fair the Scholars performed the Part of Musicians.

We went from hence to *Wurtzen*, three Miles, the Way being very good, and ferried over the River with Danger before we came to the Town of *Oschatz*, which is Three Miles. From thence we proceeded Four Miles further to *Mriszen*; but for the Two last Miles the Way is very bad. There is a Castle upon a Hill close to the Town, very strong, wherein Six Persons of Quality were then confin'd by King *Augustus*. From hence to,

Breslau are counted Three Miles, of very good Way. It is the Seat of the Elector of *Saxony*, now King of *Poland*, very well fortified after the modern Fashion. The Buildings are cover'd with Brick, and in each there is a Cavalero. There is a large Temple about it, which in some Places is double. The River *Elbe* adds much to its Strength, upon which is built a very noble Stone-Bridge. The Walls are very strong, and it is said that under the first Stone that was laid in the Building thereof they plac'd a Silver gilded Cup, and Three Glasses full of Wine, a Book of the Law, and another of *Confession*. The Places most worthy to be seen are the *Indians Garden* in the Suburbs, the *Habrits House* in the old Town beyond the River, the Elector's Palace, his House for wild Beasts, his Stables, and the Arsenal. The chief Church is very fair, wherein they preach every Morning at Seven a Clock. It was there when *Luther's* Holiday was kept: The *Lutheran* Women mourn in White, and others do in Black, and the Women of the House say commonly Grace instead of the Husband. From hence we went to *Zittau*, Two Miles, the Way being very good; thence to *Peters-Wall*, Three Miles of very bad Way, as well as the Two Miles to *Hausch*; thence to *Lehrzitz*, Two Miles; to *Baudaritz* Two, to *Borscho* Two more, all pretty good Way: From this last there are Two Miles to,

Prague, by the great River *Mohla*, is set in a very fruitful Country, encompassed with stately Courts, and pleasant Palaces, as if it were in the Middle of an Amphitheatre. It is divided into the old, new, and the little City. Here is the only University in *Bohemia*: What is reported of the Number of Students in former Times is hardly to be credited. In the Year 1409, under the Restorship of *John Hus*, there were reckoned 14000. The *Irish* and the *Jesuits* have since large Monasteries. The lesser Town exceeds the other for Pleasantness, and for the Beauty of the Buildings, and fair Palaces. Their Communication is by a fine Stone Bridge of sixteen Arches, being about 1700 Feet long, and 35 broad. There are Two Gates, and Two high Stone Towers, at each End. Upon it are Statues which cause great Spectation. A great Part of this Town lies very high. Upon the Hill stands Upper *Prague*, with a fine Summer-House, and a magnificent Palace of the Emperor: By it is a large Cathedral full of old Monuments of great Persons. The Palace and Garden of *Colaredo* are exceeding near, tho' small; but that of Count *Wallenstein* pleased me much better: It was built upon the Ruins of an Hundred Houses that were pulled down on Purpose. The Stables are very large and curious. There is a Marble Pillar between each Horse, a Rack of Steel, with a Manger of Marble, and in the each Horse his Picture as big as the Life. The

Name

Name of a Bay Horse that belong'd to the Count was *Monte Doro*, of a Mare *Bella Donna*, and of his beloved Horse *Mai/Querido*.

There is great Talk here still of *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*. See what *Aneas Sylvius* said of them :

Johannes etate major, autoritate, doctrina & facundia superior: Hieronymus, pertulerunt ambo constanti animo necem, & quasi ad epulum invitati, ad incendium properarunt, nullam amittentem vocem quae miserè animi posset ferre indicium: Ubi ordine ceperunt hymnum cecinerat, quem voce flamma & fragor ignis intercipere potuit: Nemo Philosophorum tam fortis animo mortem pertulisse traditur, quam isti incendium.

It is dangerous to walk at Night in this Town, unless you be in the Company of five or six stout Friends: The Posts beginning to be too dear; I hired four Horses for our Coach to carry us to *Vienna* for Thirty Dollars, Twelve Groshes.

From hence to *Hennwald* are Three Miles very good Way, and as many to *Neuschaden*: Here we began to sleep upon Straw: Thence to *Schaffow* are counted Three Miles: It is a pretty little Town: *Stadtoff* is Four Miles further, the Way being indifferent good, but more bad than good to *Staken*, which is Three Miles from it: A Mile from this you meet with a very large Town: The Dutchy of *Morb* begins here: From hence to *Riemitz* are Four Miles of very bad Way; thence to *Podowitz*, Three Miles

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Miles of indifferent Way: Four Miles farther is *Sonam*, the Way for the most Part very good. We had tolerable Beds here, but very dear. The Town is pretty large and fine, but not fortified. Here begins *Austria*.

The Kingdom of *Bohemia* belongs at present to the House of *Austria*. The Soil is generally fat and arable, but in some Places barren and Sandy. There are many Forests and Woods, but not so large as to make any considerable Part of the Country uninhabitable. Their Gardens and Orchards produce great Store of Fruit and Saffron. There are good Meadows, Hop-Grounds, rich Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, Tin, Lead, Sulphur, Nitre, Carbuncles, Amethysts, Jasper, Saphirs, and other precious Stones. They make a great Quantity of Glass and Allum. Their white Beer is extraordinary good. The Air is very cold, but in some Places so corrupt, that it often causes contagious Distempers. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, subtile, courageous, and true to their Word, but addicted to Gluttony, Drunkenness, and for the most Part to Robbery.

From *Sonam* to *Shorn-Graven* are Three Miles of very pleasant Way, beautified with fine Fields, several Villages, and Cloisters. From hence to *Unter-Milbweh* are counted Three Miles more, a very good Road, with fine Houses on each side. Thence to *Viem* are Four Miles of extraordinary good Way,
One

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One Mile from the City we went over Three several Bridges of the Danube, upon Three consecutive long wooden Bridges. Then we came to the Suburb call'd Leopoldstadt, where our Trunks were search'd but not very exactly; we were oblig'd to give something to the Commissioners Servants.

There is another Way to go from Prague to *Wien*, viz. by *Neuburg*, a Place belonging to the Elector Palatine. 'Tis adorn'd with a noble Palace: It was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the Year 1704, but abandon'd in 1704 after the Action of *Schlachtberg*. It stands Forty seven Miles West from *Ratisbonne*, and Twelve West of *Innsbruck*.

Neuburg, is a handsome wall'd Town, belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria*. The Streets are pretty large and straight. In the Market Place there is a Tower painted all over with Green and Gold Colour. There is also a pretty wooden Bridge over the *Danube*.

Neustadt is one of the chiefest Cities in *Austria*, with a Piazza in the Middle, Two Sides whereof are arch'd, and supported with Pillars. There are Four Gates, whereof Three are to be seen from the Piazza. *St. Jacobs* is the chiefest Church, adorn'd with Two Steeples in the Front. The Emperor has here a Palace of a square Form, with Four Towers which are seen from a far, as is also most Part of the Town, which is encompass'd with a Ditch and Two Walls.

is the chief City of Higher Austria is not very large, but as neat and handsome as any in Germany. There is a very large Market-Place, with very good Houses about it. The whole Town is built with Free-Stones, the Castle, of modern Building, stands upon a Hill, and is very large. The Bridge over the Danube is pretty handsome.

Vienna, where the Emperor resides, stands Forty Miles West from Presburg, and is one of the greatest, most populous, strong, and richest Cities in Germany, inferior to none in the Beauty and Magnificence of its Buildings. The Emperor's Palace is enrich'd with an admirable Repository of Rarities, and a large and excellent Library. The Cathedral of St. Stephen, the Jesuits Collage and Church, are great Ornaments to the Town. Its Fortifications consist of a Wall, and Twelve Bastions, viz. Two facing the Danube, and Ten towards the Land, with very deep large Ditches, into which they can let in the Danube. The City is finely built with Stone, and well pav'd. Many of the Houses are Six Stories high, somewhat flat Roofed after the Italian Way. The Compass of the Ground will not admit the Streets to be very large. The Buildings are remarkable both below and above, and their Cellars very deep. It is said of this City, that

*Palatia digna regibus, et Templum quae possit
Mirari Italia,*

And

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And *Aneas Sylvius* said Two hundred fifty six Years ago,

Cuperent reges Scotorum tam egregie quam mediocres Viennenses ac Norimbergenses habitare.

At the Entrance over the Gate of the Emperor's Palace are set in Capital Letters, *A, E, I, O, U*, whereof various Interpretations are made; and out of a Curiosity of knowing them, that which was told me is this, *Austria Est Imperium Orbi Universo, Alles Erdrich Ist Osterreich Untertban.*

The Spire of *Vienna* is counted the largest, that of *Landshut* in *Bavaria* the highest, and that of *Strasburg* the neatest. The *Danube* receives above Sixty considerable Rivers, and in a modest Computation runs a Course of about Fifteen hundred Miles. He that has seen the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*, and the *Vatican* at *Rome*, would be much surpriz'd to find such a noted one here. The Number and Nobleness of the Books doth much exceed the Receptacle they are contain'd in, as making no fair shew at the Entrance, and being somewhat dark: But as for the Value and Number of the Books it excels any other Library in *Europe*: There are couted 90500 Volumes. The Rarities of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, the Treasure of the *Loretto*, of *St. Mark* in *Venice*, the Elector of *Saxony's* at *Dresden*, were very satisfactory to me; yet having an Oportunity, I would not leave

Vienna

Vienna without seeing the most noble Treasury of his Imperial Majesty, having heard so much of it, and knowing it to be the Collection of many Emperors: We had therefore the Honour of waiting on his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Sunderland*, and were extremely delighted with the admirable Curiosities thereof. To set down all we saw would take up a large Volume; I will therefore only advise the Traveller to see them. If he should happen to be there in Winter, during the hard Weather, when the Ground is cover'd with Snow and Frost, they have very pleasant Recreations for Gentlemen and Ladies in running Courses in handsome Sledges in the Shape of Griffins, Tigers, Swans, Shells, Dolphins, Peacocks, &c. carv'd, painted, and gilded. The Lady sits in one of these richly attir'd, commonly in Velvet lin'd with rich Furs, set off with Lace and Jewels, and in a Velvet Cap lin'd with Sables; the Sledge is drawn by a Horse dress'd up with Feathers of all Colours, and Bells hanging about him, one or more Pages ride on Horseback with Torches in their Hands in the Night-time: And after this Manner they perform their Course upon the Snow frozen about the Streets Night and Day, in almost all the chief Towns of *Germany*, with very good Speed one after another. A Gentleman stands behind the Lady, and guides the Horse. But the Froast breaking up puts a Stop to these Recreations. This Diversion is chiefly practis'd in the

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City of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, to my Knowledge, having had a Share of it in both
aces

In Crimes of High Treason, they cut off the Right-Hand of the Malefactor, and his Head immediately after. I saw one executed in the same Manner: As soon as his Head fell to the Ground, the Body remaining in the Chair wherein he was plac'd at first, a Man ran speedily with a Pot in his Hand, and filling it with the Blood yet spouting out of his Neck, he presently drank it off, and ran away. He did this as a Remedy against the falling Sicknes. Some approve this Medicine, and several have posse the like. I have read that formerly some Epileptical Persons drank the Blood of the Gladiators.

Before you depart from this City, be sure you provide your self with a Pass and a Certificate of Health from the *Venetian* Ambassador, if you intend to go for *Italy*. And for your Carriages, if you have Conveidency of your own, it is best to agree with some land Coach-Man or Carrier: You often meet with some going to that Country, with whom you may bargain; but take Care to have your Agreement in Writing, otherwise they are apt to deny their Promises. The common Price from *Vienna* to *Venice*, by the Way of *Siria* and *Carinthia*, is Forty eight Guilders, or Twelve Ducats, each for all Charges, and for *Buona Mancha*, (as they call it) that is, Gifts to Servants.

Presburg

Presburg is Ten German Miles from *Vienna*, a very pleasant City, guarded with a strong Castle on the Top of a Hill, and became the Seat of an Archbishop when *Gran* fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it being removed thither before the late Conquests of the Emperor *Leopold*; upon which Occasion it was made the Meeting Place of the States of *Hungary*. The Crown of *Hungary*, so much esteem'd by the Natives, is kept in one of the four strong Towers of the Castle. The *Jesuits* have usurp'd the Cathedral belonging to the *Lutherans*. They have here the same strange Way of executing their Malefactors as in *Scotland*, and at *Metz* in *Lorraine*, with an Engine like a Maid. A Coach comes hither every Day from *Vienna*. The States of this Country consist of, 1. The Prelates: 2. The Barons: 3. The Gentlemen: 4. The Royal Towns. The Prelates, Archbishops, and Bishops, are secular Princes as in *Germany*, and do their Homage as Seculars. The Archbishop of *Gran* is their Head Chancellor, Primate of the Kingdom, and by his Place always Legate of the Papal See.

Prinau is about Thirty Miles North-East of *Presburg*, the only University left in *Hungary*. In the Year 1414, Twelve Jews and Jewesses were burnt alive here for having stifled a Christian Child, opening his Veins, drinking Part of his Blood while he expir'd, and reserving the rest for other Uses. They confess'd it was their Custom to offer the Blood of a Christian to God once a Year,

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and that was the Turn of the Jews of that City.

Newbausel is Thirty six Miles North-East of *Presburg*, a handsome Town, with a large Piazza at the upper End, where stands a fine Tower. The Place is small, but very strong, having Six Bastions in the Form of a Star, with a large Ditch full of Water, and a Port. There are Two Gates, each guarded with a Half-Moon. There is also a Castle, and in it a Church, wherein are many Figures of carv'd Wood, and some Relicks of Note; but being in the Possession of the *Lutherans*, they are not regarded, though carefully preserv'd, as they do in several Churches in *Germany*, viz. at *Nuremberg*, *Magdeburg*, *Hannover*, &c. left by the *Papists*.

Great Waradin, upon the Confines of *Transylvania*, is strongly fortified with Five Bastions, and a Ditch water'd by the *Kesler*, a strong Castle, and a Sort of a distinct Citadel.

Stubn is noted for Seven Hot-Baths, very much frequented: The first is the Noblemens Bath, the second the Gentlemens, the third the Countrymens, the fourth the Country-womens, the fifth the Beggars, the sixth for such as are infected with the Venereal Distemper, and the seventh that of the Gypsies. They are in a fine Plain surrounded with Mountains, and are much of the same Degree of Heat as the King's Bath in *England*.

Esseck is famous for its Bridge, Five Miles long, and about Thirty Yards broad; it stands over the *Drave*, a League above its Confluence, with the *Danube*. It had Rails on each Side, and Towers of Wood at every Quarter of a Mile. It consists of thick Oaken Planks, supported by great Trees, Nine or Ten in a Rank between every Arch, so that it took up an incredible Quantity of Timber. It was burnt several Times, and repair'd again: But in the Year 1687 the Duke of *Lorrain* put an End to this Work, ruining in few Days the Labour of Eight thousand Men for many Months. Soon after ensued the decisive Battle that put *Esseck* and the Bridge into the Hands of the Imperialists, in whose Possession it still continues.

Buda, the Metropolis of *Hungary* is situate over-against *Pest*, there being a Communication by a Bridge of Boats half a Mile long. It stands on a Hill, and was heretofore very great and rich, until it fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, who ruin'd most of its stately Houses and Palaces. It is divided into Upper and Lower; the Lower is weak, but the Upper by its natural Situation is one of the strongest Forts in the World, and has a very strong Castle on the West. In the Lower Town there are Eight hot Baths, and and a cold one, adorn'd very much by the *Turks*, who are great Lovers of Bathing.

Gran, once the Residence of the Kings of
Hungary, is seated in a fruitful Country, af-
 fording a great Quantity of generous Wines,
 beautify'd with several stately Buildings,
 particularly a Castle, the Archbishop's Pa-
 lace, and a noble Cathedral. This City is
 very strong, divided into two Parts, and a
 separate Fort upon a Hill, so that an En-
 emy has three Towns to attack instead of one.
 The lower Town is defended by two large
 Towers, one on the West-side, the other on
 the North, facing the River, and they are
 join'd by a Wall fortified with divers Re-
 doubts, and a Ditch flank'd with hewed
 Stone, besides a Terrace inclos'd with strong
 Palisades, and four great Ravelins. *Island*
de Saur is an Island form'd by the *Danube*, be-
 ginning at *Bruck*, and ending at *Combray*
 being 30 Miles long, and 16 broad, divided
 and intersected into many Parts by several
 Channels of the River; the Malecontents
 posted themselves in it, but after several En-
 counters were dispers'd by General *Hick*,
 April the 10th 1704. *Newkirk* is a
 pretty little Country-Town, remarkable only for a
 Chapel in it, with a Red Pinnacle built by King
Richard the First of *England*, who was kept Prisoner in *Austria*
 in his Return from the Holy Land, whose
 Ransom built the Old Wall of *Kirk*.
Spital is a little Village in the Mountains,
 the Way to it being of a very great Ascent,
 insomuch that you must have two or three
 Couple of Oxen, or many Horses to draw
 up

up your Calash. From hence to *Mechanick* is one Mile, to *Kingberg* three and a half, in a different good way, to *Gessenburg* two Miles and a half, to *Prach* one little Mile; it is a fine large City; to *Luise* two Miles good way along the Banks of a pleasant River, to *Grades* three, fine way through pleasant Vallies

Gode lies on the South of all these Places, it is the Metropolis of the Dutchy, 60 Miles South-Eest from *Klona*; 'tis a neat City in a fine fruitful Country, fortified with a Wall and Ramparts, and almost impregnable by Reason of a Castle on a high Hill, which commands the neighbouring Country. In the Duke's Palace there is a pratey good Library, consisting of two Rooms very well stock'd with printed Books and Manuscripts: in a Gallery is a Repository of Curiosities, with a Collection of *American* and *Indian* Idols. The Jesuits have here a College richly endow'd with great Privileges, where they give Degrees in all Faculties, and have abundance of Scholars. This Town is the Governour's Place of Residence; as it was formerly of some Archbishops, who took their Title from it: or from *Waldsburg* is a good and well built Town on the Banks of the River *Adur*, noted for two great annual Fairs; the Duke of *Stirie* has a Palace here, while inferior to that of *Graz*, where his Deputy resides. The Jesuits have a College endow'd with the Revenues of a Dominican Monastery. The Country about eight *English* Miles down the

River is very pleasant and fruitful, tho' the People very poor, and mighty dirty in their Cloaths and Diet, many Dumb and Deaf, naturally, and are very subject to swelling Throats, suppos'd to be occasion'd, by the Snow-water which they use for their drink. They eat a Sort of Beans and Pease, which in other Countries Hogs are fed with. It is 40 Miles distant from *Gwitz*.

St. Veit is a wall'd Town, and has 6 Churches; in the Piazza is a remarkable Fountain with a Basin of white Marble made out of one Stone, about 5 Fathoms in Circumference. In sight of this Town there are four remarkable Hills, with a Chapel on each of them; to all these, upon a certain Day in the Year, the Inhabitants go on Foot out of Devotion, though in its Performance they must travel in Misery about Thirty Miles.

From hence to *Mauprouch* are two Miles, good way, to *Tiere* two Miles, Part of the way which is pretty good, being along by a Lake, from whence to *Villa* there are 3 Miles; it is a pretty large Town with good Buildings, but low; to *Hollstedt* two Miles very bad way; the Town is but little, and seems very poor; from thence to *Trois* the Road is very bad.

Clagenfurt, the chief Town of *Carinthia*, is a fair Four-squar'd Place, inclos'd with a handsome Wall, and very broad Ramparts, at each Corner there is a Bastion, and one in the middle of each Curtain; the Streets are

are uniform and freight; there is also a fine Piazza in the middle, beautified by the *Liberations* when they had this Country; it is adorn'd with a Column of Marble, a Statue of the Emperor, and a noble Fountain in the midst; upon the Column stands the Statue of the *Virgin Mary*, over against which there is a large prodigious Dragon made out of one Stone, *Hercules* with his Club standing before it; which the common People think'd to be the Statue of a Boot, or Countryman, that kill'd the said Dragon in these Parts.

Rabua nova is one of the largest, and most regular Fortifications that I observ'd in my Travels; it has nine Bastions, each bearing the Name of some Noble *Venetian*; there is hardly any Exception against them but their round Bars: On each Curtain there are two Cavaliers, the Rampart is much higher than the Wall, upon which are planted 100 good Pieces of Ordinance, and there are many more ready upon all Occasions: The Ditch is 30 Paces broad, and 12 deep, kept dry, lest it shou'd injure their deep Cellars, and render the Town less healthful. The Piazza is beautified in the Front with the Dome of the Church, and with divers Statues and Obelisks finely gilded; in the middle of the Place is fixed a Standard over a triple Wall, from whence one may see the three Gates and six Streets quite through the Town; in the Middle of the Bridge there is a Draw-bridge made with such Artifice, that the

Sen-

Sentinel may (when he discovers any Foreign coming) only by touching a certain Iron, draw up the Bridge. There is a Cut from the Sea to the Town capable of receiving good Vessels. It is esteem'd one of the Noblest Fortifications in Europe.

Salzburg is 60 Miles East by South from *Mann*, and 40 South-west from *Ratis*. It is a very fair, well built, and fortified City, adorn'd with an University, and a stately Palace for its Archbishop, having an impregnable Castle on a Hill, and one of the most magnificent Cathedrals in Europe. The Archbishop is a Prince of the Empire, and by his Office Legate to the See of *Rome* in *Germany*, he sits on the first Bench next to the Electors. The great Hall belonging to the Castle, well worth a Travellers View, is also the Galleries, Tapestries, and the Chambers of Rarities. The Gardens and Orchards abound with Pomegranates, Figs, and other choice Fruits, but the Archbishop's Pleasure Garden is a *Waldbrunn*, a Mile distant, where there are Noble Water-works with abundance of strange Beasts, Fowls, Fishes, &c. of all Sorts, and at the farther End two curious Prospects from two Houses of Pleasure. The Publick Halls are so spacious, that they are capable of receiving the greatest Princes of the Empire with their Attendance.

Hallstun is two German Miles from *Salzburg*, famous for employing a great Multitude of People in its Salt-works. It was told, that in the Year 1563, there was found in a

Salt-pit 6000 Foot Deep, in the middle of a
 hard Rock of Salt, a human Body with its
 Limbs, Hair & Cloaths, &c. uncorrupted; b
 which by its antique Dress, seems to have
 lain there some Ages; it is attested by sever-
 ral Authors, as *Nicholson*, *Meigister* and o-
 thers.

Ratisbon is 60 Miles from *Munich* North
 by East, and 21 Miles North-East from *In-
 golstadt*; it is fortified with good Walls, Bul-
 works, and Trenches. There is a stately
 Stone Bridge over the *Danube* 1091 Foot
 long, and 39 broad, having 15 large Arches.
 The Town is fair, large, populous, and well
 built, adorn'd with a magnificent old Ca-
 thedral, and a stately Castle; there is in the
 Cathedral a curious Picture of St. Peter in a
 Ship, and another very considerable one of
 the first Mission of the Apostles.

The Diet causes great Lustre to this City,
 it is not to be call'd in any other Place in
Germany, this being the fittest for the Ac-
 commodation of such a Noble Convention.
 The Vice-Marshal takes care to provide
 Lodgings for Persons respectively to their
 Dignity, and sees that all Things be brought
 thither at a just Price, that the Halber Place
 of Assembly be furnish'd and adorn'd suitable
 to the Dignity of the Persons conven'd, and
 has a special Eye and Regard to the publick
 Safety. By this Diet, the great Concerns of
Germany are much secur'd, and the Peace
 and Quiet thereof establish'd. The Seats
 are in a large and stately upper Room in the
 Town-

Town-hall richly hung with curious Tapestry; the Emperor's Throne is cover'd with Cloth of Gold, and the Chairs and Benches of other Princes and States with Cloth of Silver, Velvet, Satin, according to their several Qualities.

Passaw is seated on the Confluence of the *Danube*, with the *Inn* on one Side, and the *Ilst* on the other; so that these three Rivers divide it into three Parts, *viz.* *Passaw* so properly call'd, on the South-side of the *Danube*, and on the West of the *Inn*; *Instadt* on the East-side of the *Inn*, and South-side of the *Danube*; and *Ilstadt* on the North-side of the *Danube*, and the Banks of the *Ilst*.

It is a rich, populous and trading City, 60 Miles East South-East from *Ratisbona*, and 68 from *Vienna*, near the Frontiers of *Austria*. The Churches and publick Buildings are very Stately, but the private Houses built with Wood: It is remarkable for many Meetings of the *German* Princes, particularly for that wherein the Peace was concluded in 1552, by which the Protestants were allow'd the free Exercise of their Religion with the Consent of *Charles* the 5th then Emperor of *Germany*.

Ingolstadt is a Town very strongly fortified both by Nature and Art, and has a noble Castle with very strong Walls, which enabled it to sustain a long Siege of the Protestants in 1546. and gave the first Check to the Progress of *Gustavus Adolphus*, who laid siege to it in vain Anno 1632. It stands on the North-side

side of the *Danube*, over which it has a fine Bridge. It stands about 43 Miles almost North from *Manich*, and 32 South-west from *Ratisbone*, built by a Tribe of the *Suevi*, call'd *Angeli*, and from thence call'd *Angelostadium*, and by Corruption *Ingolstadt*.

Nuremberg is one of the finest Cities I saw in *Germany*; most of the Houses are of Free-Stone, and six or seven Stories high, several being painted on the outside, and adorn'd with gilded Balls on the Top, are very agreeable to the View. The Town is very populous, although in a barren Country, without a navigable River. The three best Churches are the Hospital-Church, *St. Lawrence*, very large with two high Steeples in the Front, and *St. Sebastians* the best of the three, in this there is a Crucifix of Wood much esteem'd. The Castle stands upon a high Hill, from whence the Town makes a handsome Shew; in it are observable a very deep Well, the Emperor's Chapel, his Picture, and those of all the Electors, good Night Pieces, and one of a Man behind a white Transparent Curtain, very well express'd; the Armour of the great Sorcerer, and the Marks of his Horse's Feet when he leap'd over the great Ditch. The Inhabitants wear a different Habit from the rest of the *Germans* ; and no Place has a greater Number of Artificers in Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood.

Cassil, the ordinary Residence of the Prince of *Hess-Cassil*, is seated in a pleasant and rich

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side of the River *Weser*, 60 Miles South-west from *Hannover*, it is fortified with strong Walls, broad Ditches, a good Citadel, but the Fortifications are Irregular; the Town well built, the Palace of hewn Stone, beautiful both without and within, having a large Court in the middle. There are two Riding-houses for managing the great Horse, fine Gardens with various Fountains. The Arsenal is a great Building wherein there are Arms for 2000 Men, and underneath 200 Canons, some being sixty-two Pounders: I saw there Muskets which under the Rammers have Darts that spring out of the End of the Piece as soon as it is discharged. One may see from the Palace six Towns, a Prospect not to be match'd any where. The Library is very well furnished with Books and Curiosities. There are in the City four Churches, in the Cathedral are the Monuments of the Land-graves. *St. Wendel* is a Village about five Miles North from *Hannover*, famous for the taking of twenty Battalions of Foot, and twelve Squadrons of Dragoons (after a stout Resistance) by the Earl of *Orford* and the Lords *Clive*, at the Battle of *Hoyers*. *Hoyers* belongs to the Duke of *Meiningen*, it is defended by a strong Castle, and famous for the memorable Victory obtained by Prince *Eugen* and the Duke of *Meiningen* over Count *Tallard* and *Marshi*, with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, Anno 1704. In Memory of

of which there is a Noble Pillar erected in the Field of Battle with an Inscription upon it.

Donawert, on the North side of the *Danube*, is defended by a strong Castle indifferently fortified, and continued so till the Year 1607. when it was proscrib'd for embracing the Protestant Religion.

Near it stands *Schellenberg*, famous for the Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarians*, chiefly owing to the Courage of the *Britains*.

Newburg, on the South-side of the *Danube*, 12 Miles Westward of *Donawert*, is noted for a Statue of the *Virgin*, known commonly by the Name of our *Lady of Newburg*, to which the Superstitious ascribe Miracles. The chief Trade of this Town is in Wine, which is sold weekly in the publick Markets. The Duke has a great Revenue from the Toll of Vessels that pass up, and down the *Danube*, over which there is a Bridge.

Augsburg is a free Imperial City, encompass'd with a strong Wall, beyond which there is a Ditch 25 Paces broad, fill'd with Water from a little River that runs through the Town; there are besides fine Ramparts with 11 Bastions, Faussebrays, a good Counter-scarp, several Half Moons, before the Curtains, all fac'd with Brick, and Cavaliers on some of the Bastions all along the Walls, and within the Town; the Soldiers of the Garrison have pretty Barracks assign'd them. The City is large and populous; the Territory contains forty Bailiwicks and Lordships.

The

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The Magistrates are half *Lutherans*, half *Papists*, and their Common-Council has 150 of each. The publick Buildings are Magnificent, but the Glory of the Town is that call'd *The Fuggery*, which consists of several stately Streets and fair Palaces built by the Noble Family of the *Fuggers*, inhabited by poor People who have a great Pension from that Illustrious Family. The Town-hall is second to that of *Amsterdam*. The Arsenal one of the best furnish'd in *Germany*. The Secret Gate is a curious Entrance into the Town; a Horseman may go out and in at all Hours of the Night, paying Six Stivers, and two for a Footman. The *Jews* are confin'd to a separate Place, and for every Hour they stay in other Parts of the City, are oblig'd to pay a Florin; they make Chains of Steel so very fine of a Span long, that when they put it about the Neck of a Flea, it will lift it up when it leaps, and they sell them for 10 Stivers. Their Organ is very remarkable, it was 23 Years a making, being 97 Foot high, and 28 broad; it has 16 Pair of Bellows, and above 3000 Pipes of pure *Englisk* Tin, the largest of which is 40 Inches in Circumference, and above 13 in Diameter. They say, the Cathedral (wherein these Organs stand) was 111 Years a building. There is a vast Number of *Roman* Monuments in and about this City, a famous Library, many noble Fountains with Brass Statues of different Figures, and some of the Emperors.

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Munich is the chief City of *Bavaria*, and Residence of the Elector; it stands about 6 Miles from *Inspruck*, one of the most pleasant, rich and populous Cities of *Germany*; the *Isar* runs through many of the Streets, which makes the richer Citizens have fine Fountains, and Water-works in their Houses. It is govern'd by a Common-Council of 26, whereof 12 are call'd the *Outer-house*, and the rest the *Inner*; over all there are six Aldermen, as Superintendants, who usually are Persons of good Extraction.

The most remarkable Building is the Elector's Palace, a Royal Structure, fit to receive the greatest Monarch in *Europe*, with all his Attendants and Guards: It would be endless to give a particular Description of all the Curiosities in it, of the noble Fountains, the several Water-works and Grotto's, the famous Library; the Jesuits College is a Princely Fabrick, next to the *Escorial* in *Spain*, reckon'd the stateliest: This is the fairest City in *Germany* in my Opinion; the Streets are broad and regular; in the Elector's Gardens there are a vast Number of Aloe-trees, *Europe* can hardly produce the like for Stalks and Flowers. There is an *English* Nunnery, in the Church whereof *English* Prayers are said. The Parlour of Perspectives is extremely fine, but the Hall of Antiquities brought hither from *Rome*, exceeds all the rest.

The great Hall is full of rare historical Pictures, the Sacred on the one Side, and

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the Profins on the other, the Furniture of the Palace is rich beyond Imagination, in the Treasury there are whole Serpents of Gold, a vast Number of Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, Among the Rarities there is a Cherry-stone with 500 Heads distinctly engraven upon it, and a Boat of Palm-tree Wood turn'd into a Stone, & towards whatever Side a Man casts his Eye in this Palace he sees something extremely delightful.

Koffein is 7 Miles North-East from *Inspruck* upon the River *Inn*, possess'd by the Duke of *Bavaria* by Accident to the Year 1707 for two Houses near one of the Bastions being set on Fire by the Imperial Garrison with in to prevent their being a Shelter to the Enemy; the Wind drove the Flaming powder two Powder-Towers which thereby were immediately blown up, and carried with them the best Part of the *Bastion*; but after the Reduction of *Inspruck* in the following Year, it return'd to the Emperor, being 20 Miles North-East from *Inspruck* stands 60 Miles North-East from *Trent* in *Italy*, a well built Town, especially the Suburbs, where there are many Spacious Houses; it is seated in a fertile Valley, populous enough, and has a Noble Castle and good Buildings; here is the famous monastery of *Waldau*, the Monks say, their Founder was a Prince of a Gigantick stature, twelve Foot and a half high; they pretend to show his Tongue, which is three Spans and a half long, keeping it as a valuable Relick.

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Relicks: The Monastery is encompass'd with a Wall sixteen Foot high, which, they say, was stoped over by a Stag, when closely pursued by Dogs some Years ago.

On both the *Thodeser*, and *Ventisana* upon the River *Feld*, are the exact Confines between the *Venetian* and *Imperial* Dominions; on one Side of the Bridge live *Italians*, subject to the *Venetians*; and on the other *German* subject to the Emperor; on one Side their Buildings, Manner of Living, empty Rooms, large Windows, and Iron-Bedsteads shew them to be *Italians*; on the other Side immediately their Stoves, higher Bedsteads, Bedchamber one over another, square Tables with their Basin and Towel by the Wall, declare them to be *Germans*: The Bridge itself is half *Italian* half *German*, one Part being built with Stone, and the other with Terra-cid over after the *German* Fashion of making Bridges.

Who you come from *Germany*, you must be provided with a Passport of Health, for I have seen some forc'd to go back, having not had this Caution; otherwise they would oblige you to keep your Quarantine, or forty Days, before you should be permitted to enter into the *Venetian* Territories, which is a miserable Confinement where you are hardly insercain'd, and pay extreme dear; what do they give such as are in that Confinement any Victuals, but on the End of a long Hole, as if they really had the Plague.

It is say'd as if they had a Plague

From *Pentiba* to *Rafata* is Three Miles thro' Mountains, along the *Tajamento*, crossing in the Way Four Bridges. From thence to *Venzen* Two Miles, we were ferried over a Mile and a half from the Town. To *Hospital* there is but half a Mile, and from thence to *Faude* Three; further to *Couciliano* Two Miles, from whence you are ferried over in a large Boat to

Treviso, which is but Four Miles distant; It gives its Name to the Country. It is a very handsome, large, and pleasant Town, adorn'd with good Houses. It is vaulted all along the great Street, which affords a great Conveniency to walk under. Here are fine Churches, Towers, and Fountains. The Country is plentiful, chiefly in Fruit and Wine.

Maestre is Two Miles distant from *Treviso*, a very pretty Town, and the best Place of Accommodation for such as intend to travel into *Germany*, by *Tirol* and *Carinthia*, or into *Austria* by *Friuli*, and likewise for those that intend to make the Tour of *Italy*. Here is the same Conveniency of walking under Vaults, as in *Treviso*.

From hence to *Venice* they count about Two Miles by Water, in a very convenient Sort of Boat, call'd *Gondola*, in a fine large Canal, on each Side of which, half the Way, is a very pleasant Champaign Country. Upon the Way some *Sbyrrhis*, or Officers, meet you, that search your Trunks, but not very strictly, and if you have any Thing

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Thing prohibited, in giving them a small Matter they will take no Notice. The City has neither Gates, Walls, nor Citadel; and yet cannot be said to be weak. Here is a greater Number of Lovely Women than in any Place in Europe. All the Streets are narrow and crooked, but so clean, that one may walk a whole Year over them without meeting with any Dirt. When you visit the Treasure of St. Mark, they will shew you among other Things a Stone, which they pretend to be the same that yielded Water to the *Israelites* when they were oppress'd with Thirst in the Wilderness. If this be true, we must allow that Rock a Power to multiply its Kind; for it is still to be seen in the Desarts of *Arabia*, as I have been told by several credible Persons.

The Ducal Palace is a magnificent Structure, and has many noble Appartments for the *Doge*, and the several Councils and Courts. There is also belonging to it a little Arsenal with Arms for a Thousand Men, the Fire-Arms being ready charg'd, and the Swords and Pikes so plac'd, that by pulling a String they fall down in Order to be taken up. This is for the Security of the *Doge* and Senate in case of any Plot or Surprise. The Church of St. Mark is an ancient, solid, and massy Structure; with Five low Domes cover'd with Lead. The Front has Five Gates adorn'd with Columns of Porphyry and fine Marble; and over all is a Gallery with Balusters along the Front. Upon Four

Pedestals over the greatest Gate are plac'd
 Four stately Horses of Brass gilt, whereof
 the Workmanship is incomparable: They
 were presented to Nero, to be put to the
 Chariot of the Sun for an Ornament to his
 Triumphal Arch after the Romans had over-
 come the Parthians: The Treasury consists
 of Relicks counted sacred, and the Keys
 are kept by a Procurator of St. Mark.
 They pretend to have the Body of that Saint,
 and the Original of his Gospel writ by him-
 self, some of our Saviour's Blood, and some
 of the Thorns wherewith he was crown'd, one
 of which all the Senators do worship upon
Wednesday. Among the richest Things
 of the Treasury are Twelve Golden Crosses
 adorn'd with precious Stones, Twelve Gol-
 den Crowns of great Weight, Six large Ru-
 bies, the biggest of which weight Six
 Ounces, the Crown or Cap with which the
 Doge is crown'd, set with the richest Jewels
 and Pearls of unknown Value, &c. The
 Steeple is very remarkable, from the Top of
 which none of the Canal can be seen (tho'
 in great Numbers) by reason of the Narrow-
 ness of the Streets.

The Republick is under an Aristocratical
 Government, the Sovereignty of the State
 being lodg'd in the Nobility, how certain
 Number of Families enroll'd in the Golden
 Book, call'd the Register of the Venetian
 Nobles. The young Women of Quality
 are kept in Monasteries, never seen abroad
 but disguis'd; and their Sweet-hearts are
 scarce

scarce allow'd to see them until the Day of Marriage, and then they carry them home, and lock them in a Room, keeping them there, where they have some Visits of their Husbands; neither are they permitted to go out, except it be to Church, or in the Time of the Carnival, and always have One or Two Maids or Spies after them. The Palaces are so sumptuous, that they are sufficient to adorn Ten Cities, being Four hundred in Number, and on the great Canal alone there are at least Two hundred, which seem to out Rival one another, adorn'd with fine Courts, Anticourts, delicious Gardens, Fountains, Grotto's, and all other Embellishments.

When the *Rabats*, or Gaming Houses, are open in Carnival Time, prodigious Sums of Money are lost at Basses. None are admitted into these Houses but such as are mask'd. The Nobles keep the Bank, and relieve one another from Morning till Night, who seem indifferently concern'd when they lose a Thousand *Escukins* by one Card, no more than when they win but one by another. I have seen the Bank broke twice or thrice, but could never see the least Sign of Discontent in the unfortunate Nobleman that kept it. They will play with the Loser upon his Word to the Value of Ten thousand Ducats, which is always punctually paid next Morning.

H 4 There

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There is a prodigious Number of *Gondola's*, being about 25,000; and the Dexterity of the Boat-Men is almost incredible; for the *Canals* are narrow, and in several Places cross one another, yet they seldom or never run foul of one another; so avoid it they give Warning to those that are within the Reach of their Voice, who answer in a Distinct only known to themselves, such as *Preci*, *Premi*, &c, which they understand so well, that they turn their *Gondola's*, and pass without touching one another. Here is kept the finest and richest Fair in *Europe* in the Place of *St. Mark*, and in the *Broglio*. The Shops are rank'd with such a harmonious Proportion and Uniformity, that one would imagine that it was a City built on Purpose for Pleasure. It is the Custom of the Place, during the *Carnaval* and Fair, that any Man may ask the last Favour of a Woman whom he finds alone with a *Vizard-Mask*. The whole *Carnaval*, and the Festival after *Ascension Day*, is spent in *Maskerading*: And all that While there seems to be a new Republick form'd in the Midst of the other. There is an universal Change in the Habits, Customs, and Laws: All Marks of Superiority and Distinction are forgotten, or at least neglected: All Persons seem to be equal: Respect, Constraint, Ceremony, Care, and Business are banish'd from Society, and are succeeded by Joy, Liberty, and an agreeable Sort of *Bolly*.

You may have a *Chandla* with Two Men for *Sexta Lire* (which is Three Shillings and Sixpence English Money) a Day. The Washing is pretty dear, and spoils the Linnen much; for if you don't pay a great Price they will wash with Salt Water to save the buying of Fresh. Woods is also very dear, and bought by the Pound. When you go to see the Arsenal, a Gold Ducat will pay for as many Persons as you please to carry along with you.

If you intend to go to *Rome*, and have not a *Caleff* of your own, you may agree with the *Porturini* at Fourteen Ducats each for all Things, and *Buona Mancha*. Here you may provide your self at a cheap Rate with *Terracqua* or *Venise* Treacle, Lids for Boxes with Pictures, Tooth-pick Cases, Powder of *Viper*, fine Silk Stuffs, and Handberchiefs; likewise with Stockings, if you don't intend to go to *Naples*, where they are cheaper.

From hence to *Chiassa* are counted Twenty five *Italian* Miles. We went by Water along an Island Eighteen Miles in Length, in a *Chanal* separated from the Sea by a fine *Dike*. The Inhabitants are all Water-Men. Here are very good Oysters to be had. Hence to,

Disento are Fifty Miles. We enter'd the *Canal Bianca*, which comes from the *Adiga*; and when we got out we enter'd into *Pa grande*. The *Canal* is about Sixteen Miles, and we went the remaining Thirty four up-

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off the Po: We lay at a little Village call'd
St. Cyprian.

From hence we went Three Miles to *Ferrara* upon a little, but very pleasant Canal. The Way by Land is very good also. The Place is much decay'd since it came into the Hands of the Popes: So that although it be a large and handsome City, it is ill peopled, and poor: It has too many Houses in Proportion to the Inhabitants. The Churches and Palaces are still magnificent, chiefly that of the ancient Dukes, where the Pope's Legate now resides. The Townhouse is a stately Edifice; as also is the Citadel in a pretty good Condition, built by Pope Clement the Eighth to curb the Inhabitants, and cost him 2000000 of Crowns; but the rest of the Fortifications were much neglected until the late War. There is a Canal from the Po, *hither* Six Miles long.

Ravenna is seated in an open Country upon a River Three Miles from the Sea, tho' formerly it was joining to it, and was the best Harbour the Romans had on the *Adriatick*. The Iron Rings, that were formerly to fasten the Ships to, are still to be seen. The Plains round about it are reckon'd the most fruitful in *Italy*. It was formerly the Delight and Sanctuary of the Emperor *Honorius*, and the Residence of several Kings, and Exarchs, or Lientenants, of the Eastern Emperors. It is now very ill peopled, and the Houses but indifferent, and their once magnificent Churches

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Churches in a decaying Condition: The Cathedral is supported by Sixty six Pillars of Grecian Marble. There is in the Church of *St. Vitalis* a Pillar scarce to be match'd any where, containing in it almost all precious Stones. The Archbishop's Cathedral is a noble Structure.

Arezzo is about Thirty seven Miles South-East from *Florence*, a very ancient Town, well built; noted for its Earthen Ware, for the Birth of the Poet *Aratin*, (call'd the Scourge of Princes, because of his Satyr,) and of *Guido* the Musician, a *Benedictine* Monk, who invented the Musical Notes about the Year 1028, taking them from the first Syllables of the Hymn of *St. John* the Baptist, sung in the Roman Churches, viz.

Ue quauit laus, Famuli tuorum
Resonare fibris, Salua pallati
Mira gestorum, Libii reatum

St. Marino, about Nine Miles from *Rimini*, is a small Town, but very strong by its Situation on a high Mountain; It has Three Castles within its Walls, govern'd by Two Captains, who are chang'd every Six Months, under the Protection of the Pope. All its Territories consist of one Mountain about Nine or Ten Miles in Circuit, and containing Four Villages, Eight Corn-Mills, and Two Powder ones. The Arms of this small Commonwealth are Three Towers

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ers on a Mountain, with this Motto und
domach;

Libertas perpetua

The Town is wall'd on one Side, and the
other is defended by a dreadful Precipice.
Their Government is by a Council of Forty
five, of which Fifteen are Gentlemen, Fif
teen Tradesmen, and Fifteen Countrymen.
They continue during their Lives; and when
any one of them dies, another of the same
Rank is chosen in his Place. They choose
Two Consuls every half Year, and Two
Thirds of the Votes carry the Election.
The Streets are narrow, and the Houses
mean.

Annals is a pretty large Town in a Cham
paign Country. All the Women here wear
little Straw Hats, like Earthen Dishes. From
hence to,

Feynsalard Twelve Miles: The Way is
very fine; the Town very long, and a Sal
turbjoin'd by a Bridge.

Wextavelid Twenty Miles through a fine
Champaign Country to *Forli*, or *Forum Julii*,
from thence to *Craena*, Ten Miles through
a very pleasant Country. The City is large,
with a Castle over it. We ferried over a
Quarter of a Mile from the City, and went
on Twenty Miles further to,

Rimini, formerly call'd *Ariminum*, a large
City in a pleasant Country. Here is a fine
Foun-

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Fountain in the Market-Place. The Towns Hall is very beautiful, and newly built out of the Stones of an Amphitheater.

Departing from hence we went Ten Miles further to *La Catholica*, the first Five Miles the Road was very good, but the rest bad. From thence to *Pesaro* are Ten Miles more, pretty good Way. In this Town are Two Market-Places very large, wherein there are Two very fine Fountains. Without the Town are to be seen several handsome Palaces. From hence so, *For* are Ten Miles more of very good Way, along the Gulf upon the Sands. The Town is very large, and well fortified after the old Way.

From hence we went to *Singola*, Twenty two Miles along the Sea-side. The Town is pretty large, and well built; the Cathedral very fine, the Pulpit whereof is very handsome.

Ancona stands Twenty two Miles from this Place. The Town is very strong; the Haven formerly of great Repute. Here is a triumphal Arch very considerable. We lay Two Miles off.

From this Place to *Loretto* are counted Eighteen Miles. The Avenues of which Place are extrem pleasant by reason of the long and delightful Prospects that are on each Side of the Way; but going up to the Town, the Road is very steep. We met with many Beggars, who will not ask Alms for God or Christ's Sake, but for the Souls in

in Purgatory. The Town lies on the Gulf of Venice, upon a high Ground, pretty well fortified, but without a Golden Legend noted particularly for the Chapel of *La Madonna*, or Our Lady, to which the Papists go in Pilgrimage from all Parts of Europe. They pretend that the Angel deliver'd the Message to the Virgin of her Conception in that same Chamber, and that there our Saviour was incarnated. It was (they say) transported by Angels (when the Turks became Masters of the Holy Land) from *Nazareth* to *Dahuria*, and from thence hid'd about Three Years and Seven Months ago by the same Angels, who plac'd it in a little House belonging to a Widow call'd *Loretto*, from whence the Town took its Name. After a while it was transported after the same Manner, a Mile further, into the Middle of a Field possessed by Two Brothers, who quarrelling about the Property and Title of it, it was pleas'd to decide the Controversy by removing it to a neighbouring Highway, where it now stands. No Man of Sense can believe such ridiculous Fables, but such as are given to strong Illusions. This little House stands in the Middle of a spacious Church built since, and is inclos'd in a magnificent Case of White Marble, it hath a Foot Distance from the House itself, but rounded with Two Rows of White Marble Statues, made by the best Masters: The uppermost represents the Sybills, and the lowermost the ancient Prophets. The House

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boards cover'd with Wire, where the richest Presents are kept. There is an Altar-Cloth valued at 140000 Crowns. They have the largest and noblest Cellars in *Italy*, with prodigious large Vessels of Wine for the Accommodation of Princes, Cardinals, Ambassadors, and other great Men, as well as Pilgrims, who are so numerous sometimes, that there has been between *Easter* and *Whitsuntide* 60 or 70000 Communicants, and in Two Days Time about the Nativity of our Lady 200000.

The Apothecary's Shop is also very remarkable; among other Things, for the great Pots standing round it painted by *Raphael Urbin*, which are of such Value, that a *French* Ambassador offer'd for Four of them (painted with the Pictures of the Four *Evangelists*) Pots of Massive Gold of the same Size, but could not obtain them.

The Town consists chiefly of one Street. In the greatest Square there is a noble Fountain of Marble, beautified with several Brass Statues, and one of Pope *Sixtus V.* The Inhabitants chief Livelihood is making and selling of Beads, Medals, and such like Trifles. We paid one Ducat only for seeing all.

From *Loretto* we went to *Recanata*, Three Miles distant. It is a long little Town, seated in a very fine Champaign Country, where we sometimes met with pleasant little Hillocks, and delightful Valleys, all full of Almond and Olive-Trees. From hence to *Macerata* are Fifteen Miles, thence to *Vat-*
chimara

Chimara Nineteen in the Mountains, the Way being both good and pleasant, all full of Green Trees. From whence we proceeded to *Font de la Draba*, Eight Miles, very good Way, coasting along the Mountains; To *Furavella*, in the Mountains, Eight Miles; to *Fulino* Fifteen Miles, troublesome Way, by reason the Pavement being of very large Stones, and steep, it is very uneasy to Men and Horses. From thence we advanc'd Twelve Miles of very good Way to,

Spoleto, seated in a delicious Champaign Country, cover'd with Vineyards, Olive, Almond, and Fig-Trees. In the Cathedral there is a Pavement of very fine Marble, of different Colour and Size: The Frontispiece in Mosaick is very beautiful. There is also an extraordinary long and high Bridge to convey Water into the Town.

Terni is about Fifteen Miles further. Five Miles and a half from this Place is to be seen an extraordinary Cascade: the Fall is exceeding high, a Rain-Bow surrounding always the Water when the Sun shines: The River comes out of a fine long Plain. Who-soever would see the Place must hire Horses in *Terni* for Four *fules* each, and the same for the Guide. Though you have Horses, yet you must walk the greatest Part of the Mountain, there being dangerous Precipices for above a Mile.

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About Seven Miles further, we came to *Narni*, the Way being very good, and the Country mighty pleasant. Near the Town there is a very difficult Descent. From thence we proceeded in our Journey, and after Seven Miles of very pleasant Way we arriv'd at *Otricoli*; from whence we went to *Civita Castell*, being Twelve Miles, the Way ill pav'd, and very bad both for the Calesh and Horsemen. From hence we advanc'd Seven Miles in the *Via Flaminia* to *Castellnuovo*, the Road being very good; and then Sixteen Miles further to,

Rome; in the Way to which, *viz.* Six Miles from it, we came to *La Prima porta Hostoria*, and about a Mile and a half from *Rome* we went over a fine Bridge upon the *Tiber*, where appear'd to *Constantine* the Great in the Heavens a Cross with this Inscription:

In hoc Signa vinces.

From the Bridge to the City there is a fine large Pavement, very pleasant by reason of the fine *Villa's* and Gardens that are on each Side. At the Entrance of the Gate they order'd a Soldier to go along with us to the Custom-House, to have our Trunks search'd; but they do it *pro Forma*, without Exactness; and for about a Jule for each Trunk, (which is near Sixpence *English Money*) and as much to the Fellow that went along with us from the Gate; we were immediately dispatched.

• This

This famous City is so remarkable, that one cannot walk Fifty Paces in and about it without observing some Remains of its ancient Grandeur. The Churches and Chapels are reckon'd to be about Three hundred in Number; the chief of which is that of *St. Peter*, accounted the most noble and majestic Structure of the whole World of that Kind. There is so great a Variety of fine Gilt Work, rare Pictures, Statues of Brass and Marble, that it strikes the Beholder with Admiration. The adorning only of *St. Peter's* Chair cost 107551 *Roman* Crowns, each Crown being Five Shillings and Sixpence *English* Money. The Length of the Church within, from East to West, is counted 594 Feet; the Length of the Cross, from North to South, 438; the Breadth of the Body 86, the Height of it 144; the Height of the *Cupola* to the Top of the Iron Cross 432; the Hollow of the Ball, upon which the Cross stands, can contain Seventeen Persons within; the Circumference of the *Cupola* without is 620, the Diameter within 143; the Space before the Entrance is a large Plain, encompass'd with a Piazza of a circular Form, having a stately Obelisk in the Middle, and a large Fountain on each Side. There is almost round about Four Rows of great Marble Pillars. The Obelisk consists of one Stone of speckled Marble without Hieroglyphicks, and counting the Basis, is 108 Foot high, supported by Four Brass Lions gilt. Opposite to the Five Doors of

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the Porch are the Five Doors of the Church, one of which (call'd the Holy Gate) is open'd only in the Year of the *Jubilee*, the rest are open'd every Day. Under the Center of the *Cupola* stands the high Altar of *St. Peter*, half of whose Body, as well as half of that of *St. Paul*, they pretend is buried here. Over it there is a stately Canopy of Brass, wrought about the Edge with Valances, and a Fringe of the same Mettle gilt, supported by Four Brass Pillars. Upon the Corner of the Canopy stand Four Angels of Brass gilt, and on the Middle a Globe of Brass, with a Cross of the same Mettle on the Top, all gilt. The Pillars are of a Serpentine Form, wreath'd about with Vines of Brass, and beautified with little Angels climbing on the Branches. There are Twenty six Chapels within the Church, each of which has something remarkable. In short, this Church may pass for the Eighth Wonder of the World: Since the Reparation of it was begun, until the Year 1700, it has cost Forty two Millions of *Roman Crowns*. There is above Twenty thousand *Livres per Annum* allow'd for its Maintenance.

In *Rome* there are an Hundred and eighteen Palaces, Ten Colleges, Eighteen curious Gardens, the Ruins of Eight ancient Palaces, Cirques, Baths, and Temples, Twenty six Piazza's or Squares. The Antiquities worth the Observation of the curious are these, *viz.* the Ruins and Remains of Pagan Temples, Theatres, Amphitheatres, Cirques, Baths,

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Baths, Aqueducts, Obelisks, Triumphal Arches, Pillars, Mausolea's, Statues, Altars, Grave-Stones, Instruments for Sacrifices, ancient Lamps and Urns.

There are the Remains of Nineteen Pagan Temples, of Six Baths, among which that of *Dioclesian*, (which had Places for 3200 Persons to Bath in without seeing one another) and that of *Antoninus Caracalla*, which had 1600 Seats of polish'd Marble: There are 11 Obelisks, of which that of *St. John of Lateran* is the greatest, being 112 Foot high, 9 and a half broad one way, and 9 the other; there are 6 Triumphal Arches still remaining; four Columns, the most remarkable of which is that of *Trajan*, of white Marble 140 Foot high, including the Basis; it has a Pair of Stairs within of 192 Steps (by which one ascends to the Top) and 42 small Windows to let in the Light. That of *Antonine* is much like this, 175 Foot high, it has 206 Steps within, and 56 small Windows.

The City is about thirteen Miles in Compass, the Inhabitants are reckon'd about 120000, besides Strangers, whereof here is always a great Multitude. It is generally well built, the Streets are streight, beautified with Palaces and Churches; the *Vatican* contains 12000 Rooms; in the Hall where the Pope gives Audience to Ambassadors, there are Pictures representing and approving the barbarous Murder of the *French Admiral Coligni*, and the Massacre of the *French Protestants*,

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testants, upon which Pope *Gregory* the 13th caus'd Medals to be struck, with his own Name on the Face, and on the Reverse an Angel with a Cross in one Hand, and a Sword in the other, under it this Inscription,

Huguenotorum Strages, 1572.

The *Vatican Library* is near a Mile long, mighty considerable for its Books, but not so well look'd after as it ought to be. There is in *Rome* 92 Parishes, 41 different National Churches, 64 Religious Houses for Men, above 40 for Women; 30 Hospitals, and 116 Societies for Penitents. There are 18 Gates; the Castle of *St. Angelo* has 4 Bastions, call'd after the four Evangelists; in a little Arsenal within the Castle is kept the Pope's Triple-Crown.

The *Catacombs*, so much fam'd by Authors, are very numerous in and about the City; they are cut out in the Manner of Streets under Ground; the Papists alledge, that these are the Places where ancient Christians worshipp'd and buried their Martyrs in Times of Persecution, but I rather believe them to be the publick Burying-place of the ancient *Roman* Heathens. *St. Peter's Prison*, not far from the Palace of *Augustus*, has several remarkable Things; the miraculous Fountain that sprung (as they say) by his Prayers, that he might christen the Gaoler and his Family; the Water has the Taste of Whey, and you may take as much as you please

please without any perceptible Diminution, which doubtless is true; for there are Holes in the Stone under Water unperceiv'd, which give way to the Water to supply what was taken out; and there being, as I suppose, a Canal underneath, the Quantity that can be taken will not be perceiv'd. In going down on the Right Hand you'll see a Marble-Stone cover'd with a little Iron-Grate, upon which Stone they shew you the Print of St. Peter's Cheek, who not going down fast enough, the Soldier gave him so hard a Slap on one Cheek, that the other hitting against this Stone, imprinted it self in that Manner.

The Chapel *Paulina* is remarkable for the last Judgment painted on the Wall of the great Altar by *Michael Angelo Bonarotta*, 'tis reckon'd one of the best Pieces that ever was made. The *Aula Regia* is remarkable for the History of Pope *Alexander* the Third, and of the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, in which the former expresses an excessive Pride, the latter a base Submission. The Pope's Gardens are very curious for their Water-works, there is a surprizing one in Form of a Ship, which sprinkles Water from all Parts of its Sails and Cordage in great Plenty; it has Guns that shoot with incredible Noise, and all by the Strength of Water. In one of the Palaces of the Capitol in St. *John de Lateran* there is the Christening-Table of *Constantine*, the Table of the Supper of Jesus Christ, with his Disciples, the

Ark of the Covenant of the *Hobrews*, the Pastoral Staff of *Aaron*, *Moses's* Rod which he made use of when he struck the Rock in the Desert, from which Water sprung. In the great *Farnese* there is the *Dives* tied by her Hair to the Horns of an Ox.

In Mount *Janiculus* we saw the Place where *St. Peter* was crucified with his Head downwards. We likewise were in the Church of *St. Agnes*, when two Lambs were bless'd by a Cardinal for the Pope's eating on *Easter-day*. *Bunguses* Palace is full of rare Pictures, whereof the chief is the Crucifix drawn by *Michael Angelo Bonareta*, who sacrific'd a poor Man to his Ambition in the Church of the *Oratorians*, to have the Pleasure of making a rare Piece; for having tied him to a Cross, he stabb'd him to the Heart, that seeing him die, he might the more lively represent the Agonies of Death.

Without the Gate *Ostiensis* stands the Church of *St. Paul*, or the three Fountains, call'd *Aque salve*, where, it is said, that *Apostle* lost his Head; and that after the Decollation, the Head made three several Jumps, and in each of the three Places where it touch'd, there miraculously sprung a Fountain, all three of a different Taste, viz. the one of Blood; the other of Milk; and the third of Water; all which cure any Sort of Distemper. Note, That the Head jump'd at last as far as at first, for the Fountains are of a regular Distance.

From *Rome* to *Tivoli* are twenty Miles, it is reckon'd to be the most beautifully situated of any Place in *Italy*, upon a Hill cover'd with Olive-trees for five or six Miles, noted for fine Palaces, chiefly that of Cardinal *D'Est's*, which has curious Gardens, delicate Fountains, reckon'd the finest in *Italy*; there is the famous Cascade near the Den of the *Sibyllo Tiburtina*; there are artificial Representations of all Sorts of Birds chirping on the Trees in their natural Notes; all of them chattering at once at the Sight of an Owl howling upon a Tree. There are likewise Organs which play of themselves by Water-works, and a *Gyrodola* of Serpents spouting up Water in a terrible Manner.

Frescati is 12 Miles from *Rome*, here is a very Noble Prospect into the neighbouring Country, which is adorn'd with the fine Seats of Cardinals and other Great Men. Near this Place lies the *Villa Aldobrandina*, call'd *Bekuedir* of *Frescati*, pleasantly seated on the Side of a Hill, where there are fine Gardens and curious Water-works; there is a particular Gallery full of the most rare Pictures in *Italy*. In the Garden *Pamphyllis* there is a curious Cascade, the Fountain of *Atlas* supporting the World; all of Brass, casting out Water to a prodigious Quantity. The other fine Cascade or *Gyrodola* form'd by the same Water-works, which perfectly imitates Thunder, Hail and Mists, some will pretend Snow likewise; but I did not see the last when I was there: *Apollo* playing upon

upon the Flute, a *Centaure* sounding a Horn.

In a little Room backwards there is Mount *Parnassus*, where are all the Muses, each having her Musical Instrument in a readiness to play; and by the Means of backward Machines and the Water-works, is heard a very pleasant Melody. The Palace of the Constable *Colonna* has excellent Apartments, and a surprizing Gallery, wherein is a Closet of black Ebony, with a little Bas-relieve of Ivory, the Work whereof is incomparable, and has cost vast Sums of Money; for the two Workmen had two Pistoles and a Barrel of Wine a Day during 22 Years that they were about making it.

We had the Curiosity of going to see the *Demoniacks*, and I cannot imagine how the Priests, who pretend to exorcise them, and have the Power of casting the Devils out of them, can be guilty of teaching them so many ridiculous cheating Tricks; for these miserable Creatures do continually utter Blasphemies most intolerable to be heard; of them we saw four, *viz.* two Women, whereof one is about 30, the other about 20 Years of Age, a Girl about 9 or 10, and a Boy about 7; all which made surprizing Contorsions, chiefly that of 30, who, I suppose, had longer Time to learn; sometimes they were pretty quiet, but as soon as the Priest order'd the Devils to speak, or answer to his Questions, then they were all in a strange Agitation. I took Notice of the
 little

little Girl, who was mighty nimble at the Sport, and did not perceive she hurted herself at all, although she often struck her Head against the stony Ground; and the Woman of 30, after the Priest had shew'd her a Piece of the Cross of Jesus Christ inlaid with Silver, and had order'd the Devils to come out of her, she presently put her Head under the Priest's Hoel, where she remain'd until he order'd her to get up: That of 20 had (as they say) twelve Millions of Devils in her Body, and at once five hundred thousand came out of her; but the Day they shew'd her unto us, there were only five thousand that came out; at the Gate when you go away it is usual to give some small Matter.

The Air of this Country is generally temperate and healthful, except in the Church Territories, where it is reckon'd more gross and unwholsome, as in the Southern Parts of Naples, several Months in the Summer being scorching hot; the Soil is fruitful, the Trees for the most part continually green; here is found Great Quantity of Alabaster, and of the purest Marble.

The Country is so stately, that I cannot omit mentioning the following Epithets applied to several Cities of Italy, viz. Roma la Santa, Neolis la Nobile, Firenze la bella, Venezia la Riva, Genoa la Superba, Milano la Grande, Ravenna l'antiqua, Padua la Dotta, Bologna la Grassa, Ligorna la Mercante, Verona la Formosa, Luca la Graciosa, and Casale la forte.

There

There are 70 Cardinals, and two thirds of the Conclave must be for the Pope before he is chosen: there are 40 Archbishops, and 258 Bishopricks. *Paul* the 4th used to brag he had 288000 Parishes, and 44000 Monasteries under his Jurisdiction. None but *Jews* are tolerated in *Rome* for the publick Exercise of their Religion; there is a weekly Sermon for their Conversion, at which one of each Family is bound to be present.

Naples is a very large and fair City, the Capital of a Kingdom; few Cities in *Europe* have more Churches than this: The *Viceroy's* Palace is sumptuous, the Mole is an admirable Piece, it runs a quarter of a Mile into the Sea, with a stately *Pharos* or Light-house at the End of it, where there is a Fountain of fresh Water. In this City there are two Universities and four strong Castles or Citadels; it is not above half as big as *London* or *Paris*, but more beautiful than either: In the Neighbourhood of this City there is a little Hill called *Pausilippus*, pleasantly situated on the Coast four Miles and a half from it; the Ascent to it is somewhat difficult, upon which Account a Passage has been dug up to it through the Mountain, which is call'd *the Cards of Puzanti*; it is almost a Mile long, between 30 and 40 Foot high, and 12 broad, in some Places cut through Rocks, and in others through Sand; it has no Light but at both Ends, and by a Hole in the Middle over an Oratory made in the Rock, wherein is a Lamp continually burning

burning for the Benefit of Passengers; the Mountain is very pleasant, adorn'd with Gentlemens Houses of Pleasure; it produces excellent Wine, and runs our into the Sea like a Promontory. At the Entrance of this Cave stands the famous Tomb of *Virgil*, which at present is a ruinous Pyramid; his Urn and Inscription are not to be seen now. A little beyond this Mountain is the *Grotto del Cane*, which sends such a thin and piercing Exhalation without Smoke, that seizes ones Breath, and choaks any living Creature in a Moment: It is 9 or 10 Foot long, and 4 and a half broad, and 5 high; the Experiment has been tried on condemned Criminals, and frequently on Dogs (from whence it has its Name) but being immediately pull'd out by a Rope, and thrown into a Lake that is 20 Paces distant from it, they recover again in a Moment. There is another Cave which puts one presently into a Sweat, and is a present Remedy against the Gout, and inward Ulcers; it plunges hottish Humours, and restores natural Vigour.) About 8 Miles South-East from the City is the famous Mount *Vesuvius*, or *Monte di Somma*, which throws out Fire, Smoke, Sulphur, Stones and Heaps of burnt Earth, which I suppose, is from the vast Quanticy of *Brimstone*, *Allom*, &c. under Ground along the Coast; and as the Water increases, the Mountain makes Eruptions more or less formidable; it stands near the Shore in a fruitful Plain; the Ashes and Earth it throws out makes the neighbouring Plains very fertile. The

The first four Miles along the Coast from Naples abounds with Villages, and is a well manur'd Country, but the rest is fill'd with loose Stones; and Heaps of burnt Earth shown out by the Mountain. Upon the South-East of *Vesuvius* there are Vines which produce the noble Wine called *Lacrymæ Chrysi*.

Charybdis and *Scylla* is a Conflict of Waves in the Straits of *Sicily*, some rising up, and others falling down with so great a Noise that it's terrible, not only to those that are near it; but also to those that are at a Distance; the Conflict is most violent between *Charybdis* and *Scylla* (which are about five Miles distant) in such a Manner, that if there be any Ships in it at that Time, they certainly are dash'd against the Rocks; and if they escape, and don't observe the Current off from *Scylla*, they are carried to *Charybdis*, which makes good these Verses;

*Antea Charybdis vadit qui vult evadere Scyllam,
Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.*

Sicily is the greatest Island in the Mediterranean: It was formerly called *Trinacria*, because of its Triangular Form: It is govern'd by a Viceroy from the King of Spain, who is chang'd every three Years, or continued, according to the King's Pleasure. The Revenue is about 4000000 Crowns a Year. The Air is healthful, and the Soil so fruitful, that it is counted the Store-house of *Italy*;

Italy; 'tis near 700 Miles in Circuit, and contains many fair and rich Towns, but it is much infested by Mount *Gibello*, anciently call'd *Ætna*, of which I shall give no Account, being much of the same Nature as Mount *Vesuvius*, whereof we have given an Account in *Naples*.

The Women are handsom, but not extraordinary vertuous; the Men are of a tawny Complexion, witty and jealous; they wear always by their Side a Dagger two Hands long, and three Fingers broad; there is hardly a Tradesman in his Shop without having one by his Side, even whilst he is at work; they are counted very revengeful, and much given to Theft; but the People of Quality are not so much addicted to those Vices. The Massacre of the *French* in this Island *Anno 1270*. call'd the *Sicilian Vespers*, is very memorable in History.

Malta did formerly belong to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and is counted an *European* Island, though it is nearer the Continent of *Africa*. The Emperor *Charles* the 5th gave it in Fee to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem* in the Year 1530. after they had lost the Isle of *Rhodes*, which *Solyman* the Magnificent took *Anno 1522*. They were formerly call'd *The Knights of Rhodes*, and now of *Malta*. This Order is divided into three States, *viz.* Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms: The Knights are to be Noble by four Degrees on each Side; the Chaplains Noble, or at least of a considerable Family, as also the Servants. I The

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The Government is both Monarchical and Aristocratical: The great Master is chosen by the Knights, and represents a Monarch, coins Money, grants Pardons, confers Benefices, and has the Title of *Eminence*. Their Aristocracy consists in what they call *the Sacred Council*, where the Grand Master has only two Votes, and can determine nothing without the Advice of this Council, which consists of the great Crosses, two of the oldest Knights of each of the seven Nations of which they are compos'd, *viz.* *Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany and Castile*: *Great Britain* formerly made the 8th, but ceas'd since the Reformation. The Great Master *La Valette* laid the first Stone of the City of *Valetta*, a Place excellently well fortified, situate on a Languet or Tongue of a Rock, having a good Haven on each Side; the Town takes up the Breadth of the said Languet, and reaches from one Haven to another. There are several Noble Buildings, among the rest the Palace of the Great Master, which is very stately, wherein there is a considerable Magazine of Arms: I was assured there was enough to arm 40000 Men. The Palaces of the Conservatory and Treasury, likewise the Hospitals and Inns or *Alberges* for the Knights, are very magnificent; the Hall for the sick Knights is hung with rich Tapestry, where they are attended by Knights, and serv'd in Plate. All sick Persons are receiv'd and well treated in this Hospital, nor are poor travellers refus'd, for
they

they are here provided both with Bed and Board, till they find Passage for the Place whither they are bound, then they are furnish'd with Provisions, and all their Charges are born during their Voyage.

The Barrack is a very curious Place, cover'd with lovely Trees, planted in Rows; the high Garden, that looks into the Port below the Bastion of *Italy*, is very pleasant, full of Rows of Orange and Lemon Trees, and adorn'd with many Fountains and Water-works playing very high, which render the Place extreme delightful. There is a Fountain upon the Port very ornamental, there being a Dolphin under the Feet of a *Neptune*, which throws up Water to a great Height, so commodiously plac'd, that Ships can take in fresh Water, without putting their Casks ashore. Near the great Portal there are eight Chapels, besides that of *St. John* there is another where all the great Masters are buried, and many Reliques kept, among which there is the Right Hand of *St. John* the Baptist, wanting the two lesser Fingers.

The old Town, formerly call'd *Melita*, now *Citta Notabile*, was very large and populous in ancient Times, but now consists only of 565 Houses, and about 2620 Souls. The Great Master has a Palace here, built like a Castle, with fine Gardens, Orchards and Water-works. There are 30 or 40 large Villages in the whole Island; 26 Parish Churches, and 25000 Men can be rais'd in it.

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From *Rome* to *Baccano Borgo* are counted 15 Miles; the way being very good, but we smelt an extraordinary filthy Stink of Brimstone for the Space of about two Miles; we were troubled with the same Sort of Smell for two Miles more of our way to *Viterbo*, which is ten Miles distant from the above-mention'd Town: It is a pretty large City; at the Entrance whereof there is a fine Fountain with curious Spouts of several Sorts, and at the other Gate going out, we saw another Fountain like unto it.

From hence to *Montefiascone* we Travell'd 8 Miles; a Town seated on the Top of a Mountain over the Lake of *Valseno* North-west of *Viterbo*; it is famous for its excellent *Masartello* Wine. In the Church of *St. Flavian* near the Town is a remarkable Inscription on the Tomb of a German Abbot or Bishop, who travelling to *Rome*, used always to send his Servant before him to know in what Inn was the best Wine; and order'd him to write over the Door with Chalk the Latin Word [*Est*]. The Servant finding the Wine extraordinary Good, writ three Times *Est* upon the Door: The Master lik'd the Wine so well, and drank to that Excess of it, that he died upon the Spot; whereupon his Servant order'd the following Lines to be writ.

Est, Est, Est, propter nimium Est,
Johannes, de Fuc Dominus meus mortuus est.

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From thence to *Lawrenzo de Grotta* are 17 Miles; the Road being pretty good, partly indifferent; we left *Bouhne* 5 Miles off; About this Place we enter'd into the Dutchy of *Tuscany*, and almost in every Village hereabouts they ask'd us for the *Dogana*, that is, a certain suppos'd Right due to the Duke, but we paid none here.

Radicofoni is 18 Miles distant from this Place; it is seated in the Mountains, the way to it is very good, but steep; we pass'd from hence through *Scala*, and after travelling 17 Miles, we arriv'd at *Boncorrento*, the way being the same; thence to *Luciniano* 7 Miles, from whence to

Siena are 8 Miles of very good way; it is seated both upon high and low Ground, which makes it somewhat incommodious; but it has a good Air; the Streets are neatly pav'd with Brick laid side ways; the Houses are handsom, and the Water excellent. In this Town the *Tuscan* Language is taught and spok'd in Perfection, and it is much frequented by Strangers upon that Account. The Cathedral is a compleat Structure fac'd with Marble both without and within, and of excellent Architecture. The Vault is of Azure Colour besprinkled with Stars, and a great Part of the Pavement of *Mosaick* Work, representing several Histories of the Old Testament; at the Entrance of it there is writ in the Pavement,

Castissimum Virginis Templum, caste memento ingredi.

The great Hospital, the Convent of the Dominicans, the Cordeliers, the Palaces and Fountains are very magnificent. In the great Church there are the Images of all the *Sibyls*, with their Characters and Prophecies, and a Series of Popes. The Citadel is built on a high Hill with 18 or 20 Towers in Square for the Defence of the City; Here is a famous Place, in Fashion of a Shell, which can be easily fill'd with Water from its Fountains to represent the Naval Fights, as the *Romans* us'd to do in their *Arena's*; the Houses round it are all uniform with Piazza's under them to cover the People from Sun and Rain; it is 30 Miles from *Florence*.

From hence we travell'd 12 Miles to *Pongibani*, to *Sambro* 3 Miles, the Road being very good between little fine Collins; thence to *Carniano* 10 Miles, to *Salpontadera* 18, through charming Fields, the way all along being very good.

After we had advanc'd 12 Miles further, we arriv'd at *Pisa*, through a very good Road, and a pleasant Country; it stands in a Plain on the River *Arno*, over which it has three Bridges, being 15 Miles North from *Leghorn*, and 10 South-East from *Lucca*. The City is large, the Streets broad, straight, and neatly pav'd with large Stones, the Houses generally well built, but very ill peopled. Their Metropolitan Church is very stately, and its Brazen Gates magnificent, and noted for the History of our Redemption curiously enboss'd upon them, they are four in Number.

The

The Baptistery is 180 Foot round; the Church 540 Paces in Circuit, supported by 70 Pillars; it is all lin'd with Marble, beautified with stately Altars and curious Paintings; the Walls are hung with Red Velvet, and the Roof richly gilt: Near the Church there is a Steeple in the Form of a Cylinder, to which they ascend by 153 Steps; it inclines 15 Foot on one side, some ascribe it to Art, others to the sinking of the Foundation. Near it lies the *Campo Santo*, or the Burying-place fill'd with Earth brought from *Jerusalem*, which, they say, consumes the Corps in 48 Hours; it has a broad Portico well painted and pav'd with Grave-stones. At the South-side of the Dome there is the little Church of *St. John*, in form round, the Building is magnificent on the out-side, but very indifferent within. There is an Aqueduct that conveys Water by 3000 Arches into the City from Hills that are 5 Miles distant from it, 'tis counted so good, that it is carried in Flasks to *Florence*. We saw the Cudgel-fighting on the Bridge, which was perform'd in very good Order, and was mighty diverting, at which all the Court was present.

Leghorn is 15 Miles South from *Pisa*, the Road is very pleasant, and for the most part through a fine Park belonging to the Grand Duke, very well stock'd with Deer; the Trees yield a vast Revenue by Reason of the prodigious Quantity of Cork taken from them. The City is encompassed with strong

and handfom Fortifications, lin'd with Brick, the Houfes are all of an equal Height, for the moft part painted on the out-fide; the Streets are large and freight, in it there are 5000 *Jews*; in the middle of the City there is a large Piazza, where we faw the pleafant Sport of Foot-ball, all the Place being furrounded with Scaffolds for the Spectators. The Canal for Commerce hence to *Pifa*, is of great Service, Boats of great Burthen coming and going thereon perpetually; it is 14 Miles long, and having drain'd the neighbouring Marfhes, has rendred the Air (which heretofore was very unwholfome) much better. Within the great Harbour there is a leffer one for the Gallies; the firft is fecur'd by a Mole, and has a Lanthorn with feven Lights. The other remarkable Things are the Statue of Duke *Ferdinand* the Firft, in Marble; with four Slaves in Brafs at his Feet; the *Greek* Church, the Caftle, the *Jews* Synagogue, and the Gun-powder-Tower in the Sea. From hence to

Lucca they count 20 Miles, half the way being very good, but in the middle there is a fteep Hill, being a Mile of difficult afcent, and fo much of defcent on the other fide. The City lies in a pleafant and fruitful Plain near the River *Serchio*, incompaſſed with rich and well inhabited Hills; it is both fine and populous, adorn'd with ftately Churches and Palaces. The Fortifications are regular and well lin'd, having 12 Baftions. The moft remarkable Thing is the Palace of the Republick

publick, where the *Gonfalonier* or Standard Bearer resides with his nine Counsellors; he assumes the Title of a Prince, but they call him only *His Excellency*; he is chang'd every two Months, and has 240 Nobles under him, who are divided into two Parts, and govern by Turns for half a Year each Part; he has no other Advantage by his Dignity, but his Table maintain'd at the publick Charge, and after six Years he may be chosen again. The Arsenal is considerable, and kept in good Order. In the Cathedral is the famous Crucifix which the Legendaries pretend was finish'd by an Angel after that *Nicodemus* had attempted it in vain: The Windows of the Church are very curious. This City is under the Emperor's Protection. Many of the Inhabitants retir'd to *Geneva* after the Reformation.

From hence we travell'd 10 Miles of bad way to *Pistoia*; the Town is very large, surrounded with Walls only, without Fortifications, poorly inhabited, neither is there any Thing remarkable in it. Here hence to

Florence are 20 Miles, the way being very good in Summer, but indifferent in Winter: The Country is very fine and fruitful, there being abundance of Country-Seats on each Side of the Road. It lies on the River *Arno*, which falls into the Mediterranean 35 Miles below it: It stands, as it were, in the Bottom of an Amphitheater at the Beginning of a Plain which opens towards the West, and is bounded on all Sides by a great Number

of charming Hills, which rise insensibly to the highest Mountains of the *Appennin*, interspers'd with fine Villages, Noblemens Seats, Gardens, Groves and little Woods of Olive-Trees; so that no City in the World deserves more the Name of *Beautiful* than *Florence*. It is about 6 or 7 Miles in Compass, containing about 8800 Houses, 22 Hospitals, 89 Convents, 84 Fraternities, 152 Churches, 18 Halls belonging to Merchants, 72 Courts of Justice, 17 Palaces, 4 Bridges, 7 publick Fountains, 6 Columns, 2 Pyramids, and 160 publick Statues.

The Streets are neatly pav'd with Grey Stones, the Palaces are counted the neatest in *Italy*. The ordinary Revenue of the Great Duke (who is of the Family of *Medici*) is counted to amount to 200000 Crowns, and he is said to have in his Treasury 2000000 of Gold Pieces, besides Jewels and other Things of great Value; and is so powerful, that he can easily raise 40000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, and put to Sea 12 Gallies, 3 Galleasses, and 20 Men of War: His Palace call'd *Pitti*, is very magnificent, at the great Gate of it there is a Load-stone said to weigh 5000 Pounds: Several of the Galleries and other Rooms are fill'd with ancient and modern Curiosities, particularly the Octogonal Room, call'd *the Tribune*, 24 Foot in Diameter, and cover'd with an arch'd Dome, the inside whereof is overlaid with Mother of Pearl, the Walls hang with Velvet, beautified with a vast Number of rare Orna-

Ornaments, the Windows of Crystal, and the Floor lay'd with Marble of several Colours curiously join'd together; this Room, I say, is full of the most precious Things of Europe. Here are kept the Famous Diamond of Florence, valued at 150000 Crowns; an ancient Head of Julius Caesar, one intire Turky Stone as big as an Egg, a Cupboard full of Vessels of Agat, *Lapis Lazuli*, &c. a large Table and Cabinet of Oriental Jasper, with a vast Collection of precious Stones admirably well wrought; a wonderful Collection of rare Medals, and a prodigious Number of ancient Pieces of carved and engraved Work, with the choicest Pictures and Statues.

The Gallery of the old Palace is a stately Building adorn'd with the Pictures and Statues of the Duke's own Family, and of the greatest Princes in Europe. The Armoury is full of Foreign Armors of great Value, and among others a Fowling-Piece with a Golden Barrel, valued at 1500 Pistols; a Pistol of five Barrels so short, that it can be put into a Hat, and discharg'd at an Enemy under pretence of saluting him; another of 18 Barrels for the Defence of a Room; with other Curiosities of the like Nature. Adjoining to this there are five Cabinets full of Curiosities, *viz.* Precious Stones valued at 200000 Crowns, Medals at 500000, an Ebony Cabinet set with Precious Stones, resembling Birds and Flowers in their natural Colours, it being the Work of 130 Men for 15 Years.

In the *Argentaria*, there are 12 large Cupboards fill'd with Services for a Table of Gold and Silver Plate, adorn'd with Precious Stones; The Duke's Gardens, are extraordinary curious; There are three Castles for the Defence of the City; that on the South-side has Artific for 30000 Men. The Churches are of an excellent Structure; the Cathedral of *S. Maria Florida* is one of the most exquisite Pieces of the World; especially for the Pillars that support the Nave, which are so slender, and are at such a Distance from one another, that they do not hinder the Sight of the Isles, or the Prospect of the Church all at once; the *Cupola* excels all those of *Italy* (except that of *S. Peters* in *Rome*) in Compass and Height. The Church of *S. Laurence* contains the Tombs of the Duke's Family, and is remarkable for its Chapel, which, when finish'd, will be one of the richest, and most magnificent Structures in the World of its Size; the inside is cover'd and inlaid with Jasper, Agat, *Lapis Lazuli*, Touchstone of several Colours, and various Figures, which make a glorious Appearance; they have been already about 80 Years at work upon it; the Form is Octogone; the Roof a spacious *Cupola*, and in the Sides there are Niches for the Statues of the Grand Dukes, several of which are plac'd there already.

The Inhabitants are counted to be about 900000 in Number. The *Florentine* are counted witty, brave, and frugal, but ridiculously jealous. We have given and received Visits from the famous and learned *Magliabecchi*, a right Philosopher.

Leaving

Leaving *Florence* we came to *Scarpens*, which is 15 Miles from it; the way is very good, though among the Mountains; to *Firenzola* is a very steep way, and to *Loyas* 14 Miles indifferent good, through the Mountains, both Sides are full of Chestnut-Trees. From thence to *Bolonia* are counted 16 Miles, half the way we went through the Mountains, but the rest is very pleasant; it is the second Town of the Ecclesiastical State, and one of the largest, best peopled, and finest in *Italy*; it has an Archbishop, who bears the Title of *Prince of the Empire*; it is about 27 Miles South-west from *Ferrara*, and 16 South-east from *Modena*; here are several magnificent Churches, the greatest of which is that of *St. Petronius*, in the Pavement of which is represented *Cassian's* Meridional Line 220 Foot long, drawn in Copper; it will be one of the finest Churches in *Europe*, when finish'd. The Senate-house also is as large and neat as any. Here are many fine Palaces, private Houses, and a great Number of Towers, whereof that of *Asinelli* is as high as any in *Europe*. The Houses are for the most part of Stone and Brick plaister'd over; the Streets are pretty streight, and have *Piazza's* on each side to shelter the People from the Rigour of all Seasons. One of the Towers inclines 9 Foot on one Side: This City lies at the Foot of the *Appennin* Hills, which on the South-side are cover'd with Vines, Olive, Fig, and other Fruit-trees of all Sorts; on the other Side there are Fields abounding with Corn, Flax, &c. and fine Rows of Mul-

Mulberry-trees, which flourish a Multitude of Silk-worms.

This City is so large, that it gave a convenient Entertainment to the Emperor Charles the 5th, with all the Princes and Ambassadors that attended him, with the Pope and 15 Cardinals, when the said Emperor was crown'd there in the Year 1529. scarce any City in Europe could have entertain'd such a Multitude of Persons of the highest Rank, with their Attendants and Guards. When they submitted to the Pope, they agreed, that they should never be curb'd with a Citadel, nor have their Estates confiscated on any Pretext whatsoever.

Padua is about 20 Miles from *Venice*, being the Bulwark of the *Venetians* on the Continent, thither we came from *Venice* along the *Brea* through a very pleasant and fruitful *Champaign* Country, full of Noble *Venetians* Country-Houses: It is defended by strong double Walls, the old ones call'd *Antenor's*, are still to be seen; it is about 8 Miles in Circuit, but has a great deal of waste Ground and empty Houses; most of the Streets have *Piazza's*, which shelter the People from Rain and Sun, yet make the Streets narrow and dark. The most remarkable Structure is the Town-hall, 250 Foot long, and 86 broad; they ascend to it by many Steps, and there are Shops under it. The University is famous particularly for the Study of *Physick*; which occasion'd *Padua* to be call'd *the Learned*. The Students are very numerous, they us'd to commit several Murthers, Rob.

Robberies and Disorders in the Piazza's at Night, and frequently after their (*qui valis*) they fire at a Man if he stands, and if he runs he meets with another *qui valis*; but this is re- forsb'd of late. The *Ponte molino* has 30 Mills together on the River *Brent*. The Cathedral of *St. Sophia* has 100000 Crowns Revenue per *Annum* left by the Empress *Berta*, Wife to the Emperor *Henry* the 4th, who has a Monument here.

St. Anthony's Church is a rich and noble Structure, adorn'd with rare Pictures, emboss'd Works, Statues and the Sepulcher of that Saint, in great Veneration over all that Country, and famous for the Pilgrims that come to visit his Reliques: I had the Patience of seeing these poor ignorant Creatures bestow many Kisses upon the cold Marble, wherein the suppos'd Body lies; there were in less than four Minutes 50 of them, some of them return'd after they went out, and kiss'd again, having, as I suppose, omitted some Ceremony or Duty. They were building a new Chapel dedicated to the Tongue of this Saint, in the Church. The Chapel of *St. Anthony* has a rich and noble Roof sustained by 12 Marble Pillars, with a Legend of his Miracles betwixt them; the Church has 6 Cupola's on the Roof, supported by excellent Marble Pillars; and covered with Lead.

The Church of *Santa Justina* is also a very fine Building, join'd to the Convent of the *Augustins*, the Pavement thereof is very curious. In the great Hall wherein *Titus Livius's* Sepul-

Sepulcher is, we saw a large Marble Stone, on which, if any Person will sit Bare-ars'd, having two Witnesses with him, he is by custom freed from all his Debts. The Church and Convent of the Black Fryers may be compar'd with any in Europe. The Ruins of their ancient Amphitheater is one of the noblest, and most remarkable Monuments of Antiquity now extant, and hardly to be match'd in the whole World. There is a very pleasant Prospect from the Walls of the City into a plain Country adjacent, reserv'd for Corn only; neither are there any Trees permitted to be plant'd within several Miles of the Walls.

There is between this Place and Venice a fine *Cataracta* or Sluice built by order of the Senate of Venice several Years ago in the River Brent, which falls into the Adriack 4 Miles from Venice; for the Course of that River being unequal by reason of its different Depth, they had Recourse to Art for the more commodious Passage of Vessels; so that in three or four Places on the River they order'd Machines across it (especially at a Village call'd *Il Dado*, and *La Mina*) into which the River Flowing might be intercepted for some Time, so as to swell, and then it is let out at the other End, that Vessels may be more commodiously convey'd to Venice.

Modena lies in a pleasant fruitful Plain on a Canal betwixt the *Panaro* and *Secolita*; it is the Residence of the Duke, and is neither rich nor populous: The only Structure of Note is the new Palace very neat within, nicely gilt

and painted, adorn'd with good Hangings, and Pictures by the best Masters. The Duke has also a noble Cabinet of Curiosities, and Stables furnish'd with the finest Horses; he is of the noble Family of *Este*, from which the Families of *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg*, and *Baden* are descended. The Streets of the Town have *Biazza's*, ill-kept, on each Side: The Citadel is pretty strong on a Level with the Town, but the other Fortifications are neglected: The Steeple of the Cathedral is discover'd at a great Distance, and has a mighty noble Prospect.

Mantua is the Residence of its Duke, and stands upon a Lake 21 Miles South of *Verona*, and South by East of *Milan*, the Lake is form'd by the River *Adige*, and being encompass'd with it, is esteem'd one of the strongest Towns by Nature in *Italy*: The Fortifications added by Art, is only an ordinary Wall and a Citadel. The City is large, and has many handsome broad Streets well built, and several *Biazza's* with Marble Pillars round them. Here are many fine Palaces of Noblemen, and about 600 Coaches are seen in the City: The Duke's great Palace contains 1500 Rooms, and is capable to lodge five Princes with their Retinue, besides the Duke himself. The Hall of Antiquity is full of Rarities, the Stables remarkable for the Architecture, and Number of fine Horses kept in them.

Besides these the Duke has seven or eight Country Seats, all very lovely; the *Palazzo del Te* is at a small Distance from one of the Gates of the City, well worth seeing; its Hall

is curiously painted with the History of the Giants forming Heaven, and so artificially roofed and vaulted, that it makes a double whispering Place, where at the opposite Corners of the Room every little Sigh or Whisper is distinctly heard, and in no other Place; neither can he that stands between hear any Thing of it. I have seen Whispering-places in *Padua*, *Manspelier*, and elsewhere, but those were but single ones, but this exceeds them all, being contriv'd with a double Cross-Arch, and made a large double cross-whispering Place. The Air is reckon'd unhealthy, and very infectious in the great Heats of Summer; by reason of the stagnating Waters.

Trent lies in a pleasant Valley encompass'd with high, and almost unpassable Hills, so that there is scarce any coming at it, but from *Verona* on the South, and from *Tirol* on the North: 'Tis subject to its own Bishop, who is Vassal to the Emperor, who as Count of *Tirol*, has the Superiority of this Bishoprick. The Town is most remarkable for its Antiquity; it is pretty populous, though not very large, and is defended by an old Castle. Here are many stately Palaces, and several beautiful Churches. The Cathedral is a fine Piece of Architecture with Marble Pillars of extraordinary height and thickness. The Church of *St. Mary Major* is noted for the Council of *Trent* being held in it, and the History of that Council is finely painted on one side of the Wall, of which they boast very much. In this Church there is a most remarkable Organ,
which

which counterfeit all Sorts of Instruments, and
the Singing of Birds so naturally, that it is hard
to distinguish it from the real; it likewise imi-
tates the Cry of several Beasts, and the Beat-
ing of Drums. In the Cathedral they have a
Crucifix as big as the Life which the fabulous
Priests affirm to have bowed its Head in To-
ken of its Approbation of the Deceits of the
Council, when they were proclaim'd under it.
They add, That this Crucifix was made with-
out Hands, and that no Body knows what
Materials it is compos'd of. The Council
was open'd *January* the 14th 1554. and con-
tinued till 1563. during which Time there are
said to have been here no less than 4000 Per-
sons of a publick Character; with their At-
tendants; among which there were 23 Cardi-
nals Legates; 9 that were not Legates; 29 Mi-
nisters from Princes, 3 Patriarchs, 53 Arch-
bishops, 23 Bishops, 18 Abbots, 12 Generals
of Orders, 148 Doctors of Divinity, 18 Pro-
fessors or Deputies, 3 Officials of the Council,
9 Canons; 4 Notaries; and 2 Couriers from
the Pope; who were all well accommodated
in this City. This Council was procur'd by
godly Men to re-unite the Church that began
to be divided, or rather to reform the Abuses
of the Popes and Court of Rome that were
the Occasion of the Separation; but the Pope's
Authority was socht; that instead of a true Birth
the Council was deliver'd of a Monster; in-
stead of a Synodical Decree, had brought forth
a Papal Bull; in Lieu of an Extermination of A-
buses and Errors; for up a Nursery for both;

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Depravation, and a Some of Injustice, instead of Reformation. On the Front of the Choir of the Cathedral there is a Latin Inscription giving an Account of the Council, and of the Persons above-mention'd.

They have in St. Peter's Church a Chappel for St. *Simon* a Shoemaker's Son, who in the 28th. Month of his Age was ston'd and murder'd by the *Jews*, who drank his Blood at one of their Feasts, and threw his Carcass into a Water-pipe where their Synagogue stood, but was afterwards found by Fishermen, whereupon the Murder was discover'd, 39 *Jews* executed, and the rest for ever banish'd the City. Pope *Sixtus* the 4th. canoniz'd this Child, whose Body being embalm'd, is kept in a Case on the Altar of this Chappel, with the Knife, Pincers and Silver Goblets in which they drank his Blood.

The City stands on a flat Rock of a kind of reddish and white Marble, it is subject to dangerous Inundations from the overflowing of the River, and some neighbouring Brooks which fall down from the Mountains with such Impetuosity, that they roll great Rocks into the Town. In Summer the Rays of the Sun reflecting on the Flint Rocks that surround it, make the Heat almost intolerable, as the Cold is in Winter; but in Spring and Autumn the Air is wholesome and temperate. They have Plenty of Oil, Wine, and Fruit in their Fields, but little Grain; the Wind is well tasted, strong, and of a pale Colour.

the Inhabitants being on the Borders of Germany and Italy, speak both *High Dutch* and *Italian* very well: They are govern'd with the Character of *Germanicus Senex*, and *Italorum Refugium*, as if it were a Place of Rendezvous of the worst Sort of People of both Countries; But when I was there I observ'd they were very civil, and mighty obliging to us, they are reckon'd by others very faithful to their Promises, and tender of doing anything inconsistent with Humanity and Friendship.

The Way out of Italy into Germany, lies after *Verona*, which is a very ancient City, 77 Miles from *Venice*, pleasantly seated upon the River *Adige* that runs through it, divided by it into two Parts, which have Communication by four stately Bridges of Stones: It has a very pleasant Prospect from the Heights, and is command'd by two Castles, but the rest of the Fortifications are irregular and neglected. The *Adige* forms an Island in the middle, which is best inhabited. The Streets are narrow and ill kept, the Houses low and unequal, their Balconies so loaded with Boxes and Pots of Flowers, that it's almost dangerous for one to walk under them. The most remarkable Monument of Antiquity is the Amphitheater about the middle of the Town; it has 72 Gates with as many Arches and Columns, and was adorn'd with 144 vast Statues, and as many Rows of Pillars, Arches and Windows of the *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian* and *Composite* Order; it is still capable of containing 24000 Persons very conveniently, and us'd for Fights of Beasts.

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The Cabinet of Count *Mascardo* in this City, is worthy a Travellers View, being well stock'd with rare Pictures, Books, Animals, Plants, monstrous Productions of Nature, Utensils us'd in Pagan Sacrifices, 5000 Medals of all Sorts, great Variety of Coins, (whereof some are of Leather) and a vast Collection of Shells, Urns, Lamps, &c.

This City is govern'd by a *Podesta* from *Venice*, with Magistrates under him, and 3 Councils, one of 12, another of 50, and the third of 72 Men.

The Way from *Trent* to *Germany* is through *Trois* to *Navis* 5 Miles, a little Village, to *Newmark* 15 along the *Adige*, to *Balsano* 15, in a little Valley full of Vines; and abundance of Houses, to *Colman* 15 along the *Bisoke*, full of Country-houses, to *Brixen* 15, a little wall'd Town, it is a Bishoprick and a Sovereignty, the Bishop whereof resides in it; to *Mauls* 15, to *Streezenen* 5, to *Primer* 10, to *Moutray* 10, all the Way being very good and pleasant; only from *Brixen* hither. To *Innsbruck* there are 15 Miles always going down the Mountain. Here we must show our Passports, and give half a Florin! We took our Horses from the Calash, and let the Calash roll down upon the Frosty Way.

Innsbruck (whereof we have made mention already) is a pretty large Town, well built, but has neither Walls nor Fortifications about it. The River *Inn* (from which it has its Name, as it were; *Inns-bridge*, *Bruck* signifying the same in High Dutch as *Bridge* in English) runs through it;

it; and being very broad the Frontispiece of the Houses makes a delightful Prospect on each side. The *Franciscans* Church has nothing remarkable; but the great Number of large Statues of Brass therein. From hence to

Seefeld are 15 Miles, half the Way being good; but the rest bad; to *Mittenwald* 2 Miles and a half German; about an *Italian* Mile before we came to the Village, we saw a Fortress between two Mountains, which separate *Bavaria* from *Tirol*, it has been formerly very serviceable to the Elector of that Name; for it is fortified on the side of *Tirol*, and since the late Revolution in that Country, the Emperor caus'd it to be pretty well fortified on the side of *Bavaria* also, there being already 2 Bastions with their Ditches, Draw-bridges, several Ravelins, and Half-moons, upon the left side coming from *Tirol*, as regular as the Mountainous Ground wou'd permit. From hence to

Partenkirchen are 2 Miles and a half very bad Way through Mountains and narrow Passes, which is mighty tedious, being forc'd to have either our Calashes, or those of the Persons we met, drawn back. To *Buispa* 2 Miles, to *Reisingen* 2, the Way bad, and very uneasy through narrow Passes up and down; to *Tenlingen* 2 Miles of good Way; the Inhabitants are neat, and we were well accommodated: To *Overlach* 3 Miles, the Way good, but dirty; to *Augsburg* 3 Miles, the Road being very good and pleasant through a large Plain as long as possible we could see. Of *Augsburg* we have already spoken, now we will return into *Italy* again.

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Cremona on the North side of the *Pò*, is distant 45 Miles South East from *Milan*; there is a Canal from the River that runs through the City, fills its Ditches, and forms a Communication between this River and the *Oglio*. The City is large, but not very rich or populous; it belongs to the *Spaniards*. Here is a great Number of fine Structures, particularly the Cathedral, which has a noble *Portico* supported by many fine Marble Pillars; the Bishop's Palace, the Town-house, and the Palace of the *Podesta*, are worth seeing. The Streets are straight and large, the Houses well built, the Air very good, and the Situation very agreeable, in a pleasant Plain. It is famous for the noble Attempt of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who surpriz'd it by Night in *February 1702*; but not being supported by his Troops, who mistook their Way, and being out-numbered by the Garrison, was oblig'd to quit it, but carried away Prisoner *Mareschal de Villeroi*, who was their General.

Parma is 26 Miles distant South East from *Cremona*, and 72 from *Milan*; it is a large, populous, pleasant, rich and well fortified City, being in Circuit about 3 Miles; the Situation airy, the Houses low; but very neat, the Streets large and straight; many of the Palaces very sumptuous. There are 3 Bridges between the City and the Suburbs all well fortified. The Duke's Palace is noble, especially that Part of it that was lately built, the Furniture and Painting very fine; the Gardens, Grotto's and Water-works curious; the Churches

ches are stately, the Citadel is very strong built after the Model of that of *Antwerp*; the great Theater of the Playhouse exceeds those of *Paris* and *Venice*, being so contriv'd, that the least Whisler may be heard through the whole; it has no Boxes but Benches rais'd in Form of an Amphitheater, and they can fill the Pit with Water three Foot deep, on which they place little gilt Boats, that fill'd with Illuminations form a very pleasing Spectacle. There is a large College call'd that of the Nobles, where the Sciences and all Manner of Exercises are taught; in it, Scholars of all Nations may take their Trials for the Order of *Malta*.

Their Academy of Wits is call'd *Unovari*, because they would rather be Learned than accounted so: Here is a great Concourse of handsome Women, and others of Quality to be seen at the Court, and in the Walks, but they will not allow the Men and Women to be in the same Coach.

Plaisance is 32 Miles from *Parma*, an ancient City, 5 Miles in Compass, it has many stately Houses and Squares, the chief is that where the Brass Statues of *Alexander Prince of Parma*, and his Son *Ranuccio* stand. There are noble Fountains, large and well pay'd Streets, an ancient Castle of Brick, and a strong Citadel. It is but ill inhabited, the People are very civil. The Cathedral is an old Structure, but well adorn'd within. The City is very pleasantly seated in a fertile Plain. The Money differs here from that of *Parma*, though under the same

same Prince, which occasions trouble and Loss to Travellers.

Casal, about 23 Miles from *Turin*, and 15 North-West from *Alexandria*, lies in a pleasant Plain on the *Po*; it was reckon'd one of the best fortified Places in *Europe*, till the Year 1696. when it was besieg'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, and defended by the *French* (in whose Possession it was) but by Articles agreed upon between both, 'twas surrender'd to, the Duke of *Mantua*, the Citadel and Fortifications being first demolish'd; the ill Air, and frequent Revolutions thereof makes it but thinly inhabited.

Milan is one of the largest Cities in *Europe*, being 10 Miles in Circuit, seated in a pleasant Plain, and is counted one of the most magnificent, populous, trading Cities in *Italy*. One wou'd hardly think that it was besieg'd forty Times, taken two and twenty, ruin'd three or four Times, particularly in 1162. by the Emperor *Frederick* the First, who rais'd and sow'd it with Salt, to revenge the Affront the Inhabitants put upon the Empress his Wife, by mounting her upon a Mule, with her Face towards the Tail, which they made her take in her Hand instead of a Bridle, and carried her in that disgraceful manner through the City. It is of a round Form, and divided into six Wards, which have their Names from so many Gates. It has 11 Collegiate Churches, 71 Parishes, 30 Colleges of Regular Monks, 8 of Regular Clerks, 36 of Nuns, 32 for Discipline, and 120 Schools where Youth is instructed

structed in Religion. There are many People of Quality, who have sumptuous Palaces, and in general the Houses are very stately, the Squares large and fine, the Streets broad and neat.

The Citadel is of a regular Hexagon, well fortified and provided with Canon, and is the most famous in Europe both for its Strength and Largeness, it being of so large an Extent, that it resembles a great Town with Streets, Allies, Market-places, and Shops of all Sorts; The Ditches are fill'd with Water, and fac'd with Brick on each side, the Ramparts very strong and thick. The most remarkable Structures are the Cathedral, which is vastly large, there is a Picture of *St. Bartholomew* dead alive, an extraordinary fine Piece, (for which the French King offer'd 500000 Crowns) as also 160 Marble Pillars valued at 10000 Crowns each; the *Ambrosian* Library containing 14000 Manuscripts, and 72000 printed Books; the Hospital call'd *Moor*, consisting of 4 Galleries and a Square, containing 92 Chambers each, so contriv'd, that the Sick may from their several Apartments see the Ceremony of the Mass perform'd at the Altar in the middle of the Square under a Dome supported with Columns. This Building is so magnificent; that it might serve the greatest Prince for his Palace. The Revenues of it are 50000 Crowns per Annum, the Number of Sick and Poor 4000.

The Closet of Rarities of the late Canon *Manfreda Settula*, is worth a Traveller's seeing; among other Things there is a great Piece of Cloth

Cloth made of *Amiensham*, call'd *Salamanders* *Hair*, which never burns in the Fire, but when foul is made clean by it. A Dish of yellow Amber a Foot in Diameter, and several rough Pieces of the same, which inclose several Insects; an Olive-Leaf, and a Drop of Water which seems to move.

The Palace of the Archbishop (who must be a Cardinal) is very magnificent, as also the Town-house where the Senate meets. They have been at work about the Cathedral upwards of 300 Years, and are like to be many more; the Workmanship of which is by some prefer'd to that of St. Peter's at Rome, though it be by a sixth Part less in its Size.

The chief Trade of the Town consists in Lace, Embroideries of Gold and Silver, and in Works of Steel and Crystal, at which they are very expert. They have an Academy of Wits call'd *Noscostis*, or *Hidden Men*. A Native of this City was so strong, that he could take a Horse laden with Corn on his Back, and stop any Horse at full Gallop. There was another that had so excellent a natural Wit, that without the Help of Learning he could resolve the nicest Question in Law as well as the ablest Lawyers.

The Inhabitants are very fond of Reliques, and pretend to have at the Church of St. *Alexander* 14000 Martyrs from the Catacombs of St. *Sebastian*.

The Women are six to one more numerous than the Men, insomuch that in several Years after *Milord* came to be under the Spaniards, there

there was not known to be born any Male Child in it. This City is 33 Miles distant from Casal, and 14 from Pavia.

Carpi is seated in a fine Plain on a Canal of the *Sacchia*, which fills the Ditches, and renders it very strong; it is about 10 Miles North-West from *Modena*, defended by good Fortifications and a Citadel. The *Germans* took it in 1702, after defeating the *French* in the Neighbourhood; it was retaken by the *French* the Year following; but they were since oblig'd to quit it.

Parma is about 15 Miles from *Turin*, and 30 North-East from *Ambria*; it was taken by the *French* under the Conduct of Cardinal *Orsini* in the Year 1630, and so well fortified, that it was reckon'd one of the strongest Fortresses in *Europe*. The *French* King us'd it as a Prison for Criminals of State, and by Means of this Possess, had one of the Keys of *Italy* in his Hand. The present Duke laid Siege to it in 1692, and blew up the Fortress of *S. Bridget*, which had a Communication with the Citadel by a covert Way, and a Passage under Ground; but Monsieur *Catbat* advancing to his Relief with the *French* Army, the Duke was forc'd to raise the Siege; after which a bloody Battle was fought, and a great Victory gain'd by the *French* at *Orbassan* in October 1693, it was afterwards restor'd to the Duke, the Fortifications being first demolish'd.

Verona stands on the *Tesaro* about 27 Miles South-East from *Turin*, a pretty large, populous and well built Town, defended by a Castle

and a Citadel, divided into four Parts, *viz* the City, Burrough, Castle and Citadel. The Territory round it is well water'd, abounding with Groves, pleasant Hills, spacious Fields very fertile in Corn, and has plenty of excellent Honey. It equals the best Towns in *Lombardy* for the Largeness and Number of its Palaces; it was formerly so powerful, that it maintain'd a War against the Marquis of *Montferrat* and his Confederates. It was taken by the Duke of *Vendome* in 1702, but abandon'd by the *French* afterwards, and has been since well fortified by the Duke of *Savoy*. The *French* attack'd it in vain in 1705.

Turin or *Augusta Taurinorum*, lies in one of the pleasantest Vallies in *Italy* near the *Durance* a little above where it falls into the *Po*, twelve Miles North-East from *Pignerol*, 18. South-East from *Susa*, 40. North-East from *Ambion* in *Dauphiné*. It is one of the finest Cities in *Italy* for the Magnificence of its Buildings, the Beauty of its Streets and Squares, the Number and sociable Temper of its Inhabitants, and the Abundance of all Commodities necessary for Life. The Architecture of the Duke's Palace is very noble, but their principal Beauty consists in their fine Apartments. The other remarkable Structures are, the Palace of the Prince of *Carignan*, the two Convents of the *Jésuits*, the Chapel of the Holy Handkerchief, which they pretend was our Saviour's, and is kept there; the Convent of the *Minims*, the Citadel, which is every where countermin'd, the Royal Square before the Duke's Palace, that
of

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of St. Charles surrounded with Houses of a beautiful Proportion, and under them very fine and lofty Galleries; the Street which crosses these two Squares from the first to the new Gate, and most Streets of the new Town have Piazza's on both sides. The old Town is irregular, the Streets narrow and crooked, the Houses mean. Here is a Castle of a Pentagon Form, and a Park 6 Miles in Circuit, encompass'd with Rivers, and full of Woods, Lakes, and Mountains, and abounding with all Sorts of Game. In short, this City is one of the finest, and most regular built in Europe.

The Churches are magnificent Structures, adorn'd with Painting, Gilding, and other suitable Ornaments; their Academies for Riding, Dancing, and all Martial Exercises, are noble, and well furnish'd with Masters, so that there is scarce any Thing wanting to make it a most glorious City.

The Dutchess's Palace is adorn'd with a curious Cabinet, and a new Bathing-place above it, hung with Original Pictures in Miniature, of all the great Ladies in Europe. The City is not very large, but regularly inclos'd with new Fortifications; the Citadel exceeds all the rest for Strength and Beauty, and consists of 5 regular Bastions. The Walks of Oak-trees on the Rampart are very delightful, and afford an agreeable Shade, with a delicious Prospect towards the Rivers.

The Avenues to the City are very pleasant, as also is a Walk of Elm-trees about a Mile in length down to the Banks of the Po, where there's

chance's iasine Palace call'd *Valentin*, nobly furnish'd with Paintings, and rich Hangings; but about 30 Miles from the City the Duke has a noble Country House call'd *La Vierge Royal*, excellently well furnish'd with the finest Pictures. It was ruin'd by the *French* in the last War, but repaired since.

About a Quarter of a Mile from the City on the Banks of the *Po*, stands *Mont d'Or*, or the *Golden Mountain*, which has so much Variety of high and low Grounds, with a vast many Windings and Turnings, and abounds so much with Fruits, Trees, Fountains and Country Seats, that it well deserves the Name, and resembles a City of itself.

The last Siege of *Turin* oblig'd the Duke of *Savoie* to retire to the Vallies, and his Mother and Ditchess fled to *Genoa*. The *French* push'd on the Siege with great Vigour; but Prince *Eugene*, by a speedy and dangerous March of 24 Days, join'd the Duke at *Asti*, where they attack'd the *French* in their Camp, forc'd their Intrenchments, intirely routed them, and freed the City in 1706. The Duke of *Savoie* retir'd with the Remainder of the *French* Army. In this Battle they lost 9 Generals, 2 Marshals of Camp, 12 Brigadier, 8 Colonels, 22 Lieutenants Colonel, 6 Majors, 98 Captains, 120 Lieutenants, 34 Coronets, 13 Engineers and Commissaries of Artillery, and 7642 private Soldiers, 225 Canons, 108 Mortars, 7800 Bombs, 32000 Royal Grenades, 48000 Cannon Balls, all their Tents and Baggage, with a great Number of Standards, Colours, Kettles and Drums,

Drums, and of all other Things in Proportion. *Susa* on the River *Donia*, at the Foot of the Alps, 20 Miles North-West from *Turin*, is so important a Place by its Situation, that the *French* always endeavour'd to take it when they had War with the Duke of *Savoy*. *Louis* the 13th. enter'd it in Triumph in the Year 1629. after having defeated *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, who disputed the Pass of *Susa* against him. *Monsieur Curbat* took it in 1690, but it was restor'd with its Fortifications, to the present Duke in 1696. the Duke de la *Fuillade* took it again in 1704, and demolish'd the Citadel with its other Fortifications; its Strength is owing chiefly to a Fort call'd *Brucate*, upon the forming of which the Citadel surrender'd. The Sepulcher of *Costa* is here, from whence this Part of the Alps is call'd *Alpes Cotticae*. *Mirad* was a strong Fortification on the *Po*, over against *Cresvains*, (with which it has a Bridge of Communication) upon the very Confines of *Montferrat*; it stands 28 Miles West of *Casal*, and 19 East of *Turin*; it had been lately fortified with new Lines round it in 1704, and in 1705 it made a most remarkable Defence for full 6 Months against the Duke of *Vendome*, and even at last did not surrender, till the Governor had resolutely blown up all the Fortifications, except the *Donjon*. It is computed, that the *French* lost about 20000 Men before it; when they became Masters of it; they afterwards demolish'd the *Donjon*, and made all the rest of Rubbish.

Before *Verruc* on the East-side, there is an Eminence with a strong Fort, call'd *Gerhignin*, where the Duke of *Savoy* had strong Entrenchments, when *Vendome* sat down to besiege the Town, his Royal Highness maintaining a Communication between these Entrenchments and his Camp at *Crescentin*, but at last after a long and vigorous Resistance, he was forc'd to abandon them in 1704.

Ivrea is a Place of great Consequence to the Duke of *Savoy*, being a considerable Fortification on the River *Driva*, defended with a Castle and a Citadel, but was forc'd to surrender to the Duke of *Vendome* in 1704. In this Marquisate there are three Places call'd *Fron*, *St. George*, and *Aglie*, which give Names to three large Districts; the *French* pillag'd them with inhumane Barbarity in 1705, during the Siege of *Chivas*; whereupon the Peasants growing desperate by their ill Usage, took Arms and kill'd a great Number of them.

Nice is a great, populous and splendid City, a Bishop's See, subject formerly to the Archbishop of *Ambrun*; it stands upon the Mediterranean 2 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Vara*, 7 Miles West of *Port Monaco*; and 8 Miles East South-East from *Vence* in *Provence*. The Place is strong by Nature, so that in the Year 1545, (when its Fortifications were but ordinary) the Castle held out against the *French*, with whom the *Turks* commanded by *Barbarossa*, were join'd. 'Tis beautified with a great Cathedral, a rich Chapel of the *Jesuits*, an impregnable Citadel, and a Palace with very

very rich Hangings, and *Bassorelievo's* in Marble. In 1705. the *Savoyard* Garrison abandon'd the Town, being in no Condition to stand an Assault, and retir'd into the Castle, where they made so resolute a Resistance, that the Duke *de la Fuillade* was forc'd to turn the Siege into a Blockade; after which it was formally besieg'd by the Duke of *Berwick* in the Beginning of *November* the same Year, and held out till *January* the 14th 1706, when it surrندر'd upon honourable Terms. The *French* have since demolish'd the good Fortifications shereof.

Monaco is a little, but well fortified Town on the Top of a Rock, looking down to the Sea, subject to its own Prince, of the Family of *Grimaldi*, but under the Protection of *France*. It lies 7 Miles East by South of *Villa Franca*, and has a very good Harbour. The Prince's Palace is uniform, capacious, and well furnish'd with Pictures, Plate, and rich Hangings.

This Prince had been long under the Protection of the King of *Spain*, who laid such heavy Impositions on him, that of late he put himself under the Protection of the *French* King, and lives for the most part at *Paris*, having a considerable Pension allow'd him in *France*: The King imploy'd him as his Minister at *Rome*. There is a Garrison of 600 Soldiers in the Town, paid by the *French* King. The Prince has a Company of *Switzers* for his Guards, and lives very splendidly.

Final, the Head Town of a Marquisate of the same Name, belonging to the King of *Spain*,

lis on the Sea-side; guarded with a strong Castle on the Top of a Hill, the Avenues of which are secur'd by a Fort. The last Marquis sold it to the *Spaniards* in 1599, or (as some will have it) was surpriz'd by the *Spaniards* in 1602, who put the said Marquis to Death. It is the only Sea-port belonging to the State of *Milan*, but was stipulated to the King of *France* by the Treaty of Partition. The Fortifications are put into a very good Condition since it fell into the Hands of the King of *France* and his Grandson.

Genoa is a City of great Antiquity upon the *Mediterranean* Shore, 62 Miles South of *Milan*, and 80 South-East of *Turin*; it stands in the Form of a Theater, at the Bottom of a little Gulf upon the Ascent of a Hill, opening it self to the Sea, so that the Port lies open, and affords but indifferent Anchorage. It is so full of stately and regular Buildings, Palaces, Churches, Hospitals, Monasteries, &c. that it's proverbial Epithet is, *Genotta la Superba*. The Situation lying upon a Descent, the Streets are uneven and narrow, especially in the lower Part, where the Houses are six or seven Stories high.

This Republick is under an Aristocratical Government, like that of *Venice*. Its Doge or Duke continues only two Years, to whom eight principal Officers, call'd *Signiori*, are as Assistants; subordinate in Matters of great Importance, to the Grand Council, consisting of 400 Persons, all Gentlemen of the City; both which constitute the Body of the Commonwealth.

wealth. This State at present is decaying, and subject to several Sovereigns; some Places of its Territories belong to the Duke of Savoy, some to the Duke of Tuscany, others are free, others lately taken by the French. In the Year 1458. the Sovereignty of the State was made over to the King of France as Protector, and continued in his Hands until the Imprisonment of Francis the First, taken by the Emperor Charles the 5th at the Battle of Pavia in 1528, when the Republick put it self under the Protection of Spain; in Resentment whereof the King of France bombarded it in 1684, and burnt down the Doge's Palace with many other stately Buildings; the melancholy Marks of which Trage ty are yet to be seen. Some private Persons in this City are very rich, but the publick Treasury very low.

Barcelona, one of the largest, handsomest, best built, and most populous Cities in Spain; it owes its chief Strength to the Fortress of *Montjuic*; which stands on the Top of a neighbouring Hill, and is strongly fortified with good Walls, Bastions, and other necessary Works: The Town is also well fortified; and divided into Old and New by a Wall, through the Gates of which they have a Communication. Here are several magnificent Churches; the City is as big as Naples. The Nobility here enjoy great Privileges, so that no Gentleman can be imprison'd. The Pope is Heir to the Bishop, and has an Officer always ready to seize his Goods and Chattels as soon as he dies. There is a Mole which runs 750. Paces into the

M 2 Sea,

Sea, which secures the Gallies from Tempests.

Saragossa is a very large City, the Houses a great deal finer than at *Madrid*, the publick Places are adorn'd with Portico's, as in *Crown-Garden* in *London*. The Vault of *St. Frances's* Church is very surprizing, by Reason of its exceeding Breadth, without any Pillars to uphold it.

Burgos is likewise a large and populous City, most of the Streets very streight, but dirty and ill built, yet there are abundance of fine publick Buildings, and it has some large Streets, and open Places adorn'd with good Fountains and Statues: It is very remarkable for the Convent of the *Augustines*, where is a Crucifix in great Veneration, in a pretty large Chapel of the Cloister, so dark that nothing could be seen in it were it not for the Lamps that continually burn there, being above 100 in Number, Silver or Gold, and of so extraordinary a Bigness, that they cover all the Vault of that Chapel: There are also 60 Silver Candlesticks taller than any Man, and so massive, that they can hardly be mov'd, except by two or three Men together; they stand on the Ground all on a Row on both Sides of the Altar; those that are upon the Altar are of massive Gold; between them are to be seen several Crosses full of precious Stones, and Crowns hanging upon the Altar, adorn'd with Diamonds and Pearls of exceeding Beauty: The Hangings in the Chapel are very thick Cloth of Gold: It is so loaded with Rarities, and the Effects of bigotted

bigotted Nows, that there is not Room enough to hold them all, but a good Part is laid up in the Treasury. The holy Crucifix (as they call it) is rais'd upon the Altar, cover'd with three Curtains one upon another, all border'd with precious Stones and Pearls. When they are drawn (which happens only in great Ceremonies, and for Persons of Distinction) they ring the Bell, and every Body kneels and prostrates himself with the greatest Humility imaginable.

Segovia is a Place of no great Moment, and remarkable only for its Aqueduct, which is 5 Leagues long, having above 200 Arches of an extraordinary Height; in several Places there are 2 Arches one upon another, all of equal height, without Mortar or Cement; it is believ'd to be a Roman Work.

Madrid lies on the little River *Manzanarez*, about 16 Miles North from *Toledo*, on an uneven rising Ground; the Air thereof is very healthful; it was a flourishing City before the present Wars, and is (including the Gardens and Suburbs) about 15600 Paces in Compass. *Philip*, the Second built a Bridge over the River (which commonly is dry in Summer) at a very great Charge, which occasion'd one to say pleasantly, That his Majesty would be oblig'd to sell the Bridge to buy Water for the River. The Streets are ill pav'd, and nasty, for reason the People throw out their Dirt into them. The Town is not wall'd, therefore it is call'd a Village; and if so counted, it is the largest in Europe. The Houses are generally

rally of Brick, many well built, the Streets regular and spacious, some of them very noble; in several there are Fountains, but not extraordinary.

The Royal Palace is very large, but of ancient Structure, and has nothing answerable to the Grandeur of the King, only its rich Movables: Several of the Grandees (especially such as have been Viceroys or Governours of Provinces) have much finer Palaces, the chief whereof are those of the Duke of *Offuna*, of the Amirant of *Castile's* Lady, of the Countess *D'Ognale*, and of the Constable of *Castile*. The King's Palace stands on an easie Ascent of a Hill, extended to the Bank of the River from whence there is a pleasant Prospect into the Country; Most of the Rooms have no Light but what comes in at the Doors, and where there are Windows, they are so small, that they afford but little Light; the Reason of this they pretend is to keep out the Heat of the Sun; but it is rather the Expensiveness of Glass, which is not seen on the out-side, because of the Lattises; when a *Spaniard* describes a compleat House, he don't forget to tell that it is glaz'd.

There are many fine gilt Balconies in this Palace, the Gardens are neither large nor well kept, so that their chief Beauty is owing to the Situation.

Plaza major. is the finest Square in the City, it is encompass'd with stately Houses 6 or 7 Stories high, without Proportion or Order, loaded with Balconies from which the People see

see the Bull-fighting on solemn Days: They have also a Place call'd *Consistorio*, appointed for this Diversion.

At this Bull-fighting none are permitted to fight on Horseback, but those that are known to be Gentlemen born. When the Bull is let out, the young Men on Foot throw their Arrows and Darts, trim'd with Cut-Paper, at him, which sticking in his Skin, adds to his Rage and Fierceness: The *Cavalier* runs at him, and approaches with his Lance which he holds like a Dagger, and thrusts at the Bull; if he breaks it, his Footman supplies him with another; but the Knight must not draw his Sword (which is short, and three Inches broad) till the Bull has either broke or forc'd the Lance out of his Hand; thrown off his Hat or Cloke, or wounded his Horse, or some of the Company, which the Knight must either revenge or die, especially if he himself be wounded: He must give the first Cut with his Sword on the Bull's Head, Neck or Throat, but as erwards where ever he can. None must assault the Bull but one at a Time, except in their own Defence. If the Knight be dismounted, or his Horse unmanageable, he must engage him on Foot; the other Knights must also dismount and follow him, not to assist him, but to try if by marching up they can frighten the Bull; and if he retires to the End of the Place, they have satisfied the Laws of Duelling. This bloody and barbarous Diversion they learnt from the *Moors*; and the *Spaniards* will never allow it to be abolish'd, though the

Coast of Rome has several Times attempted to do it: They don't think it a fine Bull fighting, unless ten or more Persons lose their Lives.

The Cathedral is a magnificent Building, the Virgin's Chappel has the Rails of six Atoms of massy Silver: Here is also a Shrine of the Virgin, which they pretend St. James brought from the Holy Land.

Another remarkable Church is our Lady of *Archie's*, that is, of the Bush, in a spacious Nunnery where they have an Image of the Virgin with a young Jesus, to which they ascribe many Miracles: The Chappel where the Image stands, has 100 Lamps of Gold and Silver, the great Altar is adorn'd with a vast Store of Plate, as are most of the Churches; they have Walks of green Turf set with Flowers, and adorn'd with Fountains, from whence Water springs into Basins of Marble and Porphyry or Silver, surrounded with Jasmine and Orange Trees, planted in Boxes; among which they let loose abundance of little Birds that make a harmonious Noise.

The Church of *St. Iphore*, the Patron of *Archie*, although he was but a poor Labourer, exceeds all the rest in Magnificence; the Walls are lin'd with Marble of various Colours, and there are many Pillars and Statues of the same: In the middle of the Roof of that of *St. Sebastian*, there is a small Scepter with Gold Bells in it, always carried by four Priests, attended with a great Number of Flambeaus and musical Instruments when they carry the Host to any sick Person.

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Atlix without the Town, is a fine Place belonging to the King, where there is a Theater well contriv'd, and spacious, adorn'd with much Carving and gilding; adjoining to it there is a Bath three Miles in Compass, on which are several handsome Lodges, a Canal supplied with Springs, and a large Pond surrounded with Trees and Fountains, where the King diverteth himself in the hot Season in small Boats simply painted and gilt. It abounds also with Grotto's, Cataracts, and shady Walks, which render it extreme pleasant. Here the King has fine Stables for Saddle-horses, and a spacious Armoury.

Arax is another of the King's Palaces, seated in one of the pleasantest Places in the Kingdom, surrounded with noble Walks, a vast Number of Fountains, with Statues of Brass and Marble Basins, together with all Sorts of Botanical Representations; the Fountain of *Arax* is the chief, where she is represented among Cupids, Hanks, Doves, and Dogs, all spouting Water.

The *Escurial*, about 18 Miles North West from *Madrid*, is reckon'd one of the most magnificent Structures in *Europe*; it contains 17 Cloisters, 12 Courts, 1100 Windows, and cost above 3000000 of Ducats in building; therein is a Chapel for the Sepulchres of Kings and Queens, in Form like the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, whose Name it bears; they bury no King or Queen here, but such as leave Issue behind them; it is 35 Foot in Diameter, cover'd all over with black Marble, very Magnificent
I having

having 6 Iles; the Box for the Sacrament is round, and 16 Foot high, and seven and an half in Diameter, supported by 8 Columns of Diapare, which is a Sort of Stone of the Colours of the Rainbow, and can't be wrought but by Diamonds; the Workmanship alone thereof cost 80000 Ducats: Over the *Gustodia* there are the Statues of the Twelve Apostles with a fine Picture of the Resurrection over them. They enter this Chapel (which is called the *Segrario*) by two Doors of Jasper, the Floor being cover'd with the same; and there are Ten Steps which lead up to the Altar: There is a curious Crystal Window on the East side with Iron Bars gilt: The Chapter is beautiful with Pictures representing the Eucharist, and a Rainbow with many Angels; there is scarce a Saint, of whom they don't pretend to have something; they boast of 550 Chalice of Gold, Silver and Crystal, one of which, they say, was offer'd to our Saviour by one of the three Kings of the East.

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The Form of the whole Palace is a large Square, each Side of which is 3630 Foot long, with a fine Tower on each Corner, built of a Hard Stone spotted with Grey. The Front of the Inner Court is mighty remarkable, adorn'd with 6 Pillars 68 Foot high each; upon which are plac'd 6 Pedestals, and upon them the Statues of King *David*, *Solomon*, *Jofas*, *Hezechias*, *Jehosaphat*, and *Manasses*; with Crowns of Brass on their Heads weighing 100 Pound each, and Scepters of the same, 50 Pound each; *David's* Harp of the same Metal, weighing 175 Pound;

Pounds, and underneath of these Kings there are *Latin* Inscriptions pointing at some of their chief Actions.

1) *Sevilla* is the Metropolis of *Andalusia* upon the River *Guadalquivir*, which runs between it and its large Suburbs, 1200 Miles South West from *Madrid*, a great, rich and populous City; almost of a round Form; an Archbishop's See, and a Court of Inquisition: It has an old Castle call'd *Alcazar*, a Cathedral reckon'd the largest in Spain, a stately old Palace inhabited formerly by the ancient Kings; two other Royal Palaces, and a Tower, call'd *The Golden Tower*, for the Excellency of its Workmanship; besides a great Number of its Colleges, Chapels, and Religious Houses, with sweet Fountains and Aqueducts conveying Water to the City from 16 Miles off.

2) The River carries Ships of Burthen up to the Town, where all the Gold and Silver brought from the *West Indies*, is unloaded, and most of it coin'd in this Place, there being a Mint for that Purpose, there being no other Mint in Spain but this and at *Segovia*.

3) When the Spaniards took it from the Moors, the Territory belonging to it was very populous, but by the Banishment of the said People, it is become almost desolate. Near this are the Ruins of *Sevilla de Vecchia*, alias *Italica*, that had the Honour of giving Birth to three Roman Emperors, viz. *Trajan*, *Adrian* and *Theodosius*.

4) *Salamanca* is a fine, large, well built and populous City, it has a famous University, reckon'd

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station'd at the chief of *Spain*, and the *Four*th
 - *Barbadoes* is 28 leagues, and the *Bay* is 10 leagues
 - in *6* leagues, lies 52 Miles North West from *Gi-*
braltar, it is situate in an Island, which was for-
 - merly much greater, but now is only 12 Miles
 long from East to West, and is join'd to the
 Coast of *Andalucia* by a Bridge. The *Bay* or
 Bay form'd by this Island, is a long thin
 Circuit, and 2 Broad; it is defend'd by sever-
 - al Forts, whereof the most considerable is the
Fort, and the *Margonda*, where the Enemy
 - contracts it self, and against which the
 Confederates rais'd a Battery in the Year
 1702, but with no Success. The *Fort* is a
 Fort of 30 Guns on the East side, or the Town
 side; and the *Margonda* of 22, on the Land
 side. On each side of the Channel of this
 Bay are Flats, which appear dry at low Wa-
 - ter. The East of the Bay towards the City is
 most frequented, being the Residence for the
 Gallies and Gallions that go and come from
 the *Indies*. Port *St. Mary* is also much frequen-
 - ted, where many of the Enemy and *Mischaun*
 do live. It was taken and plunder'd by the
 Confederate Army in 1702, as well as *Ros*
 which lies a little further out towards the Sea.
 The Bay stretching it self upon this Coast, is
 call'd *The Bay of Bulls*. The Town it self
 which gives its Name to the whole Island,
 stands on the Western shore; it is one of the
 Keys of *Spain*, and of so great Importance,
 that the Emperor *Charles* the 6th recommend-
 ed it particularly together with *Blasinas* in
 the

the *Netherlands*, and *Gibraltar* in *Africa*, on the Care of his Son *Philip* the Second, as absolutely necessary to the Conservation of his Dominions *Gibraltar*, for its Height, Situation, Fortifications and Prospect, is reckon'd the finest Cape in *Europe*; the Hill is half a League high, and stands upon a small Neck of Land about 200 Paces long, which at a distance makes it look like an Island: On the top of the Rock there is a Tower, where a Watchman gives notice to the Town what Number of Ships are passing the Straits, by setting up a Light for each. It is so steep towards the Sea, that it is frightful to look down from it, and is fortified on the side of the Town to the very Top, from whence there is a delightful Prospect 60 Miles into the *Mediterranean*; but another Hill at 9 Miles distance hinders the Prospect into the Ocean. The Promontory of Mount *St. Peter* on the Defcent of which the Town is built, joins into the Sea about 2 Miles, and is about 3 Miles South East from *Gades*. This *Mediana* is one of *Arcules Pillars*, and *Willa* or *St. Peter de las Monas* in *Africa*; the other; on each side of which there is a Chapel, the one call'd *Our Lady of Europe*, the other, *Our Lady of Africa*. The Town stands at the Foot of the Rocky, is large and neat, giving its Name to the Straits that divide *Europe* from *Africa*; which in this Place is about 13 Miles broad. It is a Place of great Importance, it was taken by the *English* and *Dutch* in 1704, since which the *Spaniards* and *French* have never been able

to retake it, though they laid Siege to it, which was rais'd by the brave Defence of the *British* Soldiers, under the Conduct of the courageous Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*, together with the vigilant *Sir John Lake*, Admiral of the *British* Fleet, who with his Squadron reliev'd it twice, when it was reduc'd to the greatest Extremity; the last Time having taken or burnt all the Ships of *Pont's* Squadron which lay in the Bay. They have a Mole into the Sea on one side, which is of little Use, by reason of the Rocks and shallow Water; wherefore they were oblig'd to build another near our Lady's Church, where there's a large Port moor'd with a great Number of Cannon.

The Crown of *Spain* is hereditary under a Monarchical Government, and the King styles himself *Catholic Majesty*, whose Dominions are so far extended, that the Sun never sets on them all.

The *Spaniards* are of a good Stature, strong, patient, sober, obstinate in Pursuit of their Designs, faithful to their Prince, fit for great Undertakings, circumspect, mistrustful, discreet, Lovers of Liberal Arts and Sciences, but proud and lazy. The Women are handsome and well shaped, witty, and much addicted to Gallantry, but kept under such a Restraint, that Strangers have seldom an Opportunity of conversing with them. They are of a swarthy Complexion, black Hair, of a Majestick Gate, grave and serious, temperate in Eating and Drinking, and they esteem Mechanick Arts dishonourable.

All these numerous Kingdoms and Provinces are govern'd by Viceroys or Deputies, ordain'd by his Catholick Majesty, who are commonly very severe in exacting of the Subjects whatever they can, during their short Regency, commonly limited to 3 Years.

They are punctual Followers, and close adherers to the Church of *Rome*; the King suffers no other Religion in his Dominions; wherefore the Pope confer'd on him the Title of *Catholick Majesty*. Their Courts of Inquisition are justly charg'd with Cruelty, for they permit no Body to know their Accusers, or to vindicate themselves against them. They punish Children for the Faults of their Parents, and likewise the least Commerce or Affinity with what they call Hereticks, the keeping of prohibited Books, or reproving the Faults of the Clergy. If they cannot find two Witnesses, they examine by Torture; and though they find nothing against the Person accus'd, they keep them under a severe Restraint for several Years, to terrifie others; and if they fall into a second Suspicion, they are certainly put to Death.

The Air is generally very pure and calm, seldom infested with Mists and Vapours, but in Summer so very hot, especially in the Southern Parts, that it is both dangerous and incommodious to stir abroad about Noon from the middle of *May* to the latter End of *August*. The Soil in many Places is very dry and barren, several Provinces are either over-grown with Woods, or incumber'd with Sands or rocky Moun-

Mountain, or neglected by the Labour of the Inhabitants; but if it is deficient in some Places in Corn, it sufficiently abounds with various excellent Fruits and Wine in others.

No married Man or Woman is privileg'd to lie in the Palace; all the Gentlemen have the Privilege of covering themselves before the King, viz. those of the first Order, before they speak to him; of the second, after they have begun to speak; and those of the third, after they have spoken and retir'd to their Places. The Nobles of Spain make no Account of any Dukes, Counts, Marquisses, or Knights of the Orders.

Lisbon lies on the Banks of the Tagus, about 20 Miles East from the Sea, in form of an Amphitheater, and contains 7 Hills and Vallies in its Circuit; on the highest Hill there is a strong Castle that commands the Town; betwixt this Castle and the Harbour are many stately Churches, magnificent Palaces, fine Squares with Piazza's; the Streets are large, and well pav'd, on one side of the Town, but some on the other side are narrow, crooked, and very steep.

The King's Palace is an Ornament to the City, and is very beautiful by Reason of its Regularity, and Magnificence of its Buildings. The City is about 20 Miles in Circuit, and has 22 Gates towards the Sea, and 16 towards the Land; 77 Towers on the Walls, 20 Monasteries of Monks of several Orders, with 18 Nunneries. The River is navigable for about 20 Miles by the greatest Ships; the Cathedral is
little

little remarkable, except in the for an Assembly.
The Archbishop has 40000 Ducats *per Annum*;
there are several Master pieces of Painting,
Architecture and Sculpture, round the Pa-
lance, and the Court is reckon'd more magnifi-
cent than that of Spain.

There are many fine Villages and Gentle-
mens Seats in the Neighbourhood, and the ad-
jacent Country abounds with Vineyards, Or-
chards, Orange and Lemon-trees; in the
hottest Season there are constant Breezes from
the Sea in the Evening, which very much re-
fresh the Inhabitants.

A League below the City is *Belem*, a Sort of
Fort upon the River, with a little Town, where
the Kings and Queens of *Portugal* are buried,
and their Tombs are to be seen within a Church
lid with white Marble. Near to *Belem* is a
Tower, upon which is planted a great Number
of Cannon, and over against it a little other
Fort, which, with the other, commands the
Entry of the Port intirely; nay, the River is
lid with Forts all along the Way from *Belem*
to the Sea on each side; the most considerable
is that of *St. Catherine* at the Mouth of the Ri-
ver; opposite to which there is one on the
other side, call'd the *Wooden Fort*, because it stands
on Piles in the Sea.

The Air of this Country is much more tem-
perate, especially in the Maritima Places, than in
those Provinces of *Spain*, that lie under the
same Parallels, being frequently qualified by
Westerly Winds, and cool Breezes from the
Sea. The Soil being very dry, is not of the

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best for Corn, but very plentiful in Grapes, Oranges, Pomegranates, Almonds, Olives, &c.

There are 3 Archbishops, and 9 Bishopricks; the Town of *Belem* or *Bethlehem* near *Lisbon*, is noted for sumptuous Tombs of the Kings of *Portugal*.

Some characterize the *Portuguese* thus; take one of their Neighbours, and strip him of all his good Qualities (which may be easily done) that Person will make a compleat *Portuguez*.

They were under the *Spanish* Government from the Death of their King *Sebastian* at the Battle of *Alcazar* in *Africa*, until the Year 1640, when the *Portuguez* not being able any longer to bear the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, threw off that intolerable Yoke, and set the Crown upon the Head of *John* of *Braganza*, call'd *John* the 4th, and surnam'd *The Fortunate*; ever since it has continued an independant Kingdom, truly Monarchical, and the Crown hereditary.

The Tenets of the Church of *Rome* are universally embrac'd here, as in *Spain*, only with this Difference, that they tolerate *Jews*, and allow several Strangers the publick Exercise of their Religion, particularly the *English* Factory at *Lisbon*.

St. Fago de Compostella is the Capital of *Gallicia*, encompass'd with Hills, and water'd with small Streams; it is chiefly remarkable for the supposed Body of *St. James* the Apostle, the *Spaniards* pretending he was martyr'd here; he is look'd upon as the Patron of *Spain*, and his

his Cathedral is honour'd so much, that 7 of the Canons must be Cardinals. A vast Number of Pilgrims come hither from all Parts of the Popish World, to worship his Relicks, where there is one of the best Hospitals in *Spain* for their Entertainment, consisting of two large Courts with Fountains in the middle; the great Concourse of Strangers upon that Account, has occasion'd the building of many other magnificent Houses; several of the Knights of the Order of *St. James* reside here.

The Body suppos'd, is kept in a stately and magnificent Tomb; he is represented on the Altar in carv'd Wood, which the Pilgrims kiss three Times, and put their Hats as often on his Head. On the Top of the Church (which is cover'd with flat broad Stones) there's an Iron Cross, to which the Pilgrims fasten some of their Rags, and then creep under it through so straight a Passage, that it frequently endangers their Lives, if they be corpulent. There's a *French* Chapel here very neatly kept; and another under Ground, with stately Monuments, and ancient Inscriptions.

The Archbishop's Palace is an ancient and noble Structure; the Cathedral is reckon'd one of the finest in *Spain*. Here are a great many Monasteries of both Sexes: It has also an University, two great Squares, and very fine Streets.

Bayonne, on the Confluence of the Rivers *Adour* and *Nive*, has a good Harbour, but of difficult Access, and also a good Castle well garrison'd: It is one of the Keys of *Spain*,

extremely well fortify'd. There are many Churches and Monasteries, but not remarkable.

Rochel (so called from the Rocks it is built upon) is the Capital of the Country of *Amis* in the West of *France* on the Sea Coast, 7 Miles East from the Isle of *Re* ; the Citizens embrac'd the Reformation in 1567, and put themselves into the Hands of the Protestant Princes and Lords. It was besieg'd by the Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to *Charles* the 9th, but in vain ; for it is observable, that when the City was press'd with Famine, vast Shoals of Fishes (such as were never seen in those Parts before) came into the Harbour, which was a great Relief to the Inhabitants ; and as soon as the Siege was rais'd they vanish'd, and were never seen more.

We are inform'd in History, that most of the chief Persons concern'd in the Massacre (call'd of *St. Bartholomew*) at *Paris*, were slain at this Siege, and among the rest the Duke of *Guise*, and *Marschal Cassion*, who were the first that enter'd *Admiral Colignies* Chamber, and murder'd him : There died in the Massacre, besides three Masters of Camp, several great Lords and Gentlemen, 60 Captains, 60 Lieutenants and Ensigns, and about 20000 Soldiers.

It was besieg'd again in 1628 by *Lewis* the 13th, at the instigation of *Cardinal de Richelieu*, to weaken the Protestants to whom this Place was a Bulwark ; the Inhabitants expected Help from King *Charles* the First, of Great

Britain,

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Britain, who sent the Duke of *Buckingham* to relieve it, who landed at the Isle of *Ré*, in order to succour the Town, but in vain, for which his Conduct was very much suspected and blam'd: He was stab'd afterwards by one *Felton*, who was a Lieutenant under him, at *Portsmouth*, as he was going the second Time to attempt the Relief of it with a Fleet; which show'd he proceeded, but without necessary Provisions; so that it was taken the 29th of *October* 1628. after 7 Months Siege, the King having order'd a Mole of a prodigious Bulk to be made to block up the Harbour.

During this Siege the Citizens suffer'd so much by a terrible Famine, that they were forc'd to eat Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice, Horses, Hides, Leather, and even some of the Flesh of the Dead; and of 15000, not above 4000 escap'd this dreadful Famine. Wheat was at 120 Pounds a Bushel, Bread at 20 Shillings a Pound, Matton 6 Pounds a Quarter of a Pound, Butter 30 Shillings a Pound, Eggs 8 Shillings a Piece, Wine 2 Pounds a Quart, Milk 3 Pounds, and dried Fish 20 Shillings a Piece. The People who surviv'd were meer walking Skeletons. The *French* King demolish'd the Walls and Fortifications of the Town, depriv'd it of its Privileges, and persecuted the Protestants contrary to the Edict of Pacification. He suffer'd no Fortifications to remain, but 2 Towers for the Defence of the Harbour, and a Boom cross the Entry of the Port, which is lock'd up every Night.

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Lewis the 14th built a strong Citadel here, and other Works in 1689, to prevent the Descent of the *English* and *Dutch*, and to keep the new Converts in Awe. The Town is square, about 3 Miles in Circuit, and the Harbour is formed of a Canal a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, where Ships ride very safe.

Bordeaux is seated on the West Bank of the River *Garonne*, a Parliament-City; the Amphitheater built by the Emperor, and the Ruins of other *Roman* Monuments, are Proof of its Antiquity and former Splendour; it is still one of the finest, largest, and richest Towns in Europe; the Tide which flows 20 Miles higher, brings large Vessels up to its Harbour, call'd *the Moon*, because it lies in Form of a *Crescent*, and is 5 Miles in Length; the City its self is of the same Form.

During their Fairs of *March* and *October*, this Harbour is fill'd with Ships of all Nations, which come to load Wine and Brandy here. The Parliament-house, Town-house, Market-places, publick Fountains, *Key* and Cathedral, deserve a Traveller's View. It is commanded by three Castles, the most considerable of which is *Chateau Trompette*; it lies 52 Miles from the Sea, at the Mouth of the River there is a stately Fort and Watch-Tower, call'd *la Tour de Cordouan*, which is the finest of its kind in Europe.

Toulouse on the *Garonne*, about 32 Miles West from *Montauban*, and 317 South-West from *Paris*, is reckon'd one of the largest and finest Towns of the Kingdom next to *Paris*. The Parliament is the second in *France*; the *Romans* solem-

solemniz'd *Floral Games* here, attended with several immodest Shews, the Remembrance of which is still kept up for the Encouragement of Poetry, and other Learning, under the Authority of the Parliament and Magistrates, who distribute three Flowers of about 14 Pounds Sterling each, to those who succeed best in their Performances.

The City is divided into two Parts by the River *Garonne*, and into eight Wards govern'd by their respective Capitols. The Cathedral-Church has a very high Tower, wherein there's a great Bell call'd *Ardailac*, of such a Weight, that they dare not ring it lest the Tower should fall. In the Market-place before it there's a stately Tower adorn'd with a fine Obelisk; the Archbishop's Palace is very beautiful, and the Town-house one of the handsomest in *France*.

About the Court of Merchants there is a Cage into which Blasphemers are shut before they are thrown into the *Garonne*. There is the Island of *St. Anthony* form'd by the *Garonne*, and inhabited only by Tradesmen. They say the *Observantins* have a Vault in their sumptuous Monastery, which preserves dead Bodies from Corruption or Consumption without any Art.

There are Mills which turn 16 Mill-stones at a Time for grinding Corn, and a great Number of Engines for currying Leather; which are the greatest Curiosities of the City. *St. Saturnine* is an ancient Collegiate-Church, on the Top of which there are Guns so plac'd, that the many Pillars that support the Building,

cannot cover People from their Shot: The Reason of this Precaution, is the great Treasure kept in the Church, where there are above 50 Silver Screens gilt, besides a vast Number of rich Jewels, and Ornaments of it, and the stately and rich Tombs of the ancient Counts, Prelates and Noblemen of this City: It is reckon'd the second in France for Riches and Extent.

Montauban is seated on the River *Tarn*, divided into three Parts, the Old, the New, and *Ville Bourbon* on the other side of the River, over which there is a fair Stone-Bridge. This City was one of the Cautionary Towns given to the Protestants in 1562: by King *Henry the 2d*; it afterwards held out three Sieges, but in 1629. it was taken by *Louis the 13th*; the Inhabitants being betray'd by the Duke de *Lefdiguieres*; and some other great Men; upon which the King demolish'd its Fortifications.

While it was in the Hands of the Protestants, they had here an Academy for Divinity, Philosophy, and Languages; it is also noted for a good College of Physicians, and for its Cellars of extraordinary Depth to keep their Wine in.

Montpellier, 28. Miles West from *Nismes*; stands upon a Hill, and is the Capital of *Lower Languedoc*, the largest and most flourishing City of the whole Province, next to *Toulouse*; its Academy is one of the most famous in Europe. Physick has its Precedency in its University, yet the Civil and Canon Law are both taught here by four Royal Professors, who confer the Degrees of Licentiates and Doctors.

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It was also given as a Cautionary Town, by *Henry* the 4th. to the Protestants, and taken from them after a long Siege, by *Lewis* the 13th in 1622; but the Protestants continued still very numerous, till the late Persecution of *Lewis* the 14th.

It is govern'd by 6 Consuls, who are the King's *Maguats* or Bailiffs, who have great Power and Attendance. The Merchants have likewise their Consuls, and a particular Court for Debts. The City is adorn'd with many stately Buildings, as the Palace of Justice, the Royal College for Humanities, and the Citadel flank'd with 4 Bastions. 2 within, and 2 without the Town, built on purpose to keep the Protestants in-Awe.

The Churches are also very sumptuous, and particularly *St. Peter's* and *St. Mary's*. Without the Town lies the Royal Garden of Simples, extraordinary well kept and furnish'd. The Ceremonies perform'd at making a Doctor of Physick, are worth seeing, particularly their putting on and off seven Times the Candidate *Rabbin's* old Gown. Their Confection of *Alhermes* is solemnly made in the Presence of the Magistrates, and one of the Professors of Physick.

Their *Theriack* or *Treacle* is as much esteem'd as that of *Venice*: Their Powder of *Cyprus*, *Queen of Hungary water*, *Essences* and *Perfumes*, are valued all over *Europe*.

The Soil is very good, and the Air the most wholesome of all *France*, and counted very soveraign against *Consumptions*. The City has
a fine

a fine Prospect of the Gulph of *Lions*, from which it lies about 6 Miles North. The Houses are, for the most Part, of Free-Stone, well built, but the Streets are narrow and crooked.

About 6 Miles from this City is *Perou*; there is a Fountain where the Water bubbles as if it were boiling; and if Water be poured in a Hole dug near it, 'twill bubble in the same manner, which I ascribe to a Vapour ascending out of the Earth.

Nîmes is 27 Miles from *Montpellier*, the Remains of many stately Edifices denote its great Antiquity. The Square-house and Temple of *Diana* are still to be discerned by their Ruins; the Amphitheater call'd the *Arènes*, continues almost intire, being an Oval Wall of 470 Steps, and 63 Arches, built of large Stones without Mortar or Plaister, and has withstood the Fury of the Flames by which the Town has been several Times burnt, as appears by the Blackness of the Stones; the ancient Gates thereof are still intire, with the Figure of two Bulls Heads over them. There are two Towers over the new Gate, but the Seats of the Spectators are demolish'd; the Caves where the wild Beasts were kept, are fill'd up, and a great many Houses are built in what was formerly its Circus: It stood formerly without the Town, and was frequently made use of as a Fort or Citadel.

The Square-house is 74 Foot long, and about 42 broad; it has 6 Columns on the Front, and so on each side; it is flat on the top, and cover'd

vet'd with large square Free-stones, upon which People walk: There are many other ancient Monuments and Inscriptions.

The King's Castle, the Column of *France*, the First, with a Salamander on the top, the Tower where the Clock stands, the Crown-Gate with its Bulwark, and the Prefidial's Palace, deserves a Traveller's curious View and Observation.

There is a Cave or a subterraneous Passage that reaches to *Arles*, which is 20 Miles distant.

Henry the 4th assign'd this Place, as one of their Cautionary Towns, to the Protestants, where they continued the free Exercise of their Religion, and had half the Government, until *Lewis* the 14th Dragoon'd them in the late Persecution. Its Situation is as pleasant as any in *Languedoc*, being encompass'd with charming Fields, and Hills cover'd with Vineyards and Fruit-trees; it has a famous Academy.

Pont du Gard, on the River *Gardon*, about 10 Miles North from *Nismes*, is the Remains of a great Roman Work, which joins two Mountains together; it has three Rows of Arches one above another, the uppermost of which serv'd for an Aqueduct to the City of *Nismes*; the whole is 186 Foot high from the River which runs under the lowest Arch to the top of the uppermost; it brought Water from the Mountains of *Remoulins* into the City, and among other Uses it serv'd to fill the Amphitheater with Water for to represent the Sea-Fights. The Water of the *Gardon* was brought into

into the City by another Chanel, the Remains of which are still to be seen. *Aix* is about 75 Miles East from *Nismes*, situated between two Mountains on the Riber *River*, it has a Parliament, a Mint, and a famous University; it is one of the best, holiest, and pleasiest Cities of the Kingdom; the Cathedral called *St. Saviour*, has a Hexagon Tower, a Font of white Marble of excellent Structure, and a Dome supported by Columns of cast Stone, all round it; the Chapel of our Lady of Grace is very rich, and that of *St. Martin's* very ancient. They have several Monasteries, and a College of Jesuits. The Inhabitants are plentifully supplied with Water by many very pleasant Springs; the Houses are stately, the Streets broad, with very handsome Piazzas. In the Church of the *Condeless* is buried the famous Astrologer *Nostradamus*, with a Stone in the Wall over his Grave, and an Inscription importing, That by his Skill in Astrology he had foretold all that ever should happen, of markable in the World, though most of his Predictions are nothing but unintelligible Cases. There are also several Remains of Roman Antiquity in and about this City.

Orange is distant from *Aix* 45 Miles North, West, and about 12 from *Avignon*; it is the only Place of Note in the whole Principality, seated in a pleasant Country abounding with Fruit and Corn, but liable to frequent Winds; it was the Seat of a Parliament consisting of half Protestants, and half Papists; but *Lewis* the

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she 24th chang'd it into a *Vignery* in 1687; subject to the Parliament of *Aix*. Its strong Citadel and Fortifications were demolish'd by the French King, and the Protestant Religion forbid. King *William* the Third having recover'd this Principality by the Treaty of *Reswick*, restor'd the Protestants; but since his Death the French King seiz'd the Principality, and turn'd them out again, with as much Injustice as he did in 1672. The greatest Fame of this City is, That it gave the Titles to the Princes of that Name of the House of *Nassau*.

Marseilles lies upon the Mediterranean 20 Miles South from *Aix*; and about 25 North West from *Toulon*; it is one of the finest, largest and best built Cities of the Kingdom, noted for the best Harbour in the whole Mediterranean; it is the usual Station for the King's Gallies, and most Ships that trade to the *East* touch there; which adds to its Riches; It has been very much enlarg'd by the present King, well fortified with Walls, Bastions and Towers; it has 6 Gates, and the Harbour is so safe, that it was never known that a Ship was cast away in it; being cover'd by a Rocks from any Tempest, and has a Boom at the Entrance to prevent the coming in of Pirates, or any Enemy Ships.

It is also defended by a strong Fortress on *Sr. Mary's Hill*; and there are Beacons for 60 Miles on the Coast to alarm the Country upon the Approach of any Enemy. The Harbour is capable of holding 500 Ships, but none of above 600 Tuns; the Entrance of it is narrow; most

most of the Houses are of Stone, the Streets not wide.

The chief Things to be seen here, are the Arsenal, the Citadel, South-walk, Market-Places, Churches, Monasteries, Seminaries, Hospitals, the College of the Oratorians, and the Fountains: The adjacent Country abounds with pleasant Gardens, Meadows and Orchards, and has above 15000 Villages in it, some very near the City.

Toulon, about 25 Miles East from *Marseilles*, was at first a Castle only; built for the Defence of the Coast; it has now one of the best Harbours of the Mediterranean, a fine Arsenal, Magazines for Men of War. The City is of no large Compass, but well built, and adorn'd with many stately Churches, Monasteries, and other publick Edifices. It is fortified with strong Walls, 2 Royal Bastions, and 2 Moles of 700 Paces each, done by *Henry the 14th*, and since that *Lewis the 14th* has finish'd its Fortifications. This Place is the greatest and finest Store-house for Maritime Affairs in the Kingdom.

Lyon is seated on the Conflux of the *Rhone* and the *Saone*, about 210 Miles South-East from *Paris*; 58 from *Geneva*; and as much from *Grenoble*. It is said, that *Pontius Pilate*, who condemn'd our Saviour, was a Native of this City; that he was confin'd hither for his Ex-ecution, as well as *Herod Antipas* with his Mistress *Herodias*, and that all three of them were starv'd to Death here. Two General Councils were held here, *viz.* in 1245, and in 1294. It disputes with *Rome* for being the richest, largest, and

and most trading City in *France* next to *Paris*. The Town is divided into two Parts, the greater lying between the *Rhone* and the *Saone*, call'd, *the Quarter of St. Nizier*; and the lesser that of *St. John*, divided into 32 Wards, govern'd by their proper Officers. It is encompass'd with large Suburbs, and has an old strong Castle cut out of a Rock, therefore call'd *Pierre-cise*, where the Prisoners of State are confin'd, adorn'd very handsomly with many stately Edifices, among which their *Guild-Hall* is reckon'd a Master-piece of Architecture. It has the Ruins of several *Roman* Structures, particularly of an Amphitheater, divers Aqueducts, publick Baths, &c. it has a long Stone Bridge over the *Rhone*, and 3 over the *Saone*. On the Hill call'd *St. Sebastian*, there is a strong Fort with many Vaultes and Casemates: In the Suburb *Veize* there is a stately *Mausoleum* supported by 4 Columns, suppos'd to be that of *Pilate*, *Herod*, and *Herodias*. The Cathedral has 9 Dignitaries, and 26 Canons, whereof the chief is the King; the Dean has the Title of Duke, and the Canons of Counts. There are 17 Parish-Churches, 15 Monasteries, and a noble Hospital of admirable Architecture. Upon the Bridge over the *Rhone* is a Cross that divides *Dauphiné* from *Lyonnois*; here is a Magazine well furnish'd with all Necessaries for War. The Town-house seems to resemble that of *Amsterdam*, the Stair-case and Hall of it are worth a Traveller's View. *La Charité* is a noble Structure compos'd of 9 Courts, where 1500 poor People are

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are kept always at Work. The Cabinet of Monsieur *Servier* is mighty curious, full of Mathematical and Mechanical Inventions, among the rest a Model how to change three or four Times, by Means of a Wheel that moves, both the Guests, Table and Seats from one Room into another.

In the Tower of the Cathedral they have a Clock much admir'd for the Variety of its Motions, and Mechanick Work. The Jesuits College on the *Rhone* is the finest Structure of the whole City, being a regular Square curiously painted in *Fresco*.

Dijon is about 130 Miles South East from *Paris*, one of the most considerable Towns in the Kingdom, large, and well built, its Walls very strong, and surrounded with Bastions and Towers, having a Castle flank'd with 4 large Towers, and 2 Ravelins: Their most considerable publick Buildings are the Church of the *Carthusians*, adorn'd with the Tombs of the Dukes of *Burgundy*; the Hall for Justice, the Royal Palace, the Town-house, 16 Churches, 2 Abbies, and 5 Hospitals.

The States of the Country of *Lyonnois*, meet here once in 3 Years, and the Mayor is oblig'd to take an Oath, by which he swears Fealty to the King, and that he should defend the Rights and Privileges of the City against any Person, even against the King himself, as often as necessary should require.

Orleans is seated on the North East Banks of the River *Loire*, about 90 Miles South West from *Paris*, built upon a rising Ground, and on
the

the Descent thereof down to the River-side in Form of a Bow. The City is large, and well built, the Streets broad, streight, neat, and pay'd with small square Stones; it has several Places shaded with Trees, which render the City very pleasant, which made the Emperor Charles the 5th say, *That he had seen in France a World, meaning Paris; a City, meaning Orléans; and a Village, meaning Poitiers;* because this is fill'd with Gardens. The Town-house is a noble Structure, having a large Clock, the Bell whereof weighs 80000 Pound. The Houses are generally fair and beautiful, tho' ancient; it is fortified with a Terrace and a strong Wall, upon which there are 20 Towers fill'd with Earth; it has 8 Gates, and before it there is a very pleasant *Paraisula* join'd to it by a Bridge of 16 Arches. The Wine of this City is counted the strongest in France; so that the King's Butler is forbid to serve his Majesty with any, being reckon'd not very wholesome. The adjacent Country is very pleasant, being interspers'd with Vineyards, Gardens, Orchards, Meadows, and arable Land. The Vineyards about the Town contain 22 Parishes; and the Country-houses are better than usually in other Parts of France. The Inhabitants of the City, and of the adjacent Country, are for the most part courteous and polite; the best French is spoke here and at Blois: All the Ways leading to the Town are pay'd with a hard Flint for 9 Miles round it; it is the only fortified Town in the Country. ●

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The Nuns of this Place are all of Noble Extraction, and chuse their Abbesses once in three Years.

The *Pont Royal* is a strong, plain Stone-Bridge cross the *Seine* to the *Tuileries*, which is a fine Garden joining to the *Louvre*. *Pont neuf* is a curious Fabrick, upon which stands the Statues of *Henry* the 4th on Horseback, of excellent Workmanship. *Pont* the *Notredame*, upon which are Houses built, as upon *London-Bridge*; there is a Noble Monument erected in *Place Vendôme*, for the present King, by the *Duke de la Feuillade*, which is counted the best Piece of Statuary in *Europe*; the whole Mould was cast all at once, and weighs above 30000 Pounds. The Pedestal is 22 Feet high, and that together with the King's Statue, and the Angel that crowns him, near 40 Feet. Upon the Pedestal there are Four Slaves of Brass, with *Basso-relievo's* of his Battels and Conquests. The *Place Royale* is pretty large, enclosed with Buildings and *Piazza's* or Walks, and the Plat form with Iron-Rails; here is the Statue of *Lewis* the 13th on Horseback. The most remarkable Gates of *Paris*, are those of *St. Anthony* *St. Bernard*, *St. Dennis*, and *St. Martin*, all stately Pieces of Architecture, and of a great height, resembling *Triumphal Arches*, with *Basso-relievo's*, *Trophies* and *Inscriptions* relating to the Actions of the present King. They pretend to have in the Chapel of *St. Lewis* (which belongs to the Lawyers) the very Sponge dipped in Vinegar which was given to our Saviour; the Head
of

of the Spear with which his Side was pierc'd, and the Purple Robe intire with which he was cloathed; though at Rome they shew a Piece of it with great Assurance.

The Observatory, without *Porte St. Jacques*, is a vaulted Fabrick three Stories high, without Wood or Iron-Work; underneath there is a Cave to which one descends by 200 Steps into little Alleys, from whence there is a Prospect through the very Top of the House to the Sky, in order to observe the Motion of the Stars by Day; but this Contrivance falling short of the Expectation, they imputed it to this Defect, That no Stars pass through the Zenith of *Paris*.

The Houses are generally six or seven Stories high, built with white Free-stone, they have generally Sash-Windows, and look very handsome; there are 32 Palaces. The Citizens have no Pumps, but preserve their Water in Cisterns, which is brought either from the River, or the publick Fountains.

The City is govern'd by the Provost of the Merchants, somewhat like our Lord Mayor, four *Echevins* or Aldermen, 26 Counsellors, 10 Serjeants, and Under-Officers. For administering Justice, there is a Provost, 3 Lieutenants, with a Judge, and Consul of the Merchants. They have 120 Archers, 100 Arquebusiers, and some Horsemen to go the Rounds every Night, commanded by a *Chevalier du Gué*. The most remarkable Places about *Paris*, are,

Versailles, which lies about 12 Miles West from *Paris*, reckon'd one of the most magnificent Palaces of the World; it stands upon a little Height in the middle of a Valley, encompass'd with Hills: On the side towards *Paris* there are three fine Walks, with Rows of Elms, the middle Walk being twenty Fathom wide, the Side-Walks ten Fathom each. The great Canal is mighty remarkable, 800 Fathom long, and 32 wide: the Court sometimes diversifies it self upon it in Gallies and Yatchs. The Front of the Palace towards the Garden, has a Piazza 100 Yards long. This Palace surpasses all that can be imagin'd, either sumptuous or excellent; the Roof glittering with Gold, affords a glorious Prospect at a Distance; and the Gardens for Statues, Canals, Groves, Grotto's, Fountains, Water-Works, and every Thing that is delightful, surpasses by far any Thing in *Italy*.

The Royal Cabinet for Medals, Coins, Paintings, &c. has the Choice of what *Italy* could afford. The King's Lodgings are furnish'd with Utensils of massy Plate, even the Bed-steads, Banisters, and Rails, are of the same; so that the Riches and Beauty within answers, to the full, the out-side. The King's Stabks, for Proportion and Conveniency, are thought the finest in *Europe*. The little Palace has its particular Court at the End of a great Walk set with Trees, the chief Apartment is Octogone, consisting of a Hall, with two little Pavillions before it; in the Middle of it there are Stairs which lead into the Porch,
and

and thence into the Hall, which is encompass'd with an Octogonè-Court separated by Iron-Rails from seven other Courts, into which there is a Prospect from Balconies; where one may see an incredible Number of Foreign Beasts and Birds. On the other side of the Châtel, there is another stately House call'd *Trianon*, which serves the King for a cool Retreat after his Walks: The outward Front is 64 Fathom, in Form of an half Oval, in the Middle of which is the principal Gate of Iron with Banisters on each side, that join to the Pavillions, with square Buildings to the Right and Left, which have their separate Courts; and other Pavillions that form the Corners of the Front. The main Court is above 100 Foot long, and 75 wide; and the Castle is adorn'd with a fine Banister, and Vessels of *Porcelain* or *China*, dispos'd on the Top of the House, with Birds represented to the Life; and near it there is a Plot of fine Water-works, and a Garden always stock'd with the best of Flowers. The Cornishes and Ceilings of the Hall belonging to it, are adorn'd after the *Chinese* Way, and the Floors, Wainscoting, &c. are all of *China*.

Marli, a Royal Palace half Way between *Paris* and *St. Germain*, a very pleasant Place, with fine Gardens and curious Water-works.

Madrid, a Palace near *Paris*, between it and *St. Germain*, begun by *Francis* the First, but never finish'd nor furnish'd: It is said, that Prince order'd it to be built, and call'd after that Name; because being oblig'd by his

Treaty, with *Charles* the 5th, when Prisoner at *Madrid* in *Spain*, to come and pay his Ransome there, he carried the Money to this Palace, and alledge'd he had fulfilled the Treaty by this Equivocation.

St. Cloud, a small Town 6 Miles West from *Paris*, with a Royal Palace; it was here King *Henry* the 3d died when he had been stabb'd by a Fryer.

St. Germain en Lay, is 12 Miles from *Paris*, and 2 from *Versailles*, seated upon a Hill on the Banks of the *Seine*, it is a Noble Palace, and was the Place of Residence of the Kings of *France*, before *Versailles* was built.

Rouen is the Capital of *Normandy*, the Seat of a Parliament and Archbishop; it is one of the greatest, richest, best peopled, and most ancient Cities of *France*, about 7 Miles in Compass. The East-side is water'd by several Streams which cleanse the Streets, serve a great many Water Mills, and afterwards fall into the *Seine*, which runs by the South side of the Town. There is a Bridge of Boats upon the *Seine* 270 Paces long so artfully contriv'd, that it rises and falls with the Tide, and is pay'd like a Street. The City is defended by an old Castle on the River; it has good Walls, large Ditches, Bulwarks and Ramparts, 6 fair Suburbs, 16 Gates, 13 Market-places, 136 Fountains, and 35 Parish-Churches, the Cathedral is a vast Structure, the Quire thereof is lin'd with Copper, the whole of excellent Workmanship, both with
out

out and within; it has three lofty Towers, one whereof is call'd *the Butter Tower*, because it was built with the Money that the Archbishop *George D'Amboise* gather'd from the People for giving them leave to eat Butter in Lent. In this Tower there is the greatest * Bell in *France*, so * *Orleans* much spoke of by Travellers, and Bell call'd after the Name of the said Archbishop; it is 13 Foot high, 32 broad, 11 in Diameter, and weighs 40000 Pounds. The Tower call'd *the Pyramid*, is very artfully built with Wood, the Spire is cover'd with gilt Lead, has 200 Steps to it, and in the whole there are 600. Near the Quire there's the Picture of a Dragon, which from a neighbouring Wood destroyed many of the People, but was conquer'd (as they pretend) by one of their Bishops, meerly by throwing his Robe about its Neck, with which he led him to the Town like a Dog, where he was burnt and his Ashes thrown into the River. The Bishop was attended by two Prisoners condemn'd to die, who were to have their Pardons for going with him, but one of them ran away; therefore the Archbishops of this City, and the Canons, have the Privilege once a Year, *viz.* on Ascension-day, to set at Liberty a condemn'd Prisoner.

Over the great Gate of the Church there is a Triumphant Arch in Honour of *Henry* the 4th, with Emblems of his Victory over the *Liguens*, who are represented in Fetters gnawing

gnawing their Chains, and the King of Spain standing by with a mournful Look.

There are 10 Dignitaries, 50 Canons, 8 Petty Canons, besides several Chaplains belonging to this Church, which is more regular and handsome than the Cathedral of *Paris*.

There is another Church in the pleasantest Place of the City, that has two Windows opposite to one another, in Form of a Rose, of curious Architecture; the one being built by a Master Architect, the other by his Servant; which last proving to be the best of the two, the Master kill'd him out of Envy, for which he was hang'd, and both were buried in the Quire. Here are many Palaces, besides stately Houses belonging to private Persons. This City is about 68 Miles North-West from *Paris*.

Diepe is a well fortified Town on the Sea Coast, 25 Miles North from *Rouen* or *Roan*, at the Mouth of the *Aers*, with one of the best Harbours in those Parts, capable of Ships of 500 Tuns, but of difficult Access; it is fortified with Bulwarks towards the Sea, a Fortress at the Suburb of *Pollet*, and a Castle, which with the rocky Mountains that lie on the South, make it a Place of good Strength. It is pretty large, and well built, inhabited by a great Number of Seamen, who are reckon'd very expert Mariners. They make curious Works in Ivory; most of the Inhabitants were Protestants before the late Persecution. The *English* and *Dutch* bombarded it in 1694.

The

The Government of France is almost despotical under a Prince stiled, *The most Christian King, and Eldest Son of the Church.* The Crown is hereditary to Males only, the Females being excluded by the *Salick Law.* The Assembly of the three States, *viz.* Clergy, Nobility and Citizens, was in great Veneration formerly, and the Royal Authority thereby very much limited; but that Assembly not having been conven'd since 1614, the Authority thereof is now suppress'd.

The Kingdom is divided into twelve Governments, over each of which is set a Governor, stiled *the King's Lieutenant-General, or Superintendant,* having like Power as the Lords Lieutenants in England.

There are seventeen Archbishops, and an hundred twenty-four Bishops. The Air is very temperate, pleasant, and healthful, and the Soil extraordinary fruitful. The only establish'd Religion is the *Roman,* receiving all the Matters of Faith of the Council of *Trent.* The Protestants were formerly allow'd the Exercise of their Religion by several Edicts granted by the *French King,* particularly that of *Nantz* in 1598. by *Henry the Fourth,* and confirm'd by all his Successors ever since; but the present King *Lewis the Fourteenth* by his Declaration of *October 1685,* abolish'd the said Edict; whereupon follow'd the Destruction of their Churches, and a violent Persecution, which forc'd great Doves to leave the Kingdom, and seek Shelter in foreign Countries.

Dover is seated among Rocks near the Seaside, opposite to *Calais*; more noted for the Conveniency of its Harbour, and the Passage from thence to *France* (which is but one and twenty Miles) than either its Neatness or Populoufness. Formerly it was provided by Law, that no Person going out of the Kingdom in Pilgrimage, should take Shipping at any other Harbour: It is also one of the Cinque Ports, and most of the Affairs relating to other Ports in general, are transacted here. The Castle is pretty strong, wherein an old Table is hung up, which imports, that *Julius Caesar* landed on that Part of the *English Coast*. There are very few other Ships but Packet Boats that put in here.

The Castle is so large, that it looks like a little City, with strong Fortifications, and many Towers, which (as it were) threatens the Sea under it from a Hill, or rather from a Rock upon the Right Hand, which is on every Side rugged and steep but more especially towards the Sea, where it rises to a wonderful Height.

Canterbury, upon the River *Stour*, is Capital of the Province of *Kent*, a very ancient City, but much decayed from its former Splendor which it had when the Kings of *Kent* liv'd in it; it is not large, neither has it any Thing considerable in it, but the Cathedral, which is well built, and one of the largest in the Kingdom, as it was the richest before that *Henry* the Eighth had caus'd all its Silver and Gold to be taken away. The Archbishop,
who

who is Primate of all *England*, and a Peer of the Realm, has Right to call a National Synod, and likewise to crown the King, whose perpetual Chaplain he is; before the Reformation he was by his Dignity the Pope's Legate in *England*, and had much greater Revenues than at present.

The Foreigners, *viz.* the *Walloons* and *French*, have much contributed to what Trade the City has now; the first being driven out of the *Spanish Netherlands* for adhering to the Reformation, were permitted by *Queen Elizabeth* to come and settle here: It was they that brought into this Kingdom the Art of Weaving Silk, which is now come to that Perfection, that their Silks equal, if not exceed any Foreign whatsoever. The Settlement of the *French* is only of late, *viz.* since the last Persecution under *Lewis* the 14th, but they are numerous, and very industrious, maintaining their own Poor, and living frugally: They are joyn'd with the *Walloons*, who have a large Place allow'd them under the Cathedral, and both together make a very great Congregation, and keep two Ministers of their own.

Chatham is famous for the Station of the Royal Navy; the Arsenal is so convenient, and so well fenc'd with good Forts, that there is not perhaps one more compleat in the World. The Town is joyn'd to *Rochester* by one of the finest, and best Bridges in *England*.

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London, the Capital of England, stands in a fruitful Soil, upon a gentle Ascent joyning the River Thames; which, with the Tide, brings up such a vast Number of large Vessels to the City, filling it with Wealth from all Parts of the World, that it may at this Day dispute the Preeminence with all the Mart-Towns in Christendom. This River is so shaded with Masts and Sails, that it seems like a Wood. The City is so beautified with Churches, and other godly Houses, that one wou'd think Religion and Piety had made choice of it for a Place of Residence; for it has 14 Churches, besides Hospitals, and that fine Nursery for young Boys, call'd *Christ-Church Hospital*, which maintains about 600 Orphans, and about 1240 Poor People; and the late charitable Work in every Parish, not only in London, but almost all over England, for the employing, and educating the Poor.

The Greatness of this City, the Multitude of its Inhabitants, Splendor of its Buildings, the incredible Treasures brought in by its Trade and Commerce, render it, in my Opinion, the most considerable in the Universe; so that what *John Johnston* of Aberdeen says, is very applicable to it.

Urbs Augusta, celsæ Cæliumque, Solumque, Solumque,

Cilique fervent cunctis; cunctis Elementis bonis.

*Mitius haud usquam Caelum est, uberissima tellus
 Fundit inexhausti germina. lata. Soli.
 Et Pater Oceanus Tamesino gurgite mistus,
 Concrevit immensas totius Orbis Opas,
 Regali cultu Sedes clarissima Regum,
 Gentis Praesidium, Cor, Anima, atq; Oculus.
 Gens antiqua, potens Virtute & Robore Belli,
 Artium & omnigenam nobilitata Opibus.
 Singula contemplantur animo, attentusq; mere,
 Aut Orbem, aut Orbis dixeris esse caput.*

Renown'd *Augusta*, that Sea, Earth and Sky,
 And all the various Elements supply;
 No peaceful Climate breaths a softer Air,
 No fertile Grounds with happier Plenty bear,
 Old *Ocean* with great *Thames* his eldest Son;
 Makes all the Riches of the World her own:
 The ever famous Seat of *Britain's* Prince,
 The Nation's Eye, Heart, Spirit and De-
 fence.

The Men for ancient Valour ever known
 In Arts and Riches bear a great Renown.
 In short, when all her Glories are survey'd,
 It must with Wonder still at last be say'd,
 She makes a World her self, or is the
 World's great Head.

The chief Things remarkable in *London*,
 are the Tower, wherein are kept the Crown
 and Ornaments of the King's Coronation,
 and also a very curious Arsenal furnish'd with
 Arms for 80000 Men, all very neatly kept.
 The *Royal Exchange*, the finest in *Europe*; the
 Cathedral of *St. Pauls*, not inferior to *St. Peter*

at *Rome* for its Structure and Grandness. *Westminster Palace*, wherein the Parliament assembles, which consists of two Houses, *viz.* the Higher and Lower; the one for the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the other for the Commons. *Westminster Hall*, where the Courts of Justice are, is very spacious and magnificent, being 270 Foot long, and 74 broad; here are hung all the Colours taken at *Moscovado* from the French. Near it is *Westminster Abbey*, or *St. Peter's Church*, of very curious Workmanship, supported with several Rows of fine Pillars, the Roof cover'd with Lead; it was fifty Years building. *Henry the Seventh* (for a Burying place for himself and Children) built a Chapel (on the East Part of it) of a neat and admirable Contrivance; therein is his own most splendid Monument of solid Brass; there are also the *Mass Graves* of all the Kings and Queens of *England*, and of several Noble and illustrious Persons.

The Bridge of *London* is most admirable, built of Free Stone, of sixteen large Arches, (besides the *Drum Bridge*) which joins the great Burrough of *Southwark* to the City; it has a long and large Street upon it, with handsome Houses on each side, so that it may be reckon'd the finest and richest Bridge in *Europe*, and I may say, of the World. *Gresham College* is an old Building, wherein is a Room full of Rarities. *Bedlam*, *Chelsea*, and the new College at *Greenwich*, are all magnificent Buildings; and deserve a Traveller's View: The first is for Lunatics and mad People,

People, the second for ancient and disabled Soldiers and Officers, and the last for Seamen.

Cambridge is one of the two Universities of England, on the River Cam; 'tis divided into two Parts, and joyn'd by a Bridge; beyond which there is an old Castle, but now in Ruins, and *Magdalen College*: On this side of the Bridge (where the greater Part of the Town lies) there's a pleasant Prospect of the Form of the Streets, the Number of the Churches, and of sixteen fair Colleges: It may deservedly be term'd the Fountain of all Literature, Religion and Learning; nor is there any Thing wanting that can be requir'd in a most flourishing University.

York is the second City of England, being the finest, and greatest Fence and Ornament of these Northern Parts; it is both pleasant, large and strong, adorn'd with fine Buildings, both publick and private, populous, rich, and an Archbishop's See. The River *Ouse* runs through the City, and divides it into two Parts, joyn'd by a Stone Bridge, which has one of the largest Arches I ever saw. The West Part of the City is less populous and lies in a square Form, renclos'd partly with stately Walls, and partly with the River, and has but one Way to it, namely, by *Minster-Bar*, which signifies a great Street, from whence a broad fine Street leads to the Bridge, with fine Gardens on each side behind the Houses, and the Fields for Exercise extended to the very Walls. The East Part of the

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City,

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City, where the Buildings are thick, and the Streets narrow, is strongly wall'd. On the South-East it is defended by a very deep and muddy Ditch, which runs by obscure Ways into the very Heart of the City, and has a Bridge over it, so throng'd with Buildings on both sides, that a Stranger would mistake it for a Street; after which it falls into the *Ouse*, at the Confluence of which there was a very strong Castle to keep the Citizens in Awe; but it has been left to the Mercy of Time, ever since fortified Places have grown in Disrepute among the *English*, as only fit for those who want Courage to meet the Enemy in the Field.

The Cathedral of *St. Peter* is a magnificent and curious Fabrick; near which without the Walls was a Noble Monastery, nam'd *St. Mary's*, plentifully endow'd, but now it is converted into a Royal Palace, commonly call'd *The Mansour*.

Newcastle stands upon the *Tyne*, and is the Glory of all the Towns of the North, having a noble Haven, which is of that Depth, that it carries Vessels of very good Burthen, and of that Security, that they are in no Hazard of either Storms or Shallows. Its Situation is uneven, on the Northern Bank of the *Tyne*, which is cross'd by a very fair Bridge. The Town is beautified with four Churches, and defended by exceeding strong Walls, wherein are seven Gates, and a great many Towers. It is commended for its Situation and Plenty of Sea-Coal, so useful in its self, and

to which so great a Part of *Britain* and the *Netherlands* are indebted for their good Fires. The Suburb of *Gates-head* is join'd to the Town by the Bridge, and belongs to the Bishop of *Durham*, where there's a pretty handsome Church.

Durham stands upon an high Ground, and is very strong, but of no great Compass, lying in a kind of an Oval Form, enclos'd quite round by a River, except on the North Part, and fortified with good Walls. In the South Part, where the River winds it self back again, stands the Cathedral Church, which with its Spires and Tower-Steeple, makes a fine Shew. In the Heart of the Town is the Castle, almost in the middle between two Stone-Bridges, the one on the East-side, the other on the West. From the Castle Northward lies the Market-Place, and *St. Nicholas's* Church, from which there shoots out a Suburb to the North-East for a good Way with in a Winding of the River; as likewise others on both sides beyond the River, leading towards the Bridges; each of which has its particular Church. At the very Bottom of the Castle runs an excellent River for Fish, especially Salmon. The Bishops of *Durham* are reckon'd Counts Palatines, and have vast Revenues.

Berwick is seated on the farther Banks of the *Tweed*, and is the last Town on that side, and the best fortified of all *Great-Britain*, surrounded with an high Stone-Wall, strengthen'd with a deep Ditch, Ballois and Counter-

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strip, so that its Fortifications are so strong and regular, that no Besiegers can hope to carry it without vast Difficulty.

Edinburgh, in regard of its uncommon Situation, the Goodness of the Air, the Fertility of the Soil, many of the Nobilities Seats all round it; being water'd with excellent Springs, and reaching from East to West, a Mile in length; is justly counted the Metropolis of *Scotland*. It is strongly wall'd, adorn'd with many fine publick and private Buildings, well peopled, and much frequented by Reason of the Advantage of the Sea; and of the neighbouring Port of *Leith*. On the East side joining to the *Holy-Rood* Monastery; stands the Palace Royal, over which (within a Park stor'd with Game) hangs a double rop'd Hill, call'd *Arthur's Chair*, so call'd from *Arthur King of Britain*. On the West side there mounts up a Rock to a mighty Height, steep, and almost inaccessible; only on that side which looks towards the Town, upon it stands the Castle, so strongly fortify'd, that it is look'd upon impregnable, call'd by the *Scots*, *The Maidens Castle*; because the Princesses of the Blood Royal of the *North* were kept here.

The City has six Gates; the principal where of towards the East; was magnificently rebuilt in 1616; and adorn'd with Towers on each side. Two Streets run along the whole length of the Town; the High Street from the Castle to the Abbey (which they pretend is the broadest in *Europe*, but are mistaken) is of late built of hewen Stone, since by

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an Act of the City Council they have been prohibited to build any more Houses of Timber, either in the City or Suburbs, by Reason of the many Fires which have happen'd. In the middle of this City is the Cathedral dedicated to *St. Giles*, built of hewn Stone, and adorn'd with Stone Pillars; it is so large, that it is divid'd into three Churches, each whereof has its Parish. There are besides, the *Theatre Church*, the Collegiate Church of the *Holy Trinity*, that of *St. Mary Magdalen*; to which I may add the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* and *Rich*; in the first the poorer Sort of Inhabitants are maintain'd very handsomely, and have their own proper Chaplain. The second is a stately Rabbick like a Palace; in the inner Frontispiece is the Statue of the Founder, and round about the Buildings are very pleasant Gardens, adorn'd with large Walks and Groves; It is a Nursery for Boys, wherein the poorer Citizens Children have their Education, till they be fit for the publick Schools and Colleges.

Near the Cathedral is the Parliament House, standing in a great Court, which on one side is enclos'd with the Upper and Lower Exchange, and with a Tract of very stately Buildings; here is one of the highest Houses perhaps in the World, mounting seven Stories above the Parliament Court; and being built upon the Descent of a Hill, the back Part is as far below it; so that from the Bottom to Top, one Stair-case ascends fourteen Stories. In the Middle of the Court is the Statue of

King Charles the Second in Brass, erected upon a stately Pedestal at the Change of that City. On the South side is the College of King James the Sixth; endowed with all the Privileges of an University. The Brethren are very large, and the whole divided into three Courts, adorn'd on all sides with excellent Buildings: They have publick Schools and a Common-Hall wherein Divinity, Hebrew, and the Mathematicks are taught. The Royal Palace has four Courts; the upper Courts which is as big as all the rest, has four principal Entries; it is on all sides bounded with lovely Gardens; on the South is the Park which has great Variety of medicinal Plants. The Entry of the Palace is adorn'd with Pillars of hew'd Stone, with a *Cupola* in front of a Crown above it; the Fore-part is terminated by four high Towers. The lower Court has Piazza's round it, all of hew'd Stone; but above all the long Gallery is most remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *David* the First. *Leith* is a Royal Borough, well built, and accommodated with Fountains, together with a stately Town-house for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens, and a Harbour at *Blackness*; but its greatest Ornament is the King's house, which stands upon a rising Ground that runs almost into the Middle of the Loch, and looks like an Amphitheater, having, as it were, Terras-Walks, and a Descent from them, but upon the Top where the

the Castle stands, there's a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon the four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain adorn'd with several curious Statues, the Water of it rises to a good height. Near the Palace upon the level stands the Church, which is a curious Piece of Building of fine Stone. *Glasgow* is the chief City after *Edinburgh* in respect of its Largeness, Buildings, Trade, and Wealth, seated on the East Banks of the River *Clude*, which carries Vessels of small Burthen up to the very Tower, but Near *Glasgow* (which stands on the Mouth of the *Clude*) is a Haven capable of receiving Vessels of the largest Size. Most Part of this City stands on a Plain, and is almost four square; in the very Middle of it (where the *Talbooth* stands, a very stately Building of hewn Stone) four principal Streets crossing each other, divide the City, as it were, into four equal Parts, in the highest of which stands the Cathedral Church call'd *St. Andrew*, consisting indeed of two Churches, one whereof is broader the other. The Architecture of the Pillars is very exact and curious, as well as the Towers. Near the Church is the Archbishop's Castle, fenced with a Wall of hewn Stone; but the greatest Ornament to the College separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarg'd with several Acres of Ground lately purchas'd.

St. *Andrew* is an Archiepiscopal City, having a Prospect into the open Sea, and a pretty good Harbour.

Ungus King of the *Picts* granted it to God and St. *Andrew*, that it should be the Head and Mother of all the Churches in the *Pictish* Dominions; and then an Episcopal See was plac'd here, whose Bishops, as all the rest of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, were consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*, till at the Intercession of King *James* the Third (by Reason of the frequent Wars between the *Scots* and *English*) and Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth constituted the Bishop of St. *Andrews* Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*.

Here was formerly a strong Castle, a Cathedral, and Monastery, but there are now but Ruins; the new Church is the chief, wherein is a very stately Monument of Archbishop *Sharp*; but the great Ornament of this Town is the three Colleges, *viz.* St. *Salvador* (call'd the *New College*); *Leonard* College, and the *Old College*, to which has been added of late a Professor of the *Mathematics*.

Dundee is seated in a pleasant Plain, and is with excellent Buildings of all Sorts; it has two Churches and a high Steeple, a Harbour for Ships of Burthen, and a considerable Trade with Strangers: The Inhabitants are generally rich, and they who fall so decay have a large Hospital provided for them.

Aberdeen is divided into two Parts, *viz.* the Old and the New; the Old is the Bishop's Seat, and has a stately Cathedral. The King's College

College seated on the South side of the Town, is very neat, it has several Professors, viz. for Divinity, Civil Law, Physick, Philosophy, and for Languages.

New Aberdeen is about a Mile from the Old, it is the Capital of the Sheriffdom, and the Seat of the Sheriff for the Tryal of Causes; it much exceeds the rest of the Cities of the North of Scotland in Bigness, Trade and Beauty; the Air is wholesome, and the Inhabitants well bred; the Streets are pav'd with a very hard Stone like Flint, the Houses very beautiful, and generally four Stories high or more, which having for the most Gardens or Orchards behind them, make the whole Town look like a Wood at a Distance. The greatest Ornament of this City is its College, call'd *The Marischallian Academy*, which, besides a Primary Professor, has four of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of the Mathematicks. The Cathedral of *St. Nicholas* is built with Free Stone, and cover'd with Lead; they have also an Alms house for the maintenance of such Inhabitants that are old and poor, with three Hospitals founded by several Persons. The City is built upon three Hills, but the greatest Part upon the highest. At the West end of the City is a little round Hill, from the Foot whereof breaks up a Fountain of clear Water, and in the Middle bubbles out another Spring call'd *The Aberdonian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-Water in the Bishopricks of *Liege*, both in Taste and Quality.

Elgin in Murrayshire, is a Royal Borough; it has a stately Church, it is large and populous; of Great Trade in Buff or Doe-Skins, which are very cheap here.

Inverness upon the River *Ness*, was formerly the Seat of the Kings of Scotland, and has a Castle standing on a pleasant Hill, with a fine Prospect into the Fields and Town; near which is a Bridge built over the River *Ness* consisting of seven Arches, all of hewn Stones. It has a Harbour for small Vessels; there are two Churches, one for the *English*, the other for the *High*, or Highlanders, who inhabit these Parts, and are a very barbarous, mischievous and Warlike People, of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength, swift of Foot, high minded, born, as it were, for the Exercises of War, or rather for Robbery, very revengeful; they wear striped Mantles, and Plaids of divers Colours, with their Hair thick and long, and a little Bonnet; they get their Living by Hunting, Fishing, Fowling and Stealing; they are arm'd with a long Sword, and a Target or Buckler: These being divided into Families, which they call *Clans*, and with plundering and murdering, they commit such barbarous Outrages, that their savage Cruelty has made this Law necessary, that if one of any *Clan* has committed a Trespas, whoever of that *Clan* chances to be taken, shall repair the Damage, or suffer for it. They call themselves *Abnoids*, and speak *Irish*, which shews their Extraction to be from the *Irish*. Their Diet is very slender and ordinary. I have seen them

they incut in their own Country, sometimes join four or six together, and make a Hole in the Ground which they fill with Water, and after having mingled Oatmeal and stir'd it up and down with their long Horn-Spoons, drank heartily of this Broth, neither had they any other Food for several Days.

1660. *John's Town* is a pretty little Place, nearly situated; and though some of the Churches are decay'd, yet they don't want Beauty; it is pretty populous, and of a good Trade: It is divid'd by the River *Tay*, that almost every Street is inhabited by a several Trade apart, and is furnish'd every Tide with Commodities from Sea, by their small Vessels on the *Tays*. Not far from hence on the bank of the *Rarri* there's a Cave near *Stany's Castle*, whose Nature seems worthy my taking Notice of; for the Water distilling by drops from a natural Vault, it presently turn'd into Pyramidal Stones; and if People did not take Care to clear the Vault now and then, the whole Space in a little Time wou'd be fill'd up to the Top with them. Now these Stones are of a middle Nature, between Ice and hard Stones, for they are friable, and never arrive to the Solidity of Marble.

Stirling is seated on a steep Rock, overtop'd with a Castle of great Strength, beautify'd with many new Buildings. The Place is strong and well fortified; the Air is very sharp, and the Country thinly inhabited, therefore infest'd with very fierce Wolves, which do a great deal of Damage, not only in destroying the Cattle,

Cattle, but even some of the Inhabitants themselves; so that the Sheriff and respective Inhabitants are bound by Act of Parliament to go a hunting thrice every Year to destroy the Wolves and their Whelps.

Carlisle is a strong Town having a good Castle, besides which it has nothing remarkable. It is situate in *England* towards the Frontiers of *Scotland*.

Chester is a City pleasantly situated in the West Part of *England*; it has four Gates answering to the four Winds; a pleasant River abounding with Fish, runs along by the Walls; it has a fine Harbour on the South side; it is a Place of great Trade, having always a great Concourse of People in it, that go and come from *Ireland*.

The Kingdom of *England* is a famous and hereditary Monarchy, it seldom admits any *Interregnum*, and is free from the Misfortunes of elective Kingdoms; for by the Concurrence of the Lords and Commons, it has the main Advantage of Aristocracy and Democracy, without partaking of the Disadvantages of either. In short, this Monarchy affords great Happiness to the Subjects, and reserves enough for the Prerogative of any King or Queen, who will use their People as Subjects, not as Slaves. There are but two Archbishops, that of *Canterbury*, and that of *York*; 24 Bishops, two famous Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, which for magnificent Buildings, rich Endowments, ample Privileges, as also Number of Students, Libraries, and Learned Men, are inferior

inferior to none, or rather not to be equal'd. in the World.

The Air is sweet and temperate, the Cold, during Winter, is not piercing, nor the Heat in Summer scorching, as in other Countries under the same Parallel.

The Kingdom of *Scotland* being at present join'd to *England*, and both now composing but one Kingdom under the Name of *Great Britain*, I shall be silent as to its Government, and only say, that its Air is extreme cold, the Soil much less fertile than *England*, Wheat very rare there, and very little Fruit in the Country, but a Multitude of Deer and tame Cattle. The North Part more desert, the East more peopled, the South more fertile, and the West more abounding in Lakes.

Dublin is the Capital City of *Ireland*, and the most noble *Emporium* of the Kingdom; here the Courts of Judicature are held, and the Parliament meets: It is well wall'd, neatly built, very populous, and pleasantly situated, famous for Trade, and the sweet Plains, Oaky Woods, and fine Parks about it. It is fortified towards the South with Ramparts, and on the other side with a Stone-Wall: It has six Gates which open into large Suburbs on all sides; the King's Castle stands upon a rising Ground, well fortified with Ditches and Towers, and provided with a good Arsenal. Over against *St. Andrew's Church* stands a fine College dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In *St. Thomas's* Suburbs there is a noble Abbey of the same Name: In *St. Patrick's* Suburbs

yards stands the Archbishop's Palace, known by the Name of *St. Sepulcher*, with a stately Church dedicated to *St. Patrick*, very fine within for its Stone Pavement, and arched Roof, and without for its high Steeple.

This City has the Benefit of a famous Harbour, and for Trade, and Concourse of Merchants it is a Rival to *London*; it has Hills on the South, Plains on the West, and the Sea just by it on the East, with the River *Liffy* on the North.

Down is an ancient flourishing Town, a Bishop's See, remarkable for the Tomb of *St. Patrick, Brigit, and Columba*, upon which this District is writ.

*Haec res in Duno tumulo tumulanda in uno,
De Brigida, Patricio, atque Columba plus.*

This Monument was demolished in the Eighth's Time by one of his Lords Deputies; and the Religious have much contended about the Burying-place of *St. Patrick*; those of *Down* will have it among them, from the Authority of the said Verses; those of *Armagh* fix it among themselves, from a Passage in *St. Bernard*; the Monks of *Glastinbury* in *England* have challeng'd it; and offer'd as Proof, the Records and Monuments of their Abbey; and lastly, the *Scotts* affirm him not only to be born near *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, but buried there also at *Kirk Patrick*.

Kilkenny

Kilkenny is a neat, and fair built Town, very plentiful, and exceeding all the Inland Towns of the Kingdom; it is divided into the *Irish* and *English* Town; the *Irish* is as it were the Suburbs, where stands *Canic's Church*; the *English* is much newer, wall'd on the West, and fortified by a Castle. Lower Down, upon the same River, stands a little fortified Town, call'd *Thomas Town*.

Cork is of an Oval Form, enclos'd with Walls, and with the Channel of the River *Lee*, which also crosses it, and is not to be enter'd, but over the Bridges, lying along as it were in one direct Street, from one Bridge to another. It is a populous little Trading Town, and much resorted to, but so beset with Rebel Enemies on all sides, that they are oblig'd to keep constant Watch, as if the Town was continually besieged; and dare not marry their Daughters to any in the Country, but contract one with another among themselves, whereby all the Citizens are related to one another in some Degree.

Limerick is the Head City of *Munster*, encompass'd by the famous River *Shannon*, which divides its Stream, and embraces it. It is a Bishop's See, and the great Emporium of the Province of *Munster*, fortified with a strong Castle; it is divided into two Towns, viz. the Uppermost where the Cathedral stands with the Castle, and has two Gates, to each of which a fair Stone-Bridge leads, strengthened with Bulwarks, and little Draw-Bridges,
one

one of which leads Westwards, the other Eastwards; the Lower, which is join'd to this, fortified with a Wall and a Castle, with a Fore-gate at the Entrance. There is nothing remarkable in it.

The Government of this Kingdom is by one Supreme Officer, call'd *Lord Lieutenant*, or *Lord Deputy*; no Vice-roy in Europe is invest'd with greater Power: He is allow'd a Privy-Council to advise with upon all Occasions.

As for the Laws of this Kingdom, they owe their Origin to the English Parliament and Council, and must first pass the Great Seal of England in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant: The Supreme Power is lodg'd in the Lords Justices.

The Air of this Country is almost of the same Nature of those Parts of England that lie under the same Parallel, only different in this, that in several Places of this Kingdom, it is of a more gross and impure Temper by Reason of the many Lakes and Marshes that are here; which send up such a Quantity of Vapours, that the Air is thereby corrupted, which occasions Fluxes, Rheums, and such like Distempers, to which the Inhabitants are often subject: They are partly Protestants, and partly Papists.

Lancaster (quasi *Lan-Castrum*) so call'd from the River *Lan*, and an old Castle, that stood there, is a Town not well peopled, where the Inhabitants are all Husbandmen; there's upon a Hill a strong well built Castle, and a Church

Church, the only one in Town, where the Monks had a Cell; below this there's a fine Bridge over the *Lon.*

2. *Coventry* is a very large Town, the Walls and Towers thereof were demolish'd after the Restoration by the Command of King *Charles* the Second, the Gates only being left standing, by which one may guess at the Strength and Beauty of the Town. King *Edward* the Fourth, for their Disloyalty, took the Sword from the Mayor, and seiz'd their Liberties and Franchises, which they redeem'd for 500 Marks. In Memory of *Loofrick*, or *Eurick*, and *Godiva* his Countess, their Pictures were set up in the Windows of *Trinity Church*, with this Inscription,

2. *I Eurick for the Love of thee,*
1. *Do set Coventry Toll free.*

3. And a Procession or Cavalcade is still yearly made in Memory of the said *Godiva*, with the naked Figure of a Maid painted, representing her riding on Horse-back through the City, to obtain the said Freedom for it. They have a stately Cross for Beauty and Magnificence, inferior to none in *England*.

Warwick stands upon a Hill, which is one entire Rock of Free-Stone, out of which were taken the Stones that were employ'd in all the publick Buildings that adorn the Town: Each of the four Ways to it lead you thro' a Rock by a Religious House, and

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through Streets which all meet in the Center of the Town. The Walls and Cellars are made in the Rock; and the Descent every Way keeps it clean under it. On the South side is a fruitful Champaign Country, and on the North Groves, Woods and Parks. Its Church was a noble Structure built of Free Stone, but lately burnt down, as well as a great Part of the Town, but the last was lately rebuilt much finer than before.

The Castle is a noble and delightful Seat, the Height of the Rock on which it stands, is 180 Foot; but on the North side it stands even with the Town. In it are still to be seen the famous Guy Earl of Warwick's Sword, and other Accoutrements. The Town is adorned with two publick Buildings, a County Hall, and a Market-house: It is supplied with Water brought in Pipes from Springs half a Mile off.

Stratford is a pretty little Market Town; the Church was Collegiate, and the College is still standing. In the Chancel of the Cathedral lies William Shakespeare, a Native of this Place, who has given a Proof of his Genius in the 48 Plays he has left behind him; his Tomb-stone has this Inscription,

Good Friend, for Jesus sake forbear
To dig the Dust enclosed here;
Best be the Name that spares these Stones,
And ours'd be best that ravens my Bones.

Oxford

Oxford is a delicate and most beautiful City, whether we consider the Neatness of its private Buildings, or the Stateliness of its publick Structure, or its healthy and delightful Situation; for the Plains on which it stands are, as it were, wall'd in with woody Hills, which keeping out on one side the unwholsom South-wind, on the other the tempestuous West, admit only the purifying East, and the North that disperses unhealthy Vapours. There is a Famous University, the Seat of the *English* Muses, the Eye, and very Soul of the Nation, the most celebrated Fountain of Wisdom and Learning, from which Religion, Learning and good Manners are diffus'd thro' the whole Kingdom.

The Colleges are in Number 26, besides 8 Halls, all finely built, and furnish'd with excellent Libraries, which do so raise the Credit and Esteem of *Oxford*, that it may be justly thought to exceed all other Universities in the World. It is far from standing in need of a Panegyrick, having already gain'd the universal Esteem and Admiration of the World.

Salisbury is a large, populous Place abounding with Plenty of all Things, especially Fish, adorn'd with a very fine Council-houfe of Wood, which stands in a spacious well furnish'd Market-place. The great Church is a stately Pile of Building, whose high Steeple and double cross Isles, by its venerable Grandeur strikes the Spectator with a sacred Joy. It was built in the Space of 43 Years, upon which these Verses have been compos'd.

*Mira: canem, salis quot continet annus, in una
 Tota numerosa (foras) vnde fenestra, micat,
 Marmoreasque capis fessas, tot ab arte columnas
 Comprehensat, beati quot vagus annus habet,
 Totq; patitur parte, quot mensibus annus absundet,
 Res: mira, et rursus res celebrata fide.*

For they say, this Church has as many Windows as Days in the Year; as many Pillars and Pilasters as there are Hours; and as many Gates as Months.

On the South-side of the Church is the Cloister as great, and of as fine Workmanship as any in England, to which the Bishop's stately Palace is join'd. On the North side stands, a part from the Cathedral, a very strong built, and high Bell-Tower. This Church maintains a Dean, a Chapter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, and 33 Rectors; some of whom (call'd *Canon Residents*) have very good Houses not far from the Church, and all are inclos'd with a Wall apart from the Town.

About 6 Miles Northward from the Town is to be seen *in terra Substantio*, a wild Structure, commonly call'd *Stone-henge*; for within a sort of a Trench are plac'd huge unhewn Stones in three Circles, one within another, after the manner of a Crown, some of which are 28 Foot in Height; and 7 in Breadth; the Number of them is uncertain, for I have counted them myself, and several of the Company, but all of us found, each Time we counted, a different Number: It is reckon'd among the Wonders of the Land, for it is unaccountable

how such Stones should come there, since all the circumjacent Country wants Stones for Building: But I am of Opinion, that these Stones are not natural, but artificial, being made of fine Sand, cemented together by a glutinous Sort of Matter, like some Monuments I saw in several other Places, and like the four Pillars of the Steeple of *Die* in *Dauphiné*, belonging to the Cathedral, each above 200 Foot high, and all four of one only Stone each.

Portsmouth is a very strong Place; in Time of War it is very populous, but otherwise, in Time of Peace, it has a Church of good ancient Work, and an Hospital; which they call *God's House*. This Town, as to the extent, Strength and Magnificence of the Land fortifications, as well as what belongs to the Maritime Affairs, is reckon'd the principal Place for laying up the Royal Navy, as being furnish'd on Shore with Docks, both wet and dry, Store-houses, Rope-yards, Materials and Necessaries of all Kind for Building, Repairing, Rigging, Arming, Victualling and compleat Fitting to Sea, Ships of the First Rate. It has also Dwelling-houses, and ample Accommodation for the Commissioners and subordinate Officers, and Master Attendants, needful for the constant attending, and executing both Day and Night-Services of the Navy in this Port, both in Peace and War. At the Entrance of the Port they are building a Fortress, which will secure the Harbour, the Plan whereof is an accomplish'd Work for Strength; there's Room enough to plant 100 Cannons upon it.

Winchester is a pretty populous Place, well water'd by the divided Streams of the River, extending long ways from East to West, and contains about two Miles within the Circuit of its Walls, which have six Gates, the Passage to each, for a considerable Way, being Suburbs.

At the South-side of the West-Gate stands an ancient Castle, which has been often besieg'd, but never so strictly as when *Maud* the Empress maintain'd it against King *Stephen*; at last having caus'd the Report to be spread, that she was dead, she put her self into a Coffin to deceive the Enemy, and was so carried off safe.

Arthur's round Table hangs up here, as the People believe; but according to what could observe, it appears to be of much less Date. For in former Ages, when the Military Exercises, call'd Tournaments, (made use of to train up their Soldiers) were much in Fashion, they had those Kind of round Tables, that there might be no Dispute of Precedency between the Combatants; and this seems to be a very ancient Custom. For the old *Gauls* did sit to sit at a round Table with their Armour-bearers standing at their Backs, holding their Shields

The Cathedral Church, upon the Expulsion of the Monks, had a new Foundation of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries; at the East-side of which stands a spacious Palace belonging to the Bishop, fortified with several Turrets, almost surrounded with the River, and reaching

ing to the City Walls. In the South Suburbs, is a neat College, in which are maintain'd very handsomely, a Warden ten Fellows, and two Masters; with some others.

Windfor has so pleasant a Situation; that scarce any Royal Palace can be more agreeable; for from a high Hill rising with a gentle Ascent; it has an admirable Prospect round about; its Front over-looks a long and wide Valley, chequer'd with Corn-Fields and Meadows, cover'd on each side with Groves, and water'd by the gentle *Thames*.

The Castle in bigness is equal to a little City strengthen'd with Ditches, and Towers of square Stone. It is divided into two Courts; that which looks towards the East, contains the Royal Palace; the Contrivance of its Building is so stately, that nothing can be more magnificent. On the North side where it looks down towards the River, there is a most pleasant Terrace Walk to the Entrance of the Castle; from whence is the Prospect of the *Thames*, of the new Canal, and of the Country quite round about as far as one can see.

The outward Court has at the Entrance a stately Chapel consecrated by King *Edward* the Third to the *Virgin*, and to *St. George* of *Cappadocia*, for the Encouragement of Military Vertue, and for the adorning it with Honours, Rewards and Glory, he instituted the most Noble Society of Knights, from his own Garter, given as a Word in Battle that prov'd successful, stild, *Knights of the Garter*: They wear on their left Leg a little below the Knee,

a blue Garter, carrying this Motto embroidered in Letters of Gold in French on it.

Hony soit, qui mally pense.

It is fasten'd with a Gold Buckle. About their Necks they wear a blue Ribbon, at the End of which, hangs the Image of St. George upon whose Day the Installations of new Knights are commonly celebrated: they are in Number 26, of which the Kings of England are Sovereigns.

On the left side of the Chapel are the Houses of the Warden or Dean, and of several Prebendaries. On the right side is a Building where twelve aged Soldiers, Gentlemen born are maintain'd, who wear constantly a scarlet Gown reaching down to their Anles, with a Purple Mantle over it, and are bound, to be at Divine Service, and to offer up their Prayers to God Almighty daily for the Knights of the Order. The Castle is adorn'd with all sorts of magnificent Furniture. St. Georges Hall is not to be equall'd, as well for its Dignity, as for the extraordinary Pieces of Painting, and the little Chapel near it wants no Addition. The Town has nothing remarkable in it.

This Place belong'd formerly to the Monks of *Westminster*, but *William* the Conqueror annex'd it to the Crown, as appears by these Words of his:

“ With the Consent and Favour of the venerable Abbot of *Westminster*, I have enter'd
“ into

“ into a Composition about *Windsor Castle's* be-
“ ing in Possession of the Crown, because the
“ Place seems commodious by the nearness of
“ the River, the Forest fit for Hunting, and
“ many other Particulars therein convenient
“ for Kings; being likewise a Place for the
“ King's Entertainment; in Lieu whereof I
“ have granted them *Workendune* and *Ferings*.

Hampton Court is a Royal Palace, and a very magnificent Structure, built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, purely to shew his great Wealth; enlarg'd and almost finish'd by *Henry the Eighth*. It has five large Courts set round with neat and exceeding curious Buildings; but the Additions made to it by the late King *William* of glorious Memory, do so far excel what it was before, that it plainly shews what vast Advancements Architecture receiv'd since that Time. The Gardens also are improv'd to a wonderful Degree, not only in the Walks, but likewise with fine green Houses, having Stoves under them, so artificially contriv'd, that all foreign Plants are there preserv'd in gradual Heat, suitable to the Climates of their respective Countries. In short, the whole seems to be contriv'd with so much Magnificence, that (when 'tis finish'd) the noblest Palaces must fall short of it.

The *Isle of Man* lies in the *Irish Sea*, about half Way between *England* and *Ireland*; the Air is very cold and sharp, being expos'd on every side to the bleak, piercing Winds from the Sea: The Soil owes its Fertility in a great Measure,

Measure, to the Care and Industry of the Inhabitants, who are a Mixture of *Irish* and *English*, with some *Scotts*, and are called *Mankymen*, who in general have a very good Character. The ordinary Sort of People retain much of the *Irish* in their Language, and Way of Living, but those of the better Rank strive to imitate the *English*. In one Thing they are all peculiarly happy, *viz.* That all litigious Proceedings and Law-Suits are banish'd from among them, all Differences being specially determin'd by certain Judges call'd *Deemsters*, and that without Writing or Fees; if the Case be found intricate, then 'tis refer'd to 12 Men, whom they term, *The Keys of the Island*.

This Island formerly belong'd to the *Scotts*, and in it the Bishop of the Isles had his Cathedral, but now the whole, together with the Advowson, belongs to the Earls of *Derby*, who are commonly stil'd, *Lords of Man*, though Kings in effect, they having all kind of Power and Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants, but still as a Fief under the Sovereignty of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

The *Isle of Wight* is not far from *Portsmouth*, the Air whereof is counted pure and wholsom, and is generally reckon'd a pleasant and fruitful Spot of Ground. It was once honour'd (as the *Isle of Man*) with the Title of *Kingdom*; for *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was crown'd King of *Wight* by *Henry* the 6th in the Year 1445, but the Title died with himself about two Years after, and it is now reckon'd only as Part of *Hampshire*, and is govern'd in like-manner as other lesser Islands. Jer-

Jersey, Garnsey and Alderney, are all Islands situate near one another in the *British Chanel* near the Coast of *Normandy*, and were of the Inheritance of *William the Conqueror*, and counted Part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, but now the Possession belongs to the Crown of *Great Britain*. The Soil is sufficiently rich, producing great Abundance of Corn and Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make Plenty of Cyder. The Air is so wholsom, that the Inhabitants have little Need of Physicians among 'em; they chiefly employ themselves in Agriculture and knitting of Stockings; and during any War with *France*, are much given to Privateering.

It is observable of *Garnsey*, that no venomous Creature can live in it, and that the Natives generally look younger by ten Years than they are. They have always continued firm to *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the several Attempts of the *French* upon them.

F I N I S.

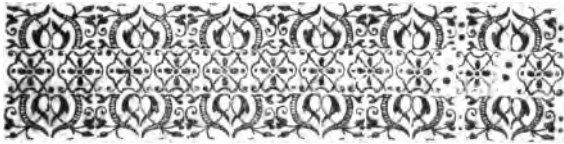
Birds & Fishes

PRINTING OF EUROPE

From the ...

The ...

FERDINAND ...
Married ...
King of ...
by whom he had ...
László Emperor ...
King of Hungary ...



T H E

Births, Marriages and Deaths

Of all the

PRINCES

O F

E U R O P E,

From the Year MDCL.

The Imperial Family,

FERDINAND III Born *Anno* 1608.
 Married *Anno* *Mary* Daughter to *Philip*
 King of *Spain*, in 1631. and † 1657.
 by whom he had Issue,

Leopold Emperor, born in 1640, crowned
 King of *Hungary* in 1655. King of *Bohemia* in
 1656,

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1656, and King of the Romans in 1658 † 1705, marry'd three Times.

(1.) In 1666, to *Margaret Therese*, Daughter of *Philip* the 4th King of Spain, born in 1651, † 1673, leaving

Mary Antonina, born 1669, † 1692, marry'd to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

(2.) In 1673, to *Claudia Felician*, Daughter of *Ferdinand Charles*, Archduke of *Austria*, born 1653, † 1676.

(3.) In 1676, at *Passaw*, to *Elenor*, *Magdalena Therese* of *Newburg*, leaving

1. *Joseph*, *Jacob*, *John*, *Eustache*, born in 1678, crown'd King of *Hungary* at *Passaw* in 1687, King of the *Romans* at *Augsburg* in 1690, and elected Emperor in 1705, † 1711, was marry'd in 1699, to *Wilhelmina Amelia*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hannover*, by whom he had,

1. *Mary Joseph*, born 1699,

2. *Leopold Joseph* born 1700, † 1701.

3. *Mary Amalia Anna Theresia Joseph*, born 1701, † 1701.

2. *Mary Elizabeth*, born 1680 † marry'd to the King of *Portugal*.

3. *Mary Ann*, born 1683, † 1683.

4. *Mary Theresia* born 1684, † 1694.

The present *Charles Francis Joseph* born 1685, Emperor, † declar'd King of Spain in

1706,

of all the Princes of Europe 239

1706, married into the House of *Walsenburg* in 1709, elected Emperor in 1712.

6. *Mary Joseph* born 1687, † 1703.

7. *Mary Magdalen* born 1689, †

1. *Mary, Margaret* born 1690, † 1691.

The Royal Family of Great Britain.

CHARLES I. Son of King *James* the First, born in 1600, marry'd to *Henrietta Maria*, Sister to *Louis* the Thirteenth King of *France*; was beheaded in 1649. by whom he had,

1. *Charles II.* born 1630, declar'd King of *Scotland* in 1650, † 1685, married *Catharine*, Daughter of *John IV.* of *Portugal*, he had a natural Son *James Duke of Monmouth*, who seeking after his Father's Succession, was beheaded in 1685.

2. *Mary*, born in 1631, married to *William Prince of Orange*, by whom she had

William, born 1650, † 1702.

3. *James II. Duke of York*, born 1633, succeeded his Brother *Charles* in 1685. went away from *England* into *France* in 1688. was married twice.

(1.) To the Lady *Ann Hyde*, Daughter to *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, by whom he had,

1. *Mary*,

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1. *Mary*, born 1662, married to *William Henry Prince of Orange* in 1677, in *London*, † 1695.

Our present
most Graci-
ous Sovere-
ign, whom
God long
preserve.

2. *Ann*, born 1664, married to *Prince George Duke of Holstein, Son of Frederick third King of Denmark* in 1683, † 1708, was crown'd Queen of Great Britain in 1702, by whom her most Sacred

Majesty had

William Duke of Gloucester, born 1689, † 1700. to the utmost Grief of all well-Wishers to that Religion as is by Law established.

(2) To *Mary Beatrix Elenor*, in 1679, born 1658, Daughter to *Duke Alfonso* and *Duke of Modena*, leaving with Pretence and Supposition,

1. *James, Francis, Edward*, call'd *Prince of Wales*, and imprudently, *King of England*, by the Name of *James III.*

2. *Mary Louise* born at *St. Germain* in 1692, † 1712.

4. *Henrietta Mary*, married to *Philip Duke of Orleans*, only Brother to the *King of France*, † 1670, leaving

Anne Mary, married to *Victor Amadeus* second Duke of *Savoy*.

William III. born 1650, was made King of Great Britain in 1688, † 1702.

The Hannover Family.

FREDERICK V. Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and King of Bohemia, married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *James I.* King of England, by whom he had

Sophia, born 1630, † and in 1658 was married to *Ernest August*; the Succession of the Crown of England is settled upon her, having Issue,

1. *George Lewis*, born in 1660, married in 1682 his first Cousin *Sophia Dorothy*, Daughter of *George William* Duke of Cell, born 1624, † 1705, and *Elenor Desmier*, Daughter of *Alexander Delbeuf*, born 1666, † having

1. *George August* Prince Electoral, born 1683, † married in 1705 into the House of *Anspach*.

2. *Sophia Dorothy*, born 1687, † married in 1707. to the Prince Royal of *Prussia* her first Cousin.

2. *Frederick August*, born in 1661, General in the Emperor's Service, was kill'd by the *Turks* in 1691.

3. *Maximilian William*, Marshal of Camp, General to the Emperor, born 1666, †

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4. *Sophia Charlotte*, born 1668, † 1705, married in 1684, to *Frederick the Third*, Marquis of Brandenburg and King of Prussia.

5. *Charles Philip*, born 1669, kill'd in Albania by the *Turks* in 1690.

6. *Christian*, born 1671. Colonel of the *Cuirassiers* in the Emperor's Army, † 1703.

7. *Ernest August*, born 1674, † 1704, living at present in the Court of *Hannover* with his Brother the *Electo*r.

There are other Families nearer related to the *Crown of Great Britain*, excluded out, for their Religion sake, here set in Order.

The Family of Savoy.

1. *ANNE'S Mary*, born 1666, † Daug-
hter to the *Duke of Orleans*, and to *Henrietta*,
Daughter to *Charles I.* King of England, was
married to *John Amadeus* Son of *Charles Em-
manuel*, who † 1676, and to *Mary Jean Baptista*,
Daughter to *Charles Amadeus Duke of Nemours*,
having

1. *Mary Adelaide* born 1683, † mar-
ried to the *Duke of Burgundy*

2. *Mary Anne*, born 1687, † 1690.

3. *Mary Lovisa*, born 1688, † mar-
ried to the *Duke of Anjou*

4. *Adon Amadeus*, born 1697, † 1697

5. *Victor Amadeus*, *Joseph Philippe*, born
1699, †

Charlotte

of all the Princesses of Europe.

Charlotte Elizabeth, Widow of the Duke of Orleans, Daughter to Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine born 1652, † leaving

1. *Philip*, Duke of Orleans, born 1674, † having 4 Daughters and 1 Son.
2. *Elizabeth Charlotte*, Wife to the Duke of Lorraine, born 1676, † having had a Daughter in 1701, a Son in 1703, and another Daughter in 1704.

The Successors of the Princess of Condé, Daughter of Edward Count Palatine, and Grandmother to the King of Bohemia,

1. *Louis* Duke of Bourbon, born 1668, † married *Aloisa Franca*, natural Daughter of the King of France, by whom he had a Son and 4 Daughters.
2. *Mary Theres* of Bourbon, born 1668, † married to the Prince of Conti, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter.
3. *Anne Louisa Dangeben*, born 1691, †
4. *Louisa Benedicte de Conti* married to the Duke of Mayne in 1691, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter.
5. *Mary Anne of Montmorency*, born 1678, †

Benedicte Henrietta Philippina, Sister to the Prince of Condé, married to *John Frederick* Duke of Hannover, leaving,

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1. *Anne Mary* married to the Duke of *Modena*, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter. †
2. *Wilhelmina Amalia*, born 1673, † married to the Emperor in 1699.

The King of France's Family.

LEWIS XIII. married *Anne* of *Austria*, Daughter of *Philip* the Third King of *Spain*, leaving

Lewis XIV. born 1638, † succeeded his Father in 1643, declared *Major* in 1651, appointed at *Rheims* in 1654, married 1st *St. John de Lox* in 1660, *Mary Therese* Daughter to the King of *Spain*, born 1638, † 1682, by whom he had

Lewis XV. Dauphin, born 1661, † 1711, married *Anne Christina Victoria*, *Pr.* of *Bavaria's* Sister, leaving,

1. **Lewis XVI.** Duke of *Burgundy*, born 1681, † 1712, married *Adelbeide* Daughter of *Victor Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy* in 1697. they had a Son call'd Duke of *Britain*, † 1705.
2. **Philip** Duke of *Anjou*, born 1683, † declared King of *Spain* in 1700, married to *Mary Louisa Gabriel* of *Savoy*.
3. **Charles** Duke of *Berry*, born 1686, †

Besides the Dauphin, **Lewis** the Fourteenth has had several natural Sons,

By *Mademoiselle de la Valiere*, who † 1702.

of all the Princes of Europe. 245

Mary, Anne de Bourbon, born 1666, †
married to Lewis of Bourbon, Prince of
Conti in 1680, died without Issue.

By Mademoiselle de Montespan,

1. Lewis August of Bourbon, Duke of Mayne,
born 1670, † married Louisa, Daughter
to the Prince of Conti, who has a Daugh-
ter call'd Mademoiselle Dauvaine, born
1697, † and a Son Lewis August
Prince, born 1709, †

2. Louisa Frances of Bourbon, call'd, Madel-
moiselle de Nantes, born 1663, † mar-
ried to Lewis of Bourbon in 1685, having

1. Mademoiselle of Bourbon, born 1690, †

2. Lewis of Bourbon, born 1691, †

3. Lewis Danguish, born 1692, †

4. Mademoiselle Louisa de Charolais, born
1693, †

5. Mademoiselle Louisa Anne de Sens, born
1695, †

The King had one only Brother, the Duke
of Orleans, † 1701. married twice.

(1.) To Henrietta Mary Daughter of Charles I.
King of England, he had by her one only
Daughter, who is the present Dutchess of Savoy.

(2.) To Charlotte Elizabeth, Daughter of
Charles Lewis Elector Palatine in 1671, leaving,

1. Philip Duke of Chartres (now Duke of
Orleans) born 1674, † married Made-
moiselle

moiselle *Francis Mary* of *Bourbon*, *Made-
moiselle de Blais*, by whom he had four
Daughters and a Son. Duke of *Chartres*,
born 1703, †

2. *Elizabeth Charlotte*, born 1676, † mar-
ried to the Duke of *Lorraine*.

The King of Portugal's Family.

JOHN IV. Duke of *Braganza*, being de-
clare'd King of *Portugal*, separated himself from
Spain, and brought the Kingdom of *Portugal*
to its old Form of Government under a parti-
cular King, *Anna* 1640, † 1656. was married
to *Luís Galmanha*, Daughter to the Duke of
Medina Sidonia, who † 1666 leaving,

1. *Catharine*, born 1638, † 1705 in *Killa
Vicoza* in *Portugal*, married to *Charles II.*
King of *England* in 1662.

2. *Alphonso Henry VI.* born 1641, succeeded
his Father in 1656, † 1676. married *Ma-
ry Francis Elizabeth* of *Stroy*, who left her
Husband thirteen Months after, and went
into a *Monastery*; afterwards married
her Husband's Brother by the Pope's Dis-
pensation, he banish'd him into the Isle
Tercera, and coming back into *Portugal*,
† 1683.

3. *Rex*, born in 1648, married twice.

(L) To his own Brother's Wife in 1668. by
whom he had

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, Mary, Louisa, Joseph, who was declar'd Heirefs to the Kingdom of Portugal in 1674, † 1690. married to the Duke of Savoy.

(2.) To Mary Sophia, Daughter to Philip William, Elector Palatine, in 1687; born 1666, by whom he had,

1. John, Frances, Anthony Joseph, The present Prince of Braff, born 1689, † 1754
2. Francis Xavier Anthony, born 1691, † 1704
3. Anthony Francis, Benedict Leopold, born 1692, † 1704
4. Theodossus, born 1694, † 1704
5. Therese, Joseph, Xaverie, born 1696, † 1704
6. Emmanuel, born 1697, † 1704
7. Francis, born 1699, † 1704

The King of Denmark's Family.

CHRISTIAN V. Son to Frederick III. born 1646, crown'd in 1671, † 1700, married in 1657 Charlotte Amalia, Daughter to William VI. of Cassel, born 1650, leaving,

1. Frederick IV. born 1671, † 1730, married 1695 Louisa Daughter to Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Gottorp, born 1667, by whom he has had

1. Christian VI. born 1697, † 1730.
2. Christian, born 1699, † 1730.
3. Frederick Charles, born 1701, † 1702.
4. George born 1703, † 1704.

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2. Christian, Wilhelmus born 1652, † 1672
3. Christian born 1675, † 1695 of the Small Pox.
4. Sophia Hedwig born 1677
5. Christina Carola born 1679, † 1689
6. Charles born 1680, †
7. William born 1687, †

The King of Sweden's Family.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS, born of a Sister of the Great Gustavus Adolphus, & Catherine married to John Casimir Prince Palatine, in 1649. Charles was declar'd Heir of the Kingdom, and receiv'd the Scepter from Christina in 1655, was married to Hedwig of Holstein in 1654, born 1636, by whom he had

Charles XI. born 1655, elected King in 1660, † 1693, married in 1680 to Ulrica Eleonora, Daughter of Frederick III. King of Denmark, † 1693, leaving

1. Hedwig Sophia born 1681, married to Frederick of Hesse in 1698, by whom he had a Son born in 1699.

2. Charles XII. born 1682, † succeeded his Father in 1697, and was very victorious for a while; but at present his Affairs are in a bad Posture.

3. Ulrica Leonora born 1688, †

The King of Poland's Family.

JOHN GEORGE III. Elector of Saxony, born 1647, † 1696, married to Anne Sophia,

Sophia, Daughter of *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, leaving

1. *John George IV.* born 1668, † 1694. married *Eleonora Edmuth Lovisa*, Widow of *John Frederick* Marquis of *Anhalt*.
2. *Frederick August*, born 1670, married *Christina Eberhardina* in 1693, born 1671, Daughter to *Christin Ernest* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, was elected King of *Poland* in 1697, by changing his Religion; but he has since quitted his Pretensions to *Poland* in 1706, and *Stanislaus* is now called King. He has one Son *Frederick August*, born 1696,

The Family of the King of Prussia and Brandenburg.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, born 1620, † 1688, married *Lovisa Henrietta* Daughter to *Henry* Prince of *Orange* in 1646, born in 1627, † 1667, leaving

Frederick III. born at *Kunisberg* in *Prussia* in 1657, † 1712. Elector of *Brandenburg* crowned King in 1701, married three Times.

(1.) *Elizabeth Henrietta* in 1679, Daughter to *William VI.* of *Hessen Cassel*, † 1653, leaving *Lovisa, Dorothy, Sophia*, born 1680, † 1705.

(2.) To *Sophia Charlotte* in 1684. Daughter to *Ernest August* Elector of *Hannover* † 1705. by whom he had *Frederick*

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Frederick William, the fourth, born
in 1688, † 1713 mod
(3.) To the Princess of *Mecklenburg-Swerin*
in 1708.

The Czar of Muscovy's Family.

PETER ALEXOWITZ, born 1672, †
with his Brother *John* was crowned in
1682, married to *Ottokesa Federowna* Daughter
to *Fedor Abramowitz*, a General in 1689, by
whom he has

1. *Alexius Petrowitz*, born 1699, †
2. *Alexander Petrowitz*, born 1691, †
3. *Petrowitz*, born 1693, †

The Great Duke has a Sister of a Masculine
Body and Temper.

The Bavarian and Cologne Family.

MAXIMILIAN, born 1672, † 1651.
was invested with the Electorate Palatine by
the Emperor in 1623, married *Mary Anne*,
Daughter to *Ferdinand II*, Emperor, leaving

Ferdinand, Maria Elector, born 1626, † 1676,
married *Franziska Elizabetha*, Daughter of the
Duke of *Saxony*, leaving

1. *Mary Anne, Christina, Victoria*, born 1660,
† 1690, married to the Dauphin of France
in 1680.

2. *Maxi*

of all the Princes of Europe 251

Maximilian, Maria, Emanuel, born 1662, † Elector, called now barely Monsieur de Baviere, for his Rebellion on against the Emperor. Married twice. The present Elector.

(1.) Mary, Anthony born 1669, † Daughter to Leopold Emperor, and Margaret of Spain, leaving

Joseph, Ferdinand Leopold born 1692, † at Brussels 1699.

(2.) Therese Kunigunda, born 1676, † Daughter to John III. King of Poland, by whom he had

1. Mary, Anne, Carolina, Joseph, Dominica, born 1696.

2. Charles born 1697, †

3. Philip Maurice born 1698, †

4. Innocent born 1699, †

5. Prince born 1700, †

6. Prince born 1701, †

7. John Alphonse born 1702, †

8. Maximilian, Emanuel, Thomas, Joseph, Maria, Philip, Adam, born 1704, †

9. Joseph, Christian, born 1691, † elected Bishop of Frising and Bistum in 1685, Elector of Cologne in 1688, Bishop of Liege in 1694, was put to the Ban of the Empire with his Brother for Rebellion.

4. Violenta Beatrice born 1673, † married

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... died in 1689 to the Grand Prince *Baston*,
eldest Son of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Elector Palatine's Family.

PHILIP WILLIAM born 1615, † 1695,
married twice.

(1.) *Anne Catharine*, in 1642, Daughter to
Sigismund King of Poland, died without Issue.

(2.) *Elizabeth Amalia*, Daughter to *George*
Landgrave of Hesse D'Armstadt, † 1694 at *Vi-*
enna, by whom he had

1. *Eleanor, Magdalen, Thales* of *Duffeldorp*,
born 1655, † married to *Leopold Em-*
peror in 1676.

2. *Mary, Adelbeide, Anne* born 1656, † 1656.

3. *Sophia, Elizabeth* born 1657, † 1658.

Present Elector. 4. *John, William, Joseph* born 1658,
† married twice.

(1.) *Mary, Anne, Joseph* of *Austria* in 1698,
born 1654, † 1689.

(2.) To *Anne, Mary, Aloys* in 1691; born
1667, † Daughter to *Cosmus III. Great*
Duke of Tuscany.

5. *Wolfgang, George, Frederick, Francis* born
in 1659, † 1689, having had several *Pre-*
ferments in the Church.

6. *Lewis Anthony* born 1660, † 1694 at *Leige*,
was *Master of the Teutonick Order* in
1685, elected *Coadjutor of the Arch-*
bishoprick of Mentz in 1691.

7. *Charles*

7. Charles, Philip born 1661, † who having renoune'd the Cross of the Order of St. John, married in 1688 *Lovisa Charlotte Radzivilie*, Widow of *Leuis Marquis of Brandenburg*, having
1. *Leopoldina Elenora* born 1689, † 1691.
 2. *Mary, Anne* born 1690, † 1692.
 3. *Sophia August* born 1693, †
8. *Alexander, Sigismund* born 1663, †
9. *Francis Lewis* born 1664, † Bishop of *Wratzlaw* in 1688, Great Master of the Teutonic Order, and Bishop of *Worms* in 1694.
10. *Frederick William*, born 1665, † 1689 at the Siege of *Mentz*.
11. *Maria, Sophia, Elizabeth* born 1666, † 1699, married in 1687 to the King of *Portugal*.
12. *Mary, Anne* born 1667, † married in 1689 to the King of *Spain*.
13. *Philip, William, August* born 1668, † 1693, married in 1690 to *Anne, Mary, Frances*, Daughter of the Duke of *Larbenburg*, leaving
1. *Leopoldina, Eleonora* born 1691, †
 2. *Mary, Anne, Carolina* born 1693, †
14. *Dorothy, Sophia* born 1670, † married twice.
- (1.) *Edward Farnese* Duke of *Parma* in 1690, who † 1693.
 - (2.) *Francis Farnese* Brother to her first Husband in 1695.
15. *Hed-*

15. *Hedwig, Elizabeth, Amalia*, born 1673,
 † married to *James King of Poland*
 in 1691.
 16. *John* born 1677, † 1695.
 17. *Leopoldina, Eleonora, Josepha* born in 1679
 † 1698.

The Cardinal of Furstenburg's Family.

Count *EGQN*, Prince of *Furstenburg*, mar-
 ried to *Ann Mary of Holenstein*, by whom he
 had

William Eugen, chosen Bishop of *Amberg* in
 1682, made Cardinal by Pope *Innocent XI.*
 in 1686, Coadjutor of the Archbishoprick
 of *Magdeburg* in 1688.

The Duke of Lorraine's Family.

Charles, Leopold, Nicholas, Silas, born 1673
 † 1690, married to *Blanche Mary*,
 Daughter to *Ferdinand III*, born 1673, †
 1697,

leaving
 The present Duke. *Joseph, Charles*, born
 1679, married in 1697 to

Elizabeth Charlotte, Daughter to the Duke
 of *Orleans*, born 1676, † 1744

leaving a Daughter born 1701.

A Prince, born 1704, † 1707

Charles, Joseph, Ignace, Cabanis of *Geneva* and
Trent, born 1680, made great Priest of
Geneva in 1693, Coadjutor of *Geneva* in 1694,
 and Bishop of the same in 1695, and Bi-
 shop of *Oschatz* in 1698.

3. *Ferdinand*,

of all the Princes of Europe. 155

3. Ferdinand, Joseph, Philip born 1683, †
General of the Empire, call'd Duke of Guise.

4. Joseph, Innocent Emanuel born 1685, †

5. Francis, Joseph, Antonia born 1689, †

The Elector of Mentz Family.

VI. OT H A R I U S F R A N C I S
of Schoenborn born 1661, † made Present
Archbishop 1667, Bishop of Mentz 1669,
in 1680, and of Bumberg in 1695. Elector.

The Prince Birkenfeld's Family.

IX. H I R S C H T H A N J. born 1698, † 1654, mar-
ried to Magdalen Catharine, Daughter to John
of Deuxponts, by whom he had

Christian born 1637, † 1689, married in
1667 to Catharine Agata, Daughter to the last
Prince of Hapsburg, leaving

1. Magdalen Claude born 1668, †
married in 1689 to Philip Raimond, the pre-
sented Count of Hanau, born sent
1661, † made Prince 1696. Prince.

2. Christian III. born 1671, †
1. Louise born 1678, † married in 1700
to Count Waldeck.

2. Dorothy Catharine born 1634, † marry'd
1649 to John Louis Count of Nassau Sarbrug.

3. John Charles born 1638, † 1704, marry'd
1654 to Louise Countess of Nassau Sarbrug.

4. (1.) Sophia, Amalia Daughter to Frederick of
Deuxponts, † 1695, leaving

Magdalen Julian, born 1686, †

(2.) Esther

256 *The Births, Marriages, &c.*

(2.) *Esther, Mary, Wislebia* born 1696, †
having

1. *Frederick Bernard*, born 1697, †
2. *John*, born 1698, †
4. *Anna Magdalen*, born 1640, † marry'd
to *John Reinhard* Count of *Hanau*.

The Prince of Baden's Family.

Ferdinand Maximilian, born 1625, † 1669,
married *Lovisa Christina*, Daughter to *Thomas*,
Prince of *Carignan* 1663, † 1689 at *Paris*, leaving
Lewis William, born at *Paris* 1659, † 1707. Ge-
neral to the Emperor, married in 1690 to
Frances Sibilla August, Daughter to *Julian*
Francis, last Duke of *Loventburg*, born 1675,
by whom he had,

1. A Princess born 1697, † 1701.

2. Another Princess born 1702, †

The Hannold-Buxow Family.

JOHN REINHARD † 1666, married to *Anne*
Magdalen, Daughter of *Christian* Count Palatine
of the *Rhine*, *Birkmfield*, leaving

John Reinhard born 1665, † married in
1699 to *Dorothy Frederick* of *Onsback*, born
in 1676, having

Charlotte, born 1700.

Prince Eugene's Family.

EUGENE MAURICE, Count of *Soiffaux*, Mar-
shal of Camp, born 1635, † 1673, married to
Olympia Mancini in 1657, leaving several Chil-
dren, but the most noted is the Famous *Euge-*
nus Francis, Prince of *Savoy*, General of the
Empire, born in 1663, †



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