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*H. C. A.*

T R A V E L S  
*Lauderdale* THROUGH *A. Travels &c. No. 9*  
GERMANY, BOHEMIA, HUNGARY,  
SWITZERLAND, ITALY, and LORRAIN.

Giving a TRUE and JUST  
D E S C R I P T I O N  
OF THE  
PRESENT STATE of those COUNTRIES;

THEIR  
NATURAL, LITERARY, and POLITICAL HISTORY; MANNERS, LAWS,  
COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE,  
COINS, ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES of ART and NATURE, &c.

ILLUSTRATED  
With COPPER-PLATES, engraved from Drawings taken on the Spot.

By JOHN GEORGE KEYSER,  
Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY in LONDON.

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IN FOUR VOLUMES.

V O L. IV.

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MDCCLVII.

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# C O N T E N T S

OF THE

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TRAVELS



TRAVELS

THROUGH GERMANY, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.

LETTER LXXX.

Sequel of the journey through the dutchies of Carniola and Stiria to Vienna.

SIR,

**U**PPER Laubach is a small town about three leagues from the city of Laubach. The *Storia* or boat that goes by the canal takes up four hours in the passage; and every passenger pays seventeen \*cruitzers for the boat, and as much to each rower. The country is level, and for its fertility not inferior to the greatest part of the Upper Carniola. They have generally two harvests a year, and when the wheat, barley or rye is carried in, they sow buck-wheat. The best spot in the whole country is that about *Wipack*, on the borders of the county of *Goritia*, where the fruit and vintage rival those of Italy; and the rivers produce such fine fish, that last year a trout weighing forty pounds was taken in one of them. But amidst this plenty of the fruits of the earth there is a great scarcity of money in this country.

Mr. Valvasor's description of the dutchy of Carniola, has gained him Valvasor's description, &c. great reputation among foreigners; but his own countrymen think

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themselves

\* A Cruitzer is 1/3 of a penny sterling.

CARNIOLA and

themselves little beholden to him for his exaggerating descriptions. It seems he makes a palace of every nobleman's house, and a lordship of the spot of land belonging to it, which is often very inconsiderable. This intended honour they had much rather have been without; not from humility or modesty, but because (as in other places) the taxes and imposts annually increase here; and instead of the expected abatements, the ministry, in answer to the remonstrances of the inhabitants alledging the poverty of the country and its inability to bear any additional burthen, appeal to this book written by a native and inhabitant of Carniola, in which it is represented as a land flowing with milk and honey, and of inexhaustible opulence. The states affirm that *Valvasor* received a ducat for every page of his work, by way of pension and presents.

Lach, or Laubach.

The most remarkable town for commerce in all Carniola is *Lach*, where they carry on a considerable trade not only in iron, steel, quicksilver, corn and other commodities, which are also sold in other towns of Carniola, but a great quantity of linen is made here, which is sent to *Fiume* and *Trieste*. Salt is the only thing wanting, which the subjects are obliged to purchase at the imperial magazines; and from these they get only sea salt, which they refine by a second boiling.

In several parts of this dutchy, particularly in *Upper Carniola*, scorpions are very numerous; and great quantities are exported from hence. The inhabitants eat *Fleabane* fasting, as an antidote against the venom of those creatures. They also recommend the following recipe as an infallible preservative against the bite of a viper or any venomous creature, viz.

Remedy against scorpions and snakes. Petrefactions.

Early in the morning to eat the heart of a viper opened alive, or to swallow it raw, and drink a little water after it.

*Carniola* being a mountainous country, abounds in petrefactions, and particularly *Glossopetra*, which are no other than sharks teeth, called by the vulgar, the *devil's nails*.

Cathedral.

The water of the canal of *Laubach* emits a very disagreeable smell. After running thro' the city, it divides itself into two branches. On the right hand in coming from *Upper Laubach* stands the castle of *Laubach*, on an eminence beautifully cultivated; and at the foot of the hill is that part of the city of *Laubach* in which are the market, the town house, the cathedral and episcopal palace. The other part on the left is the largest, and is embellished with several handsome buildings. The number of inhabitants in this city is computed to be twelve thousand. The cathedral is finely painted, and under the cupola are four statues of the supposed bishops of the antient *Amonenses* or diocese of *Laubach*, namely *St. Maximus*, *St. Castus*, *St. Gennadius* and *St. Florus*. The first is said to have lived in the year 240, the second in the year 368, and the third in the year 503, after the birth of Christ.

In

STIRIA.

In the *Augustines* church, behind the high altar, is a *Casa santa* in imitation of that at *Loretto*; in which is an inscription, in memory of the homage done to his Imperial Majesty, in this church, in the year 1728. The *Ursuline* nuns have here a very beautiful light church; but when the improvements now making in *St. Peter's* church are finished, it will be one of the finest in the city. At the *Jesuits* Church is a superb marble altar and four statues, which are well worth seeing. Their library is very well contrived. The fathers have spacious wine vaults, capable of containing 3000 pipes; which is not to be wondered at, as most of the rents of their estates are paid in wine.

On the ninth of *June* I was entertained here with the procession on *Corpus-Christi-Day*, at which the inhabitants of the villages belonging to the city parishes attend with colours, &c. The peasants wives roar out their *Sclavonian* hymns, and display at once their finery, and skill in singing. In the procession they also carry bundles of grass, with which they come into the church, and touch the gospel book, being persuaded that the grass derives a particular virtue from the book, and then mix it with hay for the cattle.

The more ignorant people are, the stronger is their bigotry and attachment to a sect or party. Pope *Benedict* the XIII's order (tho' he published a bull for that purpose,) that this sentence, *Praised be the Lord Jesus Christ for ever, Amen*, should be used instead of a common salutation or compliment, has met with little regard in other parts of *Italy*; but at *Trieste*, *Fiume* and in the neighbouring parts, this form already obtains, even with improvements, such as, *praised be Jesus and Mary*; to which the answer is *for ever, Amen*. At the church is to be seen a large iron chain which goes round the whole edifice, and was the votive piece of a captive who offered it upon recovering his liberty, according to a vow he had made.

About a quarter of a league from *Laubach* the river *Save* runs with a rapid stream, which issues from the high mountains near the village of *Ratschach*; and is here so increased, that the bridge over it is five hundred and forty five common paces in length. This bridge (as appears by an inscription) was completed in the year 1724 in the reign of the Emperor *Charles VI*. It is built only of oak; but every year an arch of freestone is to be added, and part of one is already built. On the other side of the bridge stands a white marble statue of *St. Nepomucenus* on a pedestal of white and red marble, which is adorned with a fine basso relievo representing the death of that Saint, who was thrown into this river and was drowned. The letters of the inscription are of gilt brass fastened with small tacks; but of these the peasants have already taken away a great many, supposing them to be gold.

The river Save.

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From *Laubach* to *Gratz* in *Stiria* are ten stages. The third from the former, namely, from *St. Oswald* to *Franze*, is very mountainous; and on the road is a stone inscribed with these words, *Fines Carniolæ*, which marks the limits betwixt the dutchy of *Carniola* and the county of *Cilley*. About twenty paces on this side of it is a pyramid erected on a black marble base, on the top of which is a marble eagle with expanded wings, looking towards *Carniola*, with a globe and sceptre in its claws. On each side of it is an inscription extolling with the grossest Adulation the bounty of *Charles VI.* in mending the roads, the loyalty of the states of the country, the skill and diligence of the persons employed in the work, &c.

The roads thro' *Carniola* and *Stiria*, tho' the country be so very mountainous, are extremely good. The making of these roads at first was not a little burthenfome to the subjects; but, as they are now completed, the expence of keeping them in order is not very great, considering the infinite advantage good roads are of both to the country and to travellers.

First, all the stones that lay in the road were made use of to raise it to a proper height. On each side is a ditch made with large stones well compacted, and the middle between these ditches, consists of a *stratum* of flint stones beaten small. This is covered with sand mixed with a kind of clay, which makes the road very smooth and hard, like a threshing floor. The greatest care is taken to repair these roads; and the labourers, who have good wages for that purpose, have their dwellings along the side of the roads, that they may be at hand to keep them in good order.

Cilley.

*Cilley* is a mean town; but it lies in a pleasant country on the banks of the river *Saan*.

In going to *Mabrburg* you cross the *Draw*, called by the inhabitants *Drag*: but this river is not very well stock'd with fish.

Ehrnhausen.

*Ehrnhausen* is one stage from *Mabrburg*, and some part of this road exhibits a charming prospect.

On the other side of *Ehrnhausen* the road lies across the river *Muebre*, twice in the distance of a league; which shews that some maps are not so exact as they should be, tho' I have little to object against that of *Stiria* by *Seuter*.

Language.

The *Sclavonian* language is spoken by the commonalty till you come within a few miles of *Gratz*; tho' from the frontiers of *Cilley*, the use of that dialect begins to decrease. The gentry here speak *Sclavonic*, *German* and *Italian*; and some of the better sort understand *French*. I used to wonder, when I travelled in *Piedmont* to hear the common people express themselves fluently in *French*, *Italian* and *Piedmontese*: But those three dialects have a much nearer affinity with each other, and conse-

## STIRIA.

sequently are more easily acquired, than the three languages used by great numbers of people in this country, as they differ extremely from each other.

*Gratz*, the capital of the Dutchy of *Stiria*, is well built; the streets *Gratz* being spacious and well laid out. The castle stands on a very high hill, and has the conveniency of a well, which has a communication with the *Muebre*. A good armory, and magazines well furnished are always kept here on account of the conveniency of water carriage to *Hungary*. In the market place stands a fine triangular marble pillar. A great part of the castle is in such a ruinous condition, that about two years since there was a necessity of repairing a few apartments in order to entertain the Emperor. The *Jesuits* are in possession of the fine church near it, and likewise of a chapel detached from this church, where the architecture and sculpture is very well worth seeing. Over the entrance of the chapel are these words:

*Cæsareum Mausoleum*  
*Divi Ferdinandi II. Rom. Imperatoris,*  
*Sanctæ Catharinæ V. & M. sacrum*

'The imperial *Mausoleum* of *Ferdinand* the second emperor of *Rome* sacred to *St. Catharine* virgin and martyr.'

On the roof is represented the life of the emperor *Leopold* in several emblematic paintings.

On the top of this *Mausoleum* is an observatory well furnished with mathematical instruments. In the lower part, which is a kind of circular chapel, is the tomb of the emperor *Ferdinand II.* and near it this inscription:

*Divus Ferdinandus II. Rom. Imp.*  
*Vitæ & armorum sanctitate clarus,*  
*IX. Jul. A. C. MDLXXVIII.*  
*Græcii mortalem vitam auspicatus*  
*Finit Viennæ.*  
*Exuvias suas hic locavit*  
*in Patria mortali*  
*Postquam ad immortalem transit,*  
*XV. Febr. A. Christi MDCXXXVII.*

*Semen ejus hæreditabit terram.*  
*Pf. XXIV.*

• *Ferdinand*

CARNIOLA and

Ferdinand II. emperor of Rome, illustrious for his piety and military accomplishments, was born at Gratz on the ninth of July 1578, and died at Vienna on the 15th of February 1637. On his removal to his eternal country, he left his remains to be deposited in his temporary country, and the place of his nativity underneath:

His seed shall inherit the earth. Ps. XXIV.

In this chapel likewise lie John Charles, the emperor's second son, who died very young, in the year 1619, and Mary Anne, Dutches of Bavaria his consort, who died in the year 1616.

In the Jesuits library is shewn a manuscript translation of the bible, at the conclusion of which is a memoir, signifying, that it was written and finished by Erasmus Stratter at Saltzburg, on Friday before the ember week in autumn, A. D. 1469. In this manuscript the so much disputed text in the fifth chapter of the first epistle of St. John v. 7. concerning the three witnesses in heaven is to be found.\* But the sixth verse runs thus: And the Spirit is that which witnesseth that Christ is the truth. This text in another printed bible to be seen here is expressed in the same manner. The latter is printed with a very neat type, and was published in two volumes at Nurenberg, in the year 1483, by Antony Coberger; and some zealous person has taken the trouble to write the following words on the first leaf of it.

Luther was born A. D. 1483, on the tenth of November, that is, on the eve of St. Martin, the holy bishop.

Now this bible was printed at Nurenberg in the year 1483, as mentioned above, on the Monday after invocavit Sunday, which was half a year before Luther was born. What becomes then of the erroneous opinion, that Luther was the first who favoured us with a translation of the bible in German?

For my part, I did not imagine that any one pretended, we never had a German translation of the scriptures, before Luther's work; nothing being more notorious than that a German translation had been published in the year 1467, 1477, 1494, at Augspurg, and in 1490 and 1518 at Nurenberg.† But I am also of opinion, from the frequent pub-

\* The reason why this passage is not to be found in so many MSS. is sufficiently known; but all the craft of the enemies of our holy faith has but little weight, as the connection not only necessarily requires the sentence in dispute, but Tertullian so early as the second, and St. Cyprian in the third century expressly appeal to this passage.

† According to all appearance, the German translation of the bible of the year 1467, carries with it the greatest antiquity; and those seem to be mistaken, who suppose that the first German bible was printed in 1447 and 1449. The next impressions of it after this were in the years 1477, 1483, 1487, 1490, 1494, and 1518.

lications

lications of the bible, towards the close of the fifteenth century, that no difficulty was made of permitting the laity to read the holy scriptures, even in their mother tongue.†

At the Dominican convent, which lies between the church and the Dominican area before the palace, is a piece of painting representing Catharine of Sienna exchanging her heart for that of Christ. Not far from it, on the right hand, is the portrait of St. Alan, a Dominican monk, who was a native of England. An inscription underneath says, that the Virgin Mary was so pleased with the love he bore to her, that in the presence of the Son of God, an infinite multitude of angels and blessed spirits, she espoused to St. Alan; gave him with her virgin mouth a kiss of everlasting peace, refreshed him with the milk of her most chaste breasts, and presented him with a ring in token of the marriage. This pretended step-father and foster-brother of our Lord died in the year 1475. That the Virgin Mary should expose her chaste breasts in the presence of so many spectators, will not appear strange to those, who from other legends have learned, that it is not uncommon for them to represent her as condescending to such familiarities with her favourite votaries, as are not to be read without a blush. This same devout Alan informs us, that the Virgin Mary once paid a formal visit to St. Dominic, the founder of his order, attended by three maids of honour, each of which had a retinue of one hundred and fifty angels. He adds, that these three maids of honour represented the three persons in the blessed Trinity, by whom Dominic (who had fallen into a swoon at the radiancy of this celestial visit) was raised and delivered into the hands of the Virgin Mary; who received him as her bridegroom, kiss'd him, and uncovering her breasts gave him suck.

Craffet and Casarius give us an account of many more such condescending weddings: However, some sensible Romanists have openly expressed their abhorrence of such impious fictions.\*

In the middle of a plain, about a mile from the city, is a round hill, on which nine chapels are built, in devout commemoration of Christ's passion. In one of these chapels the whole crucifix is covered

† The worse than anti-christian prohibition from reading the bible sufficiently shews the necessity of the Reformation. So early as the 7th century the reading of the New Testament, and translating it into foreign languages, was prohibited, under pretence, that by this means the scripture might come to lose a great deal of the reverence due to it. In the 12th century this prohibition was renewed, from a pretended fear that persons of mean capacities might wrest them to erroneous opinions. But none acted more vigorously in this affair than pope Clement VIII. In Scotland, Hamilton the regent, and cardinal Beton, so far promoted ignorance, that the clergy used to tell the people, that Luther was the author of the bible. Buchan. Hist. Scot. lib. 15. p. 518.

\* Those who have the honour of the monks at heart must not pretend to disbelieve such fables, since the very founders of the religious orders were the inventors of most of them.

with



## CARNIOLA and

with pearls; but the sculpture in all of them is very coarse, and sometimes ridiculous. Besides the holy sepulchre, which is said to be constructed after the manner of that at *Jerusalem*, here is also a *scala santa*, or holy stairs; by ascending which every *Friday*, and on the days of the invention and elevation of the cross, forty days indulgence are to be gained.

About a mile farther, beyond this mount *Calvary*, as it is called, on the left, lies Count *Adam's* feat: The gardens, paintings and water-works are greatly admired by the country people; but they who have seen the palaces and gardens in other countries will find nothing extraordinary here.

Retelstein  
cave.

Two stages from *Gratz*, in the way to *Vienna*, on the right hand of *Retelstein*, is a cave, out of which are continually dug several large bones, called *unicornu fossile*, not unlike those of *Canstein*. The entrance is very large, and the cave runs under a rock. These bones may be conjectured to have belonged to cattle or wild beasts, who at the time of the deluge, or some other extraordinary inundation, had sheltered themselves here. The vulgar call them dragons teeth or giants bones; and imagine that before the deluge this cavern was the abode of savage Women. The extent of it is said to be no less than two *German* miles.

Pruck.

*Pruck* is situated on the bank of the *Muehre*, and is a pretty little town. In the center of the market-place a pillar is erected in honour of the *Virgin Mary*.

Semering  
Hill.

Between *Mertzuschlag* and *Schadwien* the road lies over mount *Semering*, which on the side towards *Austria* is very steep: But great sums have been expended in making the road safe and practicable, and a stone breast-work has been built along the most dangerous precipices. On the top of the *Semering* stands a superb monument, with an eagle at each of the four corners; and in the middle a globe surmounted with a crown, marking the limits of *Stiria* and *Austria*. On it is an inscription in praise of the emperor *Charles VI.* under whose auspices a work of such public advantage was carried on through difficulties which seemed insuperable. To prevent being incessantly pester'd by the officers of the revenue all along the road to *Vienna*, it is proper to have one's baggage searched at *Schadwien*, and to take a written certificate.

Neustadt.

*Neustadt* is a very pleasant well built town. In the moat of this town is a large fish, call'd *Hausse*, which appears to be above a hundred pounds in weight, and has been in the moat several years.

In a chapel in the cathedral at *Neustadt* the following inscription is to be seen on a tomb:

Hoc

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Inscriptions.

Hoc in tumulo  
jacent  
Comes Petrus Zerinius  
Banus Croatiae,  
&  
Marchio Franciscus Frangepan  
Ultimus familiae  
Qui, quia  
Caecus caecum duxit,  
Ambo in hanc foveam ceciderunt.

' In this tomb lie count *Peter Serini Ban* of *Croatia*, and *Francis* marquis of *Frangipani*, the last of that family, who, because the blind led the blind, are both fallen into this ditch.'

Underneath is a sword cut in stone, over which are two bones lying a-cross and two death-heads, with these words:

Discite mortales, & casu discite nostro  
Observare fidem Regibus atque Deo.  
Anno Domini MDCLXXI.  
die XXX. April. hora 9.  
Ambitionis meta est tumba.

' From our misfortunes, mortals, learn not to violate your duty towards your God and your sovereigns. *April 30, 1671*, nine of the clock. The goal of ambition is an untimely grave.'

I could not but be pleased with the moderate terms of this inscription, which rather breaths compassion than the acrimony or insults usual on such occasions. How the two counts *Nadasti* and *Tettenbach* were inveigled into this affair is known from history. The former was executed at *Vienna*, and the latter at *Gratz*. *Nadasti*, who seemed to be the most guilty, was the only one of the four conspirators who was indulged with the favour of being beheaded. The stool on which he sat at his execution, and the sword which was the instrument of it, are shewn in the arsenal at *Vienna*; the count having made it his last request, that after him no body might be beheaded with that sword.

The streets in *Neustadt* are large and strait. Here is also a fine area or square, adorned with a pillar in honour of the *Virgin Mary*; however, it is but thinly inhabited.

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Not far from *Neustadt* is dug up a fine sort of clay, which, when prepared and burnt, is transparent, and makes a very pretty kind of porcelain.

*Draskirchen.* At *Draskirchen* and *Laxemburg* are several fine monuments erected in honour of the virgin *Mary*.

*Laxemburg.* *Laxemburg*, formerly called *Lachendorf*, is the place where the imperial Court generally resides in the spring; the large plain round this town being perfectly well adapted for the emperor's favourite sport of baiting the heron: but the palace is not worth seeing either for its architecture or furniture. The large bone, which is an ell and a half in length, shewn here for the rib of a giant, was taken out of the head of a large fish.

From *Neustadt* almost to *Laxemburg* the road lies along a vast barren plain. I must own that the whole dutchy of *Stiria* and the frontiers of *Austria* on that side little answered the idea I had before entertained of them. But from *Laxemburg* to *Vienna* you pass thro' a beautiful fertile country; and the road over the hill, called *Wienerberg*, from which one has a fine view towards *Vienna*, is delightfully planted with rows of trees.

*George Matthew Vischer*, a *Tyrolese*, and minister of *Leonslain* in *Upper Austria*, assisted by one *Russel* an engraver, published in the year 1669 a very beautiful map of *Upper Austria* in twelve sheets. In 1670 they also published with the same accuracy and beauty a map of *Lower Austria*, in sixteen sheets. But in their map of the dutchy of *Stiria*, in twelve sheets, they have not succeeded so well. I am, &c.

*Vienna, June 20, 1730.*

L E T T E R LXXXI.

A description of the city of *Vienna*.

S I R,

AS *John Basilus Kuchelbecker* has lately published a full account of the imperial court, together with a description of *Vienna*, I shall not enlarge on those particulars which this learned author has already touched upon; but shall content myself with making some additional remarks on the Court and city. The objections made to *Kuchelbecker's* book at *Vienna*, are very well known. The *Jesuits* strove hard to suppress

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press it, on account of the disagreeable truths which it contained; but the fathers were, to their great disappointment, foiled in their attempt.

The City of *Vienna* is not very large; for it consists only of twelve hundred and thirty three houses; and a person may walk round the walls in an hour. The number of the inhabitants, from pretty exact computations, does not exceed fifty thousand. But the suburbs, which all around extend five or six hundred common paces from the fortifications of the city, take up a great deal of ground. Now if all the suburbs be comprised under the name of *Vienna*, the number of the inhabitants will amount to above three hundred and fifty thousand, the burials being annually about seven thousand. The streets of *Vienna* are very narrow and winding. The imperial court has the privilege of quartering soldiers in the second story of the citizens houses, which is a great diminution of the rents to the owners. As the fronts of the houses, besides this inconveniency, are very narrow, the citizens endeavour to make up these disadvantages by the height of the buildings; so that there are houses at *Vienna* six and seven stories high. One of those in the square, called the *Hof*, has on one side seven, and on the other eight stories. The Houses at *Paris* are more magnificent than those at *Vienna*; but by reason of the walls and gates of the courts or areas before them, which are generally shut, they make no great appearance in the street. The palaces at *Vienna* are indeed, for the most part, almost hid in narrow streets; but in splendor and magnificence they greatly surpass the *Hôtels* of *Paris*; especially if one takes in the noble structures in the suburbs of *Vienna*.

Number of houses and inhabitants at Vienna.

Height of the houses.

A person of quality and fortune, who is fond of cards, may here gratify such a disposition as far as he pleases, and be sure of being well received in all assemblies. The usual questions, particularly of the ladies, with regard to a stranger, introduced by any of their acquaintance into an assembly, turn upon these three capital points. 1. Whether he be of old nobility? 2. Whether he be rich? and 3. Whether he is fond of play? if these three queries be answered in the affirmative, no farther enquiry is to be apprehended. Sometimes if a stranger games deep, that qualification makes up any deficiency in the first article. But a person should maturely weigh the state of his purse, before he engages in a party; for gaming is here carried to a prodigious height. The *Austrian* and *Bohemian* nobility have no occasion to be very cautious in this particular, as their large estates and lucrative posts bear them out: but with most strangers the case is very different.

Gaming assemblies.

Besides the assemblies of the nobility, here are many others, consisting of persons who are not admitted into those of the best quality; for *Vienna* swarms with new nobility, or with persons giving themselves out for such. No sooner is a man master of a moderate fortune, but his head is turned

New nobility.

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with the thoughts of a patent of nobility; and none sets out lower than with the title of baron. It is well known that the famous imperial minister \_\_\_\_\_ once at an entertainment happening to be seated next to the new upstart count \_\_\_\_\_, to shew his indignation at it, turned the discourse upon dress; and complaining of the awkwardness of the taylors then in vogue, said aloud to the count of \_\_\_\_\_, who sat by him, 'I must say this, to the honour of thy grandfather, now in 'his grave, that no man ever pleased me so well in making a pair of 'breeches as he did.'

Procurators.

Among those who live most agreeably at *Vienna* are the procurators of the imperial court of justice, each of whom makes upwards of ten thousand *guldens* \* a year. An ordinary citizen gives such a procurator or attorney, from twenty-four to thirty *guldens* a year, for managing any suits he has in hand; and a nobleman gives him thirty six *guldens*. The states of any considerable district generally allow their procurator an annual salary from one hundred to three hundred *guldens*. There are now thirty of these procurators; and it was justly observed by the present imperial vice-chancellor, 'that these people had of all others the least 'reason to be dissatisfied, as they have their fingers in all the purses in 'the empire.'

Protestants how treated.

The protestants have the public exercise of their religion allowed them at the houses of the *Swedish*, *Danish*, and *Dutch* ambassadors: but in the streets they must take care not to come in the way of a procession of the host; the ignorant multitude frequently handling very roughly such as cannot avoid it: and they yet make a conscience of paying divine worship by genuflexion to what they themselves do not judge to be a proper object of such reverence. Some time since, on such an occasion, the populace were for dragging the Lady of M. *Van Brand*, the *Prussian* ambassador, out of her coach, and forcing her to kneel down; but she acquitted herself in this affair both with great resolution and prudence. At *Prague*, the *Jews* on meeting the host unexpectedly, used to be treated in the most injurious manner, so that very great mischiefs sometimes ensued; till at last, to gratify such an useful body, and put a stop to those outrageous tumults, it was ordered that the priest should carry the host under his cloak without a bell or any other ceremony. One would be inclined to think that protestants deserve to be treated with as much complaisance here, as is elsewhere shewn to the *Jews*; especially as the matter relates not only to foreign ministers, but also to the highest court of justice in the empire, to which other protestants are under a necessity of applying for protection and justice in their affairs: consequently they cannot

\* A *guilder* is equal to 2s 4d sterling.

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cannot be said to have come hither voluntarily, and therefore to be under an obligation of conforming to the customs of the place.

I believe I shall not exceed the truth in computing the number of persons attending this high court, either as solicitors for themselves or others, with all the officers and attendants, at twenty thousand persons; among which the protestants make a considerable number. The hopes <sup>Conversion.</sup> of rising in civil and military employments; of obtaining pensions, or of improving their fortunes some other way, prompt many to go over to the *Romish* religion; who afterwards make shew of a mighty zeal for their new religion, that their change may be the less suspected to proceed from any interested views. Others look upon the difference among christian sects as a thing of no consequence in the sight of God; concluding that each of them have their respective truths and errors. Tho' a man observes faults in sects of all denominations, it does not follow that they all appear alike indifferent to him, or that he must make choice of the worst; no more than if a man of common sense, upon being shewn three patterns of cloth for a suit of cloaths, the first of which is something spotted, the second less, and the third least of all, should pitch upon that which was most offensive to the eye. For any curious art which requires a strong eye, and a clear light, an artist would hardly choose the very darkest room in a house, tho' none of them were so light as he could wish.

Few days since I had some conversation with an old friend of mine, in whose conversion I was satisfied that conviction had but little share. In one of the protestant churches, of which he was a member, he alleged that he saw many abuses and mere human inventions, to which his reason could not submit. By this I could easily perceive what an indifferent opinion he must entertain of another religion, which requires a much more fervile faith and subjection, even to tenets and ordinances quite contrary to reason. As it was not difficult for him to judge of my sentiments, concerning the reality of his conversion, he had recourse to this simile, *viz.* that God overlooking the external difference of worship among Christians, had an equal love for all; as a king indiscriminately loves a loyal army, tho' not consisting of one sort of troops, but of horse, foot, grenadiers, dragoons and hussars. I could not forbear urging the comparison home upon him, and asked him, what a king would think of a subject, who, at a general rendezvous, or upon an exigency, should appear with a rusty musket and a blunt sword, having before been furnished with the best of arms. However, the worst is, that all religions may recriminate upon one another; and that very few are from reflection and conscience attached to that religion which they so zealously profess.

Among

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Among the ecclesiastical buildings at Vienna the principal is St. Stephen's church; which is a gothic structure, and adorned with a great many pieces of sculpture, representing saints, beasts, flowers, pyramids, &c. The roof is covered with glazed tiles of various colours. If the tower at *Straßburg* is looked upon to be the most curious, and that of *Landshuter* to be the highest in *Europe*, St. Stephen's tower is unquestionably the strongest; which, as well as the church, is built with large square blocks of free stone, fasten'd together with iron braces. The church is so very dark, that even at noon one cannot be said to have a distinct view of the several objects in it. The superb marble tomb of the emperor *Frederick III.* is said to have cost thirty thousand ducats. In the old archducal vault the bones of many of those illustrious personages lie wrapt up in raw hides; but of late only the entrails of the imperial family are deposited here.

Basso relievo.

In the church-yard is a basso-relievo, on a reddish stone, fixed in the wall, representing a man holding up his hand to his breast, and near him a child, and a woman also in the same attitude. Under these figures are two dogs seizing a hare, and another coursing a hare, with the following inscription:

Antient inscription.

P. TITIUS  
FINITVS V. F.  
SIB. ET  
IYCVNDÆ CIVIS  
FIL. CON.  
AN. XL.

Large bell.

The largest bell in St. Stephen's tower was cast, by order of the emperor *Joseph*, out of *Turkish* field-pieces, taken in several battles, as appears by the following words to be seen upon it, under the image of St. *Joseph*:

Inscription on a bell.

*Josephus Rom. Imp. semper Aug. æream hanc molem munificentie sue magnitudine baud indignam, ut ob tot tantasq. victorias ad gratias Numini secum agendas subjectos populos grandi sonitu excitaret, feri Albertinæq. turris ad singulare decus istuc attolli jussit.*

By order of *Joseph*, emperor of *Rome*, &c. this magnificent bell, which for its vast size is not unworthy of his great munificence, was cast; and that by the sound of it his subjects might be stirred up to join with him in thanksgiving to the God of armies for so many signal victories, he caused it to be hung in the *Albertine* tower as its greatest ornament.

St.

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St. Stephen's tower is called the *Albertine* from *Albert IV.* in whose reign it was finished, in the year 1400.

This bell, according to *D. Kuchelbecker*, is above ten feet in height, and thirty-two in circumference; and, without the clapper, weighs seventeen tuns and an half. The clapper, which is eleven feet and an half long, weighs thirteen hundred and twenty-eight pounds; and the whole weight of the bell, iron-work, &c. amounts to twenty-five tuns and fourteen hundred weight. The height of St. Stephen's tower is four hundred and forty-seven *Austrian* feet and an half, or seventy-four fathoms and three feet and an half.

For these two years past, if any woman comes in an *Andrienne*, *Volante* or *French* sack, as it is called, either into St. Stephen's, or any other large church at *Vienna*, she is immediately ordered to withdraw.

It was grown a custom among the ladies at *Vienna*, in the morning, to slip on a sack, without stays, or hardly any other covering, and in that garb hurry away to mass; which indecent custom occasioned the present imperial prohibition. The clergy, from the pulpit, have given vent to their zeal against such loose dresses in very bitter terms. One, with great warmth, exclaimed, that the women came to church in 'sacks, not to repent, as believers of old used to do, but the better to expose their wares to sale; so that no priest, in administering the sacrament, could with a safe conscience look on them. Another indecently threaten'd, 'that if ever he should see a lady with her neck uncovered, he'd spit down her bosom.' † A little before the wearing of sacks in church was suppressed, three ladies, with their necks bare, and dressed in the above-mentioned robe, presented themselves for the communion among other persons round the altar; but the priest passed by them as if he had overlooked them.

The church that belongs to the court is near that of the barefooted *Augustines*, and you ascend to it up a pair of stairs out of the palace. *Ferdinand III.* had a chapel built here, dedicated to St. *Apollonia*, the patroness of the teeth, in consequence of a vow he had made when his son, prince *Leopold*, cut his teeth. The tooth of St. *Apollonia*, shewn here, is likewise adored and kissed by the vulgar, who imagine the touch of it

\* This bell of *Vienna* is larger than that of *Erfurt*. But of all the bells hitherto known in *Europe*, those lately cast in *France* for the new church at *Lisbon* are the most astonishing. They come little short of the great bell at *Pekin* in *China*; the weight of which is said to be a hundred and twenty thousand pounds: Whereas that of *Erfurt* is only twenty-five thousand four hundred. See *Atb. Kircher. Chin. monum. illustr. p. 223.*

† This zealot seems to have been a remarkable follower of the declaimer *P. Abraham de St. Clara*, who perhaps had gained a greater reputation had he not season'd his invectives and expostulations with such ludicrous terms.

an



*Hearts of the  
deceased princes  
of the imperial  
family.*

*Jesuits church.*

*Mount Cal-  
vary.*

*Favorita.*

*St. Carlo's  
church.*

*The Salesean  
Nunnery.*

an infallible cure for the tooth-ach. In this church are kept, in silver repositories, the hearts of the deceased princes of the imperial family.

The new burying vault for the archducal family is in the *Capuchin* church; where abundance of reliques are also shewn.

In the *Jesuits* church, adjoining to their college, the celebrated *Jesuit Pozzo* has displayed the exquisite strokes of his pencil; by whom the cupola of the *Dominican* church is also painted.

A hill, called *mount Calvary*, lies in the village of *Herrnals*, just without the lines of the city of *Vienna*: here the several sufferings of Christ, and the agonies of his mother occasioned by his passion, are represented in so many separate chapels, whither in *Lent* great numbers of people resort.

In that part of the suburbs of *Vienna* called *Wieden* (where also stands the *Favorita*, the emperor's palace) their present imperial majesties, in pursuance of a vow made in the time of the last pestilence, are building a most magnificent church in honour of *St. Carlo Borromeo*; but it is not likely to be finished in several years. The grand cupola or dome, the little towers at the four angles, and the extraordinary height and thickness of two pillars in the front, give it a most noble appearance. Over the portal are these words, out of the 22d *Psalms*:

*Vota mea reddam Domino in conspectu timentium eum.*

"I will pay my vows to the Lord in the presence of those that fear him."

Without the city, near the *Cours*, the empress dowager *Wilhelmina Amelia* has built a nunnery for ladies, of the order of *St. Francis de Sales*, with a superb church belonging to it. She usually resides indeed in the imperial castle or palace, and on festivals and days of audience appears in public there: but the greatest part of her time is spent in this retirement, in order to give herself up to devotion with the greater abstractedness. She chiefly employs herself in reading religious books; and all the nuns are obliged, in their turns, on certain days, to give an account of the most remarkable and edifying passages they have met with in their reading: The empress herself appoints what books they are to read.

These nuns observe the rule of *St. Francis de Sales*; and, among other vows, engage themselves to educate and instruct young ladies of noble families; and, on account of the illustrious patroness, it is accounted a very great honour for a young lady to be admitted into this convent for a few years.

The

The cupola of the church was painted by *Pelegri*, who was rewarded with eight thousand rixdollars.\*

On the large area, called the *Hof*, opposite to the noviciate college, belonging to the *Jesuits*, a marble pillar was erected in the year 1647, by *Ferdinand III.* in memory of the immaculate conception of the *Virgin Mary*; but this pillar in 1667, was by the emperor *Leopold* removed, and another of brass erected in its place. The image of the *Virgin Mary* on this pillar is a masterly piece, and the gilding, tho' exposed to all the injuries of the weather, still retains its lustre. A description and plate of this pillar is to be seen in *Dr. Rink's* life of the emperor *Leopold*. I shall here insert the following pompous inscription, composed by the emperor himself; the letters are of gold, and set in a copper plate, according to the emperor's orders.

*Leopoldus Rom. Imperator,  
Semper Augustus,  
Statuam hanc honori Virginis  
Sine labe conceptæ*

*Inscription  
on it.*

*ab  
Augusto Parente suo erectam  
Pretio auxit & immortalitate donavit.*

*Nam  
Quam lapideam invenit  
Æream fecit & æternam,*

*Ut  
Cujus beneficiis  
Coronas, victorias, pacem & successiones  
accepit,*

*et  
Hæc omnia & se ipsum debere  
Testetur.*

*Anno MDCLXVIII. die VIII. Decembr.*

'*Leopold*, emperor of the *Romans*, ever august, augmented the value of this statue, erected by his august father in honour of the immaculate conception of the *Virgin*, and gave it immortality. For, before, it was of stone, but he made it of brass, and of eternal duration; in token that, to her, by whose favour he received crowns, victories, peace and successions, he owes all those blessings, and even his life. *December 8, 1668.*'

\* About 1400 *l.* Sterling.

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Pillar of the Holy Trinity.

This emperor Leopold laid out three hundred thousand guldens on a pillar which he erected to the holy Trinity, in the moat called by that name, in 1693. It is an admirable piece of architecture built with stone, being sixty six feet in height. The chief inscription on this pillar is also a Latin composition of the illustrious founder: an accurate account of it may be seen in Dr. Rink's valuable work mentioned above.

Formerly it was usual for people by way of amusement to sit round these pillars; which often produced many pleasant incidents. But a company, among which were several countesses, having by way of diversion given too much wine to the soldier on guard at the virgin Mary's pillar, such a disturbance ensued as caused these assemblies to be forbidden for the future. At present people only kneel round the pillars, tho' I observed that in the evenings the resort does not proceed so much from devotion, as for the conveniency of meeting and conversing together.

Leopold intended to have signalized his devotion by a third pillar, had not death prevented him. It was designed for St. Joseph, in consequence of a vow made by that emperor in the year 1702, on the happy return of his son Joseph, then king of the Romans, from Landau. His present imperial Majesty intends to erect this stately memorial in marble, the wooden model of it being much decayed by the inclemency of the weather. A representation of the temple of Jerusalem with six Corinthian pillars is to be placed on the top, and in it the marriage of Joseph and the Virgin Mary, performed by the high priest. In the year 1675 the emperor Leopold, with great solemnity, a second time dedicated his territories to the protection of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph Tutelar Saint, &c.

The University.

The University of Vienna was founded by Frederick II. and in the year 1622 incorporated with the college of the Jesuits, so as to be wholly under the inspection and government of that society. In public processions the Rector magnificus, or provost, ranks with the knights of the golden fleece, and takes place of all the other noblemen belonging to the imperial Court.

Public library.

Of the emperor's library, and that of prince Eugene, I shall speak in another place. In a handsome edifice near the Dominican convent is a collection of books left for public use by count Joachim Windbag, who by his great genius raised himself from a low birth, to great honours and riches. This library is under the care of the marshal of Lower Austria, who appoints two superintendants, one of which must be a knight, and the other a baron; and under these are two librarians, one a Dominican monk and the other a layman. The library on the other side of this building, left by colonel Gschwindt baron of Pockstein, in the year 1721, is under almost the same regulations. As for private libraries, that of

Garelli

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Garelli the emperor's physician, deserves to be visited by every learned traveller.\*

Dr. Marcella, a physician, is possessed of a fine collection of petri-factions, which he designs to dispose of, for six hundred guldens. It is the same, with some additions, which formerly belonged to Langius the famous Swiss physician, who published an account of it with copper plates. Count Trautmansdorff, envoy from the emperor to the Swiss cantons, and afterwards ambassador at the Port, purchased them of Langius, as Marcella afterwards did at the sale of the count's effects.

Dr. Marcella's cabinet.

Of all the buildings at Vienna, the palace of prince Eugene, in the suburbs, is undoubtedly the finest. It has a suite of eleven rooms in a direct line in the front and the towers at the angles, and another of seven rooms in the wings.

Prince Eugene's Palace.

In the room adjoining to the prince's bedchamber are several exquisite

Pictures.

pieces of painting in little: And in the next apartment is a chandelier of rock crystal, valued at twenty thousand guldens. Here is also a Dutch piece of painting, which cost thirteen thousand guldens, representing an old woman on her death-bed, with her daughter on her knee taking her leave of her, while her maid is stirring a medicine in a spoon, and the physician looking into the urinal. In the chapel is a fine picture of the resurrection of our Saviour. In the looking-glass-room are four small tables of black marble, with brown veins, brought hither from Rome. The large saloon is an oblong octagon; the ceiling of it is finely painted in fresco, and it yields a very pleasant prospect over the gardens towards the city. Among the excellent paintings in the other apartments are a piece representing Adam and Eve as big as the life, which is said to have cost fifty thousand guldens, a woman embracing a youth in a bath, valued at thirty thousand; with Endymion and Diana worth twelve thousand guldens. Here is also a copy of Ruben's three graces, which is very much esteemed. The gardens lie on a slope, and on that account are very convenient for the elegant water-works exhibited there. In that part of the garden on the left, called paradise, is a spacious aviary made of curious wire-work, and also beautiful walks, and gilt summer-houses, which render it extremely pleasant. The orangery also is worth seeing; where some of the trees remain in the open air all winter, with only a cover over the tops of them. The species of uncommon herbs growing here is computed at about two thousand, among which are dragon's-blood, coffee, date and musk trees; the latter of which bear leaves five or six feet in length. It is a pity that the Salesian nunnery, founded by the

Gardens.

\* Among the libraries at Vienna few can come in competition with that of Baron Roth, containing not only a very extraordinary treasure of scarce and valuable books, but also other curiosities, and especially some fine pieces of enamel.

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empres Amelia, commands this garden, so that a person cannot walk in it, without being overlooked.

Menagerie.

On one side of his palace the prince has a view from his apartment of eight small courts embellished with fountains and rows of chestnut trees, among which are to be seen several exotic animals. The most remarkable of these, are, 1st. A casawar, with feathers resembling bristles, &c. It is a very large bird, near four feet in height, and was brought from one of the Asiatic islands. 2. A he-goat with four horns growing in a direct line. 3. An Indian roe, with beautiful white spots like our young fawns. 4. Some white Indian deer. 5. An African cow. 6. A Transylvanian ox with a beard. 7. A Muscovite fox. 8. A Chamoise, of which species the males only have horns. 9. A Lynx. 10. A large Tripolitan ram, variegated with black and white. 11. Some Walachian sheep with large broad tails. 12. A Tirolese hare, which in winter turns white. 13. Four Indian sheep. 14. A wild goat. 15. A buffaloe with a large beard. 16. An Indian wolf with long hair on his back, which he sometimes bristles up. 17. Several ostriches. 18. In the other parts of the menagerie are several bustards, a fowl so common in Hungary, that sometimes they are seen four or five hundred in a flight. 19. White partridges. 20. White herons. 21. Pheasants, and poules pintades. 22. Indian sparrows, swallows, cranes, ravens, and other beautiful birds. 23. A muscovy duck. 24. A pelican, which almost every three or four months, pecks a hole in its breast, as it were to let itself blood; which gave rise to the fable of its manner of feeding its young. I also saw here some porcupines, and likewise a kind of voracious fowl bred in Hungary and Turkey. The civet-cat is lately dead. The musk is produced in a bladder between the penis and the testicles of this animal, like castor in the beaver; and in order to get at this musk, an incision is made in the civet cats every month. It is a very furious creature, and very difficult to be brought from the East-Indies to Europe, as it must be kept in a particular apartment, where it has some room to range. This enhances the price of them in Europe; one of these animals being generally valued at a thousand guldens: Their food is chiefly mutton. In Holland some merchants reap great advantages from these creatures; every ounce of musk being sold from twenty four to twenty eight guldens. This species has never been known to propagate in Europe.

Civet Cat.

Another Palace of prince Eugene.

Besides this palace, the illustrious prince Eugene has also another within the city of Vienna, where he usually resides in winter. It stands in the Himmelfort-street, and consists of four stories; the third is the most magnificent, but the apartments and stair-case are somewhat darkened by the houses on the other side of the street. In the front are three doors opening

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opening into so many balconies; and in every story are seventeen windows. The roof is flat, in the Italian taste, and adorned with eighteen large statues. In one of the anti-chambers are to be seen fine paintings, representing the battles of Zenta, Hockstadt, and four others, by which this prince has deservedly raised himself to such a pitch of grandeur and reputation. That piece which first strikes the eye is the relief of the city of Turin. Among the beautiful tapestry in this palace, that representing a shipwreck is particularly admired. Some of the apartments are finely hung with crimson velvet, especially that in which the prince, some years ago, gave audience to the Turkish ambassador under a canopy and in a chair of state. The stove in this room is made of brass, and represents Hercules vanquishing the Hydra. In another apartment is a book-case and desk made entirely of tortoise-shell. Nothing can be more beautiful than the looking-glass chamber, and indeed every part of this superb palace is embellished with exquisite pictures, glasses of all kinds, and fine chimney-pieces; one of which, of grey marble, cost twenty thousand guldens. A crystal girandole, or lustre, to be seen here cost ten thousand guldens.

Fine paintings.

Library.

In the library is also a very valuable collection of books. It is well known what large sums of money the prince expended on curious books, who has often given thirty or forty ducats, and more, for small duodecimo's. These, with other curiosities collected for many years by this hero, are kept in a separate cabinet. The books in this noble library, tho' it consists of fourteen thousand volumes, are mostly folio's, which, being gilt, letter'd, and bound in red Turkey, make a fine appearance. It is also remarkable for a collection of prints, representing heroes, princes, celebrated ladies, learned men, &c. These prints are bound in Turkey, and the numbers are daily increasing; tho' at present they consist of forty-eight volumes of illustrious persons of France, sixty-one of those of Germany, ten of the United Provinces, nine of the Spanish Netherlands, two of Lorraine, thirteen of Great Britain, &c. In this library is also to be seen a Planetarium, in which Mr. Rowley, an Englishman of admirable skill in mechanics and mathematics, has accurately represented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the Copernican system. I am no stranger to, and I readily acknowledge, the great merit of this person; yet equity requires that he should not engross the whole praise, when others are entitled to some share; it being very probable, that Rowley himself, with all his skill, could not have brought his machine to such perfection, had he not seen Trasius's armillary sphere at Leyden. Now what may be ascribed to the invention of each of these genius's, the comparison of both their works will manifestly shew. Adrian Kroes had the direction of this sphere, the computations were made by Nicholas Stampioen, and Trasius was the artist

Rowley's planetarium.

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artist who made it. When it was out of order Bernard Cloes rectified it; and in the year 1771 it was presented to the university of Leyden by the widow and heirs of M. Schepers, a magistrate of Rotterdam.

Some account of prince Eugene.

As prince Eugene had no legitimate children, it is not to be wonder'd; that he laid out such immense sums in buildings, books, &c. both in Vienna, and at his seat on the banks of the Danube, betwixt this city and Presburg; of which the emperor gave him a grant about six years ago, upon his resignation of his government of the Spanish Netherlands. He delights much in reading; and in the year 1719, when the prevalence of the Spanish faction at the imperial court, and other transactions very disagreeable to the prince, inclined him to think of throwing up all his posts, he said to a foreign minister, I can be content to live upon ten thousand guldens a year; and with my large collection of books, time will seldom lie heavy upon my hands. The income of his several posts may amount to about three hundred thousand Rhenish guldens; including the hundred and forty thousand guldens accruing from the post of vicar-general of the emperor in his Italian dominions; which, in reality, was an equivalent for his resignation of the government of the Spanish Netherlands. His private fortune is supposed to bring him in one hundred thousand guldens a year.

Lichtenstein palace.

The prince of Lichtenstein has three palaces in Vienna; but that in the Herrenstreet is the most magnificent. It was built by prince Adam of Lichtenstein; and, together with some other estates, devolved by will to prince Joseph, the only surviving person of the family. It is furnished in the Italian taste, with sculpture, paintings and antiques; and I must own, that the ornaments within this palace pleased me more than those of any other at Vienna. Among the paintings are several pieces by Rubens; particularly six capital pieces representing the history of Alexander the great, valued at about twenty-four thousand dollars. Herodias with John the baptist's head is by Raphael. The building of the tower of Babel on vellum, and the overthrow of Pharaoh with his army in the red sea painted on marble, are very curious. The saloon is elegant and lofty; the roof, which is vaulted, was painted by Belucci; who also painted the cieling of the first and second stories on canvas. The apartments are adorned with small bronze and marble models of Roman antiques, as the Farnesean Hercules, il Toro Farnese, &c. Here are also several vases of agate, porphyry, and fine marble, representations of inlaid Florentine work; a table of the same, which cost fourteen thousand guldens; and another of white and yellow marble, taken from a marble quarry in one of the Lichtenstein estates. The perron, or steps at the entrance of the palace, are in a grand taste. The front is adorned with fine pillars and statues, and the iron balustrade at the front weighs three thousand two hundred and sixty pounds.

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The Lichtenstein palace and gardens in the Rossau suburbs also very well deserve a traveller's notice. The great stair-case, in this palace, consists of two flights, and every step cost sixty guldens, being each a single block of red marble, seven common paces in length. In the two flights are one hundred and eight steps; and tho' the Italian palaces, which are designed for splendor, greatly surpass all others in the beauty and magnificence of the stair-cases, yet Italy affords very few that equal this. The saloon is very superb, and was painted by Pozzo. The four beautiful statues in it are of stone, but so finely incrusted with plaster, that they have the appearance of alabaster. Two of the apartments are entirely painted by Franceschini di Bologna; and in every part of this noble palace the eye is entertained with pieces of painting by celebrated artists. The walks, paterres, water-works and statues make the garden a most delightful place. It also exhibits a great number of uncommon vegetables; and at the end it yields a very grand prospect.

Lichtenstein palace in Rossau.

Close by prince Eugene's gardens, in the suburbs, is the prince of Schwarzenburgh's palace, famous for its fine gardens, and built by the late prince of Fondi and count Mansfeldt. The latter, from whose good sense, especially as he was then president of the board of war, more discretion might have been expected, by the sumptuousness of this building quite eclipsed the Favorita, an imperial palace, near which it stands. By this imprudent action he drew upon himself a great deal of envy, and gave a handle to his enemies to speak in very disadvantageous terms of him to the emperor; who, however, saw thro' their malignity. The count, after spending above three hundred thousand guldens on the house and gardens, did not live to see them entirely completed; and his heirs, after his decease, sold them for fifty thousand dollars to prince Schwarzenburgh, master of the horse,\* who has also laid out at least three hundred thousand dollars more on them. The saloons, stair-cases, marble tables, looking-glasses, porcelain vases, paintings, beds, and other rich furniture, make this one of the finest palaces in or near Vienna. The trees in the large orangery in the garden are not planted in pots or tubs, but stand in the ground; and in winter are sheltered in little sheds, which, on occasion, can be warmed. The walks, groves and water-works are extremely beautiful: the last are supplied by means of an hydraulic machine worked by fire. It cost near twenty thousand guldens; and in twenty-four hours throws up into the large reservoir above eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty hogheads of water. After the fountains in the gardens are supplied, the water is collected again into a canal under the above-mentioned hydraulic engine. Joseph Emanuel Fischer,

Prince of Schwarzenburgh's palace.

Hydraulic engine.

\* This nobleman was unfortunately killed in the year 1732, at an imperial hunting match in Bohemia.

of



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of *Erlach*, the imperial architect, erected this engine in the year 1722; but the honour of the invention is due to the *English*. I saw the first trial of such an hydraulic machine, by a model made in the year 1718, before the Royal Society at *London*. These engines are used in some coal-mines in *Scotland*, for draining the waters out of them; and likewise in several parts of *England*. There is one of them to be seen in *York-Buildings*, at *London*, that throws up the *Thames* water, in order to supply the higher parts of that city with water.

The hydraulic engine in the prince of *Schwartzenburgh's* garden is but of a middling size. The copper cauldron is six feet in diameter, the cylinder is nine feet long, and weighs twelve hundred pounds. It is upwards of an inch thick, two feet in diameter, of cast metal, hollow and well polished. The lever is twenty-four feet long, and eighteen inches thick. This engine, when once put in play, may be managed by a single person, and throws up the water seventy-five feet, perpendicular height.

*Other palaces.* Besides the palaces above described, there are other buildings not undeserving of a traveller's curiosity, viz. the *Bohemian* office in the *Wipplinger-street*; the *Trautson* palace; that of count *Daun*, governor of the *Milanese*; another in *Schotten-square*; *Breuner-house* in *Waringer-street*; the marquis *di Rofrano's* palace; prince of *Copece's* palace, in *Joseph-street*; count *Harrach's*; *Caprari-house* in *Waller-street*; count *Stratman's* in *Schenk-street*; *Questenberg-house* in *John-street*; count *Staremburg's* palace and garden, not far from the *Favorita*; the *Mehlgrube*, as it is called; the house of count *John Wenzel* of *Gallas*; the palaces of count *Adam Batbyan*, and count *Gundacker* of *Althaus*; the archbishop of *Valenza's* summer seat; the town-hall or council-house; and many other stately buildings.

*Imperial menagerie.* The imperial menagerie, called the *Prater*, is an island in the *Danube*, whither, in the spring, there is a great resort for taking the air, as also in the walks at the *Stadigute*; but in the latter no horses or carriages are admitted. The *Au-garten* is open all the year round, where the walks, hedges and groves are so pleasant, that it is generally frequented by persons of distinction. On the one side of it is the old imperial castle, which in the year 1683 was laid in ashes by the *Turks*; and little has been since done towards rebuilding it. The ramparts are not so pleasant as might be imagined from the beauty and grandeur of the suburbs; for they are very narrow, and the prospect in several places is intercepted.

*Riding schools.* Besides the imperial riding house, those of the princes *Schwartzenberg*, *Lichtenstein*, *Dietrichstein* and count *Staremburg*, and especially that of count *Paar* in *Alster-street*, are very well worth seeing.

On

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On the red tower hangs the fitch of bacon (tho' at present made of *Red Tower* wood) which, according to the common story, may be claimed by that extraordinary person who can prove that he absolutely rules his wife. Here is also the following inscription:

*Quam felix Urbs est, quæ pacis tempore bellum  
Ante oculos ponit, et sua quæque notat.  
Incaustum vigilat, qui custodire putabit  
Urbem armis, si non arma Dei affuerint.  
Sed Deus, & virtus tutantur Maximiliani  
Cæsaris hæc Urbis mænia cum populo.* *Inscription.*

'How happy is that city which, amidst the tranquillity of peace, holds itself in readiness for war. It were a vain presumption to think that a city is to be preserved by arms, without the divine assistance; but God's protection, the courage of *Maximilian*, and loyalty of the citizens, are the walls which render this city impregnable.'

The trade of *Vienna* is little answerable to its largeness and convenient *Trade* situation. This is partly to be attributed to the heavy duties and imposts on most commodities brought hither; particularly those on wine, oxen and other provisions coming out of *Hungary*. The East-country company pay three *per cent.* for all they import; which has caused them to raise the price of their merchandizes, without any amendment in the quality of them. This is plain in one article, viz. Cotton, the same quantity of which, not long since, might be bought for thirty, or thirty eight *creutzers*, as is sold at present for one and fifty. Every *Vienna* ell of foreign cloth pays a *gulden*; and yet the home manufactures are not in a condition to supply the want of fine foreign cloths. In *England*, a kingdom distinguished for the extensiveness of its commerce, duties are, indeed, laid on the importation of foreign commodities, but upon the re-exportation of them, that duty is repaid with a very small deduction; the artists are encouraged by stated bounties to excel in their respective trades and manufactures, and the exportation of home-made goods is promoted and encouraged. Hence it comes to pass, that in several foreign countries the fine cloth made in *England*, is sold at the same price as in *London*, where the duties are high, and houses, shops, and provisions dear.

The country about *Vienna* is fertile, and produces good grass. They *Environs.* begin to purchase cows from *Switzerland* to stock some noblemens estates in these parts. These in time degenerate by the badness of the pasture in some, but in other lands abounding with grass the breed of the cattle is considerably

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considerably mended. The difference in respect of the quantity and goodness of milk, according to the difference of pastures, can hardly be credited; but, it is well known that in the country near *Hamburg* a cow daily yields twelve quarts of milk, and brings in thirty three dollars to the owner in one season.

The hill, called *Calenberg*, affords a very beautiful prospect of the city of *Vienna* and its environs.

Baths at Baden.

*Baden*, which stands in the neighbourhood of *Vienna*, is much frequented for its warm baths, assemblies and other diversions. Both sexes bath here without distinction, in the same bath and at the same time. The bathing clothes are made to cover the whole body; and those of the woman have lead at the bottom of them to keep them down. Within the baths are seats for the conveniency of sitting in the water, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. The company walk up and down in the bath, conversing together, and the ladies are sometimes treated with sweat-meats. There are particular doors and stairs leading into the separate stove-rooms out of the bath, where the different sexes dress and undress apart. Many bath for pleasure; but those that bath as a remedy for any disorder, are ordered by the physicians to bath sixty times, and to remain in the bath three hours each time. For once bathing one pays six *creutzers*, and five more for the use of a bathing shirt. Some of these baths are within the city, and others without it; and in most of them the water is extremely clear. The principal is the women's bath, as it is called, and next to that the *Duke's* and *Antony's* bath. There is also a particular bath appropriated for the use of beggars and poor people. The sulphureous effluvia arising from the baths, tinge most kinds of metals with yellow; and a silver cup after being for some time used for drinking the water, contracts a sort of gilding; an effect common to all springs impregnated with sulphur. The sulphureous smell is not so perceptible in the bath, as when a person stands near it.

These baths are chiefly recommended to patients afflicted with the gout, lameness, pains in the joints, and any arthritick disorders. Barren women often resort hither, and find relief; but whether this proceeds from the virtue of the water or that of the company, (which has often brought other baths into repute in this respect) I shall not take upon me to determine.

*Baden* is three miles distant from *Vienna*. Before the principal church in this town, is a fine pillar, dedicated to the holy trinity. These kind of pillars are very ornamental to a city; and tho' seldom seen in other *Roman* catholick countries, are very frequent in the *Austrian* territories. In the church near the women's bath, I took notice of the following epitaph.

D. O. M. S.

V I E N N A.

D. O. M. S.

Quid habet amplius homo  
Pro Labore suo. *Eccles.* III. cap.  
Ecce hic jacet

Franc. Anton. nobil. Dominus à *Guariend*  
et *Raal*,

Quem evexit doctrina et prudentia  
In S. C. M. Regiminis Inferioris *Austriae*  
Consiliarium, Archigrammateum,  
Referendarium intimum, et tandem  
Provinciae *Promareschallum*.

Probarere Integritatem

Tres *Augusti*,

Jurisprudentiam *Respublica*,  
Conciliavit pietas caeli favorem,  
Liberalitas

Pauperum pia vota,

Agens annum *LIX.* ipse *Legum* vivus *Codex*

Solutus *Lege Naturae*

Ann. *MDCCLXIII.* die *VII.* *Aprilis*

Quiescit;

' Nam *Iustorum* animae in manu *Dei* sunt,

' Et non tanget illos tormentum mortis;

' Vixi sunt in oculis insipientium mori:

' Illi autem sunt

' In pace.

' Sacred to God the greatest and best of beings.'

" This is the portion of a man after all his labour, *Eccles.* c. iii."  
' Here lies *Francis Antony* Lord of *Guariend* and *Raal*, whom his learning  
' and wisdom raised to be counsellor, &c. And at length deputy marshal  
' of the province. Three emperors experienced his integrity, and the  
' commonwealth his knowledge in the laws: His piety procured him  
' the favour of heaven, and his charity and munificence the prayers of  
' the poor. In the fifty-ninth year of his age, himself being a living  
' book of laws, he was gently released by the law of nature, on the  
' 7th day of *April* 1713, and here rests in peace: " For the souls of  
' the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment  
' touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die: but  
' they are in peace."

*Vienna*, *August* 1, 1730.

E 2

LETTER

## LETTER LXXXII.

Further account of the city of *Vienna*, with some observations on the imperial court.

S I R,

Emperor's person and endowments.

THE present emperor [*Charles VI*†] is of a middling stature and a majestic presence. His penetration and judgment, his equity and regard to merit, with many other virtues, render him one of the best sovereigns that *Europe* has enjoyed for many years past. He speaks and writes *Latin*, *Italian*, *Spanish* and *French*: he loves the sciences,\* and is well versed in the mathematics, especially that part which relates to civil and military architecture. His skill in musick is such, that he not only plays on several instruments, but is also a perfect master of the rules of composition. He affects no great shew in dress, and has a professed aversion to all affectation of *French* modes; and particularly large open sleeves. On solemnities, he generally appears in a black *Spanish* habit, with small cuffs of purple, embroidered with silver; his

† This emperor died *October 20*, 1740, aged fifty-five.

\* The emperor *Charles* the VIth's taste for the sciences seems derived to him from his father *Leopold* the great. Counsellor *Burchard de Lingua Latinae fatis in Germania*, c. 7. justly regrets, that the illustrious example of both these monarchs has not been able to rouse the *German* nobility from their lethargy: I flatter myself that the reader will not be displeas'd with the following specimen of the emperor *Charles* the VIth's skill in *Latin* poetry. *Hortensius Maurus*, one of the most ingenious poets among the moderns, made his request to the monarch as follows:

*Sana mihi medici adfirmant fore vina Tokaji,  
Sed terrent parcum tam pretiosa satis.  
O utinam! ut sacris dat Apollo fontibus uti,  
Des mihi dulces frui, Carole, posse meris.  
Non feuda et titulos, nec gemmas posco nec aurum,  
Musta peto stomacho prosperiora seni.  
Protegat Hungaricas felix victoria vites,  
Fœcundi calices arma virumque canent.  
Quas tibi non tribuent laudes, Auguste, Camœna,  
Si pro pegaseis vina refundis aquis!  
Quum mihi missa bibam, reddam tibi verba Maronis:  
Divisum, Cæsar, cum Jove neëtar habes.*

His request was granted, and the following answer was sent him by the emperor.

*Vina tibi mitto non inferiora Falernis,  
Quæ tibi lenta solent astra parare, More!  
Ebibe, nequaquam regis meminisse, dolebis,  
Qui summum in toto possidet orbe merum.  
Stambuldam propero, qua fausto numine capta.  
Tum vini Græci dolia plena dabo.  
Nec Tokajani deerit tibi copia musti,  
Nam te longæve vivere Cæsar amat.*

shoe.

shoe ribbons are also embroidered, and he wears a red feather in his hat. The emperor's hunting dress is a brown furtout and a black bag wig; but at other times he generally wears a brown peruke. He's very happy in his marriage, and his behaviour to the empress is very fond; for he generally addresses her in the most endearing terms. But she never fails to give him the title of, your majesty. Little distinction is made, in point of ceremony, betwixt the empress's relations and other eminent families in *Germany*. And on this account it is a saying among the *Austrians*, 'The emperor has no relations.'

The empress\* is of a majestic presence, and all, who have the happiness of knowing her, acknowledge that her personal qualities and accomplishments render her worthy of her high station. The two archduchesses, the only surviving issue of this marriage, are princesses of the greatest hopes, and the eldest is particularly distinguished for her wit and good sense. The youngest archduchess who died this spring, seem'd to be the emperor's favourite; so that he shew'd a very uncommon concern at the loss of her. The famous *Swedish* painter *Meydens* † favoured me with a sight of that admirable piece, representing the emperor, the empress, and the three princesses together in miniature. But since the death of the young archduchess the emperor could never be prevail'd upon to sit again, tho' the finishing of this curious piece depends upon it.

The imperial family are at present drawn together *en pastel*, or with crayons by *Rosalba*, a female artist of *Venice*; this piece has a glass before it, and makes a fine appearance. This lady's usual price for a portrait is five or six *louis d'ors*. She finishes it in seven days, and the whole time of sitting, taken together, does not exceed five hours.

The emperor's usual diversions, are baiting the heron, shooting at a mark, and hunting the wild boar. The expence of one of his hunting matches, if continued till the afternoon, amounts to three thousand *guldens*; or a thousand dollars more, if he uses post horses. The most convenient seat for heron baiting is *Laxenburg*; where on that account, the imperial court spend the greatest part of the spring, tho' the palace is small and ill contrived. The present great falconer here is *John Albert* of *St. Julian*, count of *Walsee*, who has under him a heron falconer, a raven falconer, a kite falconer, and forty or fifty other servants for these sports.

In 1729, during the emperor's stay at *Laxenburg*, the falcons killed two hundred and eighty herons, twenty-seven hares, seven kites, nine-

\* This princess died *December 21*, 1750 in the sixtieth year of her age.

† This excellent master is possessed of a fine piece of painting by *Raphael*, representing the amour of *Neptune* with *Thetis*, and said to have been formerly in the chamber of curiosities at *Mantua*.

teen.

ACCOUNT

teen wild ducks, fifty-eight magpies, twenty-nine ravens, besides several small birds.

When the emperor rides in his coach at Vienna with the empress, the latter always sits facing him, with her back to the horses: But if it be on a journey, or when the court is at a country seat, the empress sits by his side. The time of introducing foreigners to the emperor is generally when the imperial family are going to dinner; and on those occasions the ceremony is performed in the Spanish manner, by kissing the hand. A private audience of the empress is so called, when none are present in the chamber except the lady of the wardrobe, who stands at a distance from the empress, and the high chamberlain, who remains at the door; so that neither of them hear the discourse.

When the empress amuses herself in the evening with playing at cards, her company are the ladies of privy counsellors, or lords of the bed-chamber, according to their seniority: She usually plays at a *gulden* \* a *fish*. The field-marshal excepted, no person is to come into the imperial apartments with a stick or cane. The six great officers are the high steward, the great chamberlain, the grand marshal, the master of the horse, the great huntsman, and the great falconer. The whole number of officers in the several posts in the emperor's German hereditary dominions amount to forty thousand. The salary of a court-counsellor is three thousand *gulden*; of a Bohemian court-counsellor, or of an imperial court-counsellor *de facto*, six thousand *gulden*; of a Spanish court-counsellor twelve thousand *gulden*; and a secretary of the college three thousand *gulden*. The constant appointments of count *Sinzendorff*, for ten years successively, were forty-five thousand *gulden*.

At his coronation at Prague, in 1702, the emperor made ninety-six new gentlemen of the bed-chamber, with the reversion of this post to sixteen more; and at present the gentlemen of the bed-chamber are in all two hundred and twenty-six. The state-affairs are managed by four ministers.

Prince Eugene of Savoy is at the head of military affairs. His title at full length runs thus: Eugene Francis, prince of Savoy and Piedmont, margrave of Saluzzo, &c. knight of the golden fleece, privy and cabinet counsellor to his Roman, Imperial, and Catholic majesty, president of the board of war, field-marshal of the holy Roman empire, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and vicar-general of all his Roman-imperial and royal-catholic majesty's hereditary kingdoms and states in Italy.

Carnival.

Among the diversions of the imperial court, those of the carnival are not to be omitted; tho' the strictness of the ceremonial checks the liberty and freedom allowed at other courts in the carnival-masquerades. No

\* 2s. 4d. sterling.

ladies,

of the IMPERIAL Court.

ladies, but those who have access to the empress's chamber, are admitted at court on those occasions. The emperor generally dances several times with the empress and archdutchesses; but the empress dances with the emperor only. In the country dances their imperial majesties are spectators; but the archdutchesses mingle with the company. The last carnival there was some difficulty in appointing partners, so that the emperor was obliged to order several of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to make up the party. Some months before the carnival, lots are drawn; and from that time the gallant is obliged to wait upon the lady thus allotted to him every day, with a nosegay of natural or artificial flowers, rich ribbons, and such little presents. The cavalier is likewise to provide his lady's dress; so that the whole charges are seldom less than three thousand *gulden*. Besides, if the weather prove snowy, the expences of a sledge, &c. amount to near five hundred *louis d'ors*: For on this occasion every one strives to out-shine each other in the splendor of their liveries.

Another court-festivity is at the marriage of one of the empress's maids of honour. On the day of the nuptials the bride and bridegroom are dressed in white sattin; and all the Gentlemen of the bed-chamber, at that time in Vienna, go in a body, dressed in black Spanish habits, to the bridegroom's house, to fetch him to court. The two seniors having placed him betwixt them, the procession proceeds to court, where the empress and the bride are standing at a window; and her majesty very strongly recommends the bride to the care and affection of the bridegroom. The new-married couple have not only the honour of supping with the imperial family in the evening, but pass the night in a chamber at court appropriated for that ceremony: The silver-stands in the apartments are also their perquisite.

Marriage of a maid of honour.

Such nuptial solemnities are now discontinued; and count *Stabremberg*, the present Austrian envoy to the imperial Diet, was the last who lodged on his wedding night within the emperor's palace. On the contrary, when a lady belonging to the court marries, the new-married couple are not allowed to lodge in Vienna on their wedding-night, unless it be privately, and, as it were, *incog*.

On the 4th of November, being the saint's day of the emperor's name, *Opera's*. and also on the empress's birth-day (the 28th of August) opera's are exhibited, each of which costs the emperor about sixty thousand *gulden*; for the magnificence of the theatre, the splendor of the decorations, the richness of the habits, and the performance in the orchestra, surpass any thing of the kind in Europe. The band of music for the imperial chapel and the palace consists of above a hundred and twenty persons, and stands the emperor, at least, in two hundred thousand *gulden* a year.



year. Tho' several of the female vocal performers have a salary of six thousand *gulden*, yet is it a saying among the *Italians*, that *Vienna* is the hospital of the *virtuose* or fingers, and that they never go thither till they are worn out; at least here are no *Farinelli's*, *Senesino's*, or *Caristini's*: and tho' *Gioseppina* has a very fine voice, yet she is not to be compared to *Faustina*, *Cuzzoni*, *Turcotti*, and some others.

*The Favorita.* The summer residence of the imperial court is generally the *Favorita*, in the *Wieden* suburbs. This palace is indeed better adapted for that season than the imperial castle, where the court resides during the winter: but neither the building nor the gardens are of a suitable magnificence for so great a prince as the emperor. In hot and dry weather, the dust raised by the horses and carriages betwixt *Vienna* and the *Favorita* would be scarce supportable, were it not for carts loaden with water; which, by continually passing and repassing, lay the dust, by watering the road as it were with a gentle shower.

*Schonbrunn.* The finest of all the imperial pleasure-houses is *Schonbrunn*, which lies at the distance of a league from *Vienna*. It was begun by the emperor *Joseph*; however, he did not live to finish it. The pleasant situation of this place is attended with one inconveniency, namely, that the little river *Wien* crosses the road several times between this place and *Vienna*; and, as it is subject to very sudden floods, it often happens, that a person who goes through it in his way to *Schonbrunn* at noon without the least danger, in the evening finds his return render'd impracticable by the swelling of the river.

*Menagerie.* The new structure lying about half a mile from *Vienna*, on the left hand of the road towards *Presburg*, serves for a menagerie; in which are kept some foreign and uncommon animals. The great number of towers with which this edifice is adorn'd give it an odd appearance. These towers, taken together, represent the pavilion of *Soliman*, the *Turkish* emperor, when he laid siege to *Vienna* in 1530. On this account, when the *Turks* afterwards, in 1673, became masters of this part of the country, tho' they burnt and destroyed all before them wherever they came, not only spared this edifice, and made it a kind of magazine for their provisions; but great numbers of them even kissed the walls with tears of joy, as memorials of their beloved emperor *Soliman II.* In this place the emperor *Rodolph II.* used to spend a great deal of time in chymical operations.

*Stables.* A little way out of the city, near the *Burg-gate*, his present imperial majesty has built very superb stables, which have few equals. They were begun when count *Althan*, late master of the horse, was alive; who, being a favourite of the emperor, was promised the main body of the building for a dwelling-house. One great fault in these stables is their

### Imperial MUSEUM.

their narrowness, there being scarce room enough to walk in them out of the reach of the horses heels.

The imperial *Museum* is in the castle; and one cannot, without astonishment, see the infinite variety of curiosities in gold, silver, ivory, and mother of pearl; mathematical instruments of exquisite workmanship; excellent pictures, antique intaglio's; vases of agate, jasper, crystal, garnet, emerald, &c. jewels of inestimable value, and abundance of reliques. One of the most remarkable curiosities in this *Museum* is a large bowl of agate, three spans in diameter; in the middle of which are these characters, said to be delineated by nature.

B. XRISTO R. S. XXX.

Natural inscription,

Which is thus decypher'd:

*Beatori orbis, or Beatori generis humani Christo, Regi Sempiterno, Tri-uno crucifixo.*

'To Christ the favour of the world, the King eternal, the crucified  
'Triune.'

The three crosses, and particularly the last, are somewhat obscure, and no small strength of imagination is required to make them signify *Tri-uno crucifixo*.

This bowl is said to be a *fidei commissum*, or feoffment of trust, brought hither as part of the inheritance of the house of *Burgundy*.

I have already mentioned, that the countess dowager of *Baden-Baden* was possess'd of the secret of fixing all kinds of colours and figures on agate. Besides, amidst the infinite variety of the agate veins, there are several natural representations; and even in this *Museum* there is to be seen, among other pieces, the city of *Buda*, the dutchy of *Austria*, and the arms of *Hungary*, on three pieces of agate; but how far art may have assisted nature in these representations, cannot be determined without an accurate examination. In the mean time, I apprehend, that the above-mentioned agate bowl will be of no more weight towards the conviction of the *Anti-trinitarians*, than the natural representation of *Apollo* and the *Muses* on an agate in the possession of king *Pyrrhus*, in convincing the antients of the divinity of those imaginary persons. *Vid. Plin. lib. 37. cap. 1.*

In my letter from *Insprug* I observed, that the imperial *Museum* at *Transmutation of metals.*  
*Ambras* exhibited some proofs of the transmutation of baser metals into gold. This collection likewise is not without such specimens, to which

Specimen of.

the favourers of Alchymy with great confidence appeal; particularly a very thick gold medal, weighing three hundred ducats; on one side of which *Apollo* is represented with sun-beams round his head, and holding a *Caduceus* in his left hand, with this legend:

## DIVINA METAMORPHOSIS.

'A divine metamorphosis.'

And underneath:

EXHIBITA PRAGÆ XV. IAN. Ao. MDCXLVIII. IN PRÆSENTIA SAC. CÆS. MAIEST. FERDINANDI TERTII.

'Performed at *Prague*, on the 16th of *January*, 1648, in the presence of his imperial majesty *Ferdinand III.*'

And on the reverse:

RARIS HÆC VT HOMINIBVS EST ARS ITA RARO IN LVCEM PRODIT. LAVDETVR DEVS IN ÆTERNVM QVI PARTEM SVÆ INFINITÆ POTENTIÆ NOBIS SVIS ABIECTISSIMIS CREATVRIS COMMVNICAT.

'As this art is known but to few men, so it is but seldom exhibited to the world. Praised be God for ever, who has communicated part of his infinite power to us the meanest of his rational creatures.'

This wonder is said to have been perform'd by an adept, call'd *Baron Chæes*. Another bowl, formerly of a meaner metal, but decorated with the images of all the emperors of the *Habsburg* family, is now shewn here of pure gold: and this transmutation of the metal is said to have been made by *Wensel Reinerberg*, an *Augustine* renegado monk, in the presence of the emperor *Leopold*. It is of an oval figure, three ells and an half in circumference, and its upper part is still of base metal. If this appears a weighty proof of the possibility of transmuting metals, it is no less certain and notorious, that *Reinerberg* afterwards, and especially after his death, was discovered to be an impostor; who had got twenty thousand *gulden*s from the emperor, and considerable sums from other persons. The artifices which these pretenders generally make use of to blind those whom they have once drawn in, are too numerous to be related.

related.\* Some beforehand slyly put some gold in the charcoal, which they design to use in the crucible. Others have false bottoms to their crucibles; one of which, during the process, they find means to break or remove, in order to come at the other, which is covered with gold. Others again, in stirring about the fusion of base metal, use hollow spatula's filled with gold dust, which, when the folder that keeps it in is melted, falls into the crucible. Some, instead of common mercury, make use of an *Amalgama auri*. Sometimes the apothecaries, or druggists, who furnish the materials, combine with these impostors, who put into their hands some prepared gold dust, which they send for again, calling it by an unknown name, and have for a mere trifle, when they are going to give a specimen of their skill. Others, by mere legerdemain, like a juggler with his balls, convey the gold into the crucible unperceived.

Among the pictures in this *Museum*, that of *Cupid* scraping and polishing his bow, said to be an original by *Coreggio*, is valued at eighteen thousand ducats. *Queen Christina* of *Sweden* had another of the same, which, after her decease, came into the hands of the duke *di Bracciano*; and, lastly, was purchased by the regent of *France*. The *Italians* universally allow the latter to be an original by that celebrated master; but that is no absolute proof that this of *Vienna* is only a copy. *Correggio's* success in the first piece might naturally induce him to paint another.

Among the antique gems shewn here, there is one on which is a representation of the emperors *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. *Albert Rubens* has explained this gem in a dissertation publish'd upon that subject at *Antwerp*, in 1665.

In this *Museum* there are also several fine paintings; but the picture-gallery and imperial chamber of curiosities particularly deserve a traveller's notice. In the anti-chamber are two portraits with this inscription in High *Dutch*:

'*Janos Rovin*, aged a hundred and seventy-two, and *Sarah* his wife, aged a hundred and sixty-four years, both of the *Greek* communion;

\* It is really surprising, that, in our enlightened age, such impostors should meet with any dupes to impose upon, since the histories of former ages have detected so many palpable frauds practised by them. By the public papers we are informed, that a gang of these projectors have been stigmatised in the forehead at *Worms*. Their method of deceiving the unwary was this: They melted together one part of fine gold and two of silver, which they beat into thin leaves, and cut into very small pieces. Then they made a strong powder of *crocus martis*, which they mixed with corrosive sulphur, salts, and pulverized pumice-stone; and incorporating them with the metal prepared as above, they burnt the mass in an intense fire, repeating the process three times. At last they separated the silver from it with *aqua fortis*, and produced some gold, which stood the test both of the *aqua fortis* and the *Cuppel*. Upon this they procured certificates from the assay-master of such proofs; and the process was accounted just and authentic, till, by means of *antimony*, the imposture was discovered.

Imperial MUSEUM.

' they lived together in wedlock an hundred and forty-seven years. ' They were born and lived at *Stadova*, in the district of *Caransezer* and the bannerate of *Tameswaer*, and had issue two sons and two daughters, who are still living; the youngest son is in his hundred and sixteenth year, &c.'

A concise and judicious account of the curiosities in the imperial *Museum*, and of the pictures in the gallery, being published at *Vienna*, and likewise in D. *Kuckelbecker's* description of the imperial court, I shall not enter into farther particulars. The pictures in the gallery have been engraven on copper-plates; but I must own, that those prints do it no great honour. Among the many noble pieces here, the following are the most remarkable, viz. A *Pietà*, by *Andrea del Sarto*; *St. Margareta*, by *Rapbael*, which cost twenty-six thousand *guldens*; and our Saviour standing before *Pilate* sitting on the tribunal, by *Titian*, valued at sixty thousand *scudi* or crowns. Here are also three masterly pieces by *Denner*, a native of *Hamburg*, who is still living, for each of which he had a thousand dollars. Two of them are mens heads, and the third a woman's. The rape of *Proserpine*, by *Solimene*, is remarkable for its fine amber-frame, which, however, is by no means too good for the painting. His imperial majesty made a fine addition to the paintings here in the year 1718, by the purchase of the admiral of *Castile's* collection, for sixty or seventy thousand dollars, of the *Jesuits* at *Lisbon*, to whom the admiral had left them by will.

Fine pictures.

Other curiosities.

In the fourth apartment of the *Museum* is, seriously, shewn a dæmon, or familiar spirit, which being conjured out of a dæmoniac, was confined in a glass: but, in reality, it is nothing but a dark-coloured piece of moss, or something of that kind, naturally inclosed within a triangular piece of crystal, which, in shape, has some distant resemblance of a little man. In Mr. *Zwinger's* collection of natural curiosities at *Dresden*, he shewed some sea-weeds inclosed in crystal; and in my letter from *Pisa*, I have mentioned a similar instance of a fly.

The gratuity for seeing the *Museum* is settled at twenty-five, and for the picture-gallery twelve *guldens*.

Library.

The imperial library is a very handsome edifice: over the entrance is the following inscription:

Carolus Austrius D. Leopoldi Aug. F. Aug. Rom. Imp. P. P.  
Bello ubique confecto, instaurandis fovendisq[ue] literis,  
Avitam Bibliothecam ingenti librorum copia auctam  
Amplius exstructis ædibus publico commodo patere jussit  
MDCCXXVI.

' Charles.

Imperial LIBRARY.

' *Charles* of *Austria*, son of the emperor *Leopold*, sovereign of the *Roman* empire, and father of his country, having happily put an end to all his wars, for the improvement of literature erected this spacious library, enrich'd the ancient collection of books with very considerable additions, and ordered it to be opened for the use of the public, in the year 1726.'

This library within is very lofty, and adorned with good paintings in *fresco*, sculpture, and a superb gallery; so that it has the appearance of a temple. When it is completely finished, no library in all *Europe* will be equal to it for elegance and spaciousness; and, indeed, I know but one or two which rival it in number and value of books; I mean the *Vatican* library, and that of the King of *France*. These two may exceed it for manuscripts; but for number of printed books they are inferior to it; the number of volumes amounting to above a hundred thousand, exclusive of the *Hockendorff* library, added to it in the year 1720. The importance of the manuscripts in this library may be seen in *Lambecci's Bibliotheca Vindobonensis*, published in ten volumes, folio, as also in *Nesselius's* catalogue. They are said to be about ten thousand in number. Among the *Greek* manuscripts is a very antient *Dioscorides*, written in a large character on vellum, with the herbs painted in their natural colours. *Augerius Gissenus Busbeck*, ambassador from *Ferdinand I.* to the *Turkish* Court, bought this MS. of a Jew for a hundred ducats. Here are likewise a *Greek* translation of *Genesis*, supposed to be above twelve hundred years old, illustrated with near fifty historical paintings, *Ptolemy's* Geography, finely written, and *Nicephorus's* Ecclesiastical History; the only *Greek* manuscript from which all the editions of that author have been published. Among the *Latin* manuscripts is a *Livy*, which is of great antiquity, being written in capitals, and without points: but those decads which are wanting in the other copies are also missing here. Here is also a vellum manuscript of the Golden Bull, illuminated with many golden letters. It was written in the year 1400, by order of the emperor *Winceslaus*. On the first page, and in the first letter, which happens to be a *W*, the initial of the emperor's name, he is represented as in prison at *Prague*, bound with hand-cuffs, and his feet confined in the stocks. Near him is a representation of his maid-servant *Susanna*, by whose assistance he made his escape. Here are also eight volumes of *Jacobus da Strada's* treatise of medals.

Picture of an emperor in prison.

The collection of medals in this library consists of no less than sixteen thousand, ancient and modern. Here is also shewn a tooth, weighing several pounds, which is pretended to have belonged to a giant, but in reality is only one of the *dentes molares* of a whale. The model of the quicksilver.

Medals.

## Imperial LIBRARY.

quicksilver mines at *Idra* will be viewed with pleasure by all lovers of mechanics. At the end of the library is a particular cabinet, appropriated for antient *Roman* monuments and inscriptions; and a considerable collection of them has been already made.

*Yearly charges.* The expences of this library, including the salaries of officers and servants belonging to it, amount yearly to 12000 *guldens*.\* In *Nessel's* time, it was very difficult to get admittance into this library; which gave occasion to the following severe epitaph:

*Hoc Lapide premitur*  
*Ne lectum premat*  
 [DANIEL NESSELIVS  
*Ultza-Saxo,*  
*Bibliothecæ Vindobonensis Præfectus,*  
*Qui*  
*A vero Dei cultu recessit,*  
*Ut succederet Lambeccio,*  
*Cui cessit*  
*Humanitate, Doctrinâ, Industriâ, Sobrietate.*  
*Ne igitur mireris, Viator,*  
*In Viri morte*  
*Facturam fecisse multos*  
*Oenopolas magnam,*  
*Bibliopolas parvam,*  
*Orbem literatum nullam;*  
*Nunc*  
*Abi, Viator, ingredi.*  
*ιαργειον ψυχης*  
*Patet Bibliotheca Vindobonensis,*  
*Nam*  
*NESSELIVS latet.*

' Under this stone, that he may no longer press a bed, is pressed  
 ' *Daniel Nessel* a native of *Saxony*, chief librarian of the library at *Vienna*,  
 ' who, that he might succeed *Lambecci*, to whom he was much inferior  
 ' in learning, diligence, sobriety and politeness, abjured the true worship  
 ' of God. Therefore, traveller, be not surprized to hear that the death  
 ' of such a man was much lamented by vintners, was a great loss to book-  
 ' sellers, and none at all to the learned world. Now, traveller, enter  
 ' this repository of medicine for the soul without molestation: For  
 ' *Nessel* being shut up, the library of *Vienna* is free, and open to all.'

Near 400l. sterling.

At

## Observations on the Imperial COURT.

At present the library is open every day; and the chief librarian is *Present librarian* *Garelli* the emperor's first physician, a person of extraordinary erudition and judgment: but as his other important avocations do not admit of his spending much time in the library, two sub-librarians are appointed under him, namely, Messrs. *Forlofis* and *Spannagel*, whose civilities to foreigners can never be too much commended.

## L E T T E R LXXXIII.

Some farther observations on the Imperial Court.

S I R,

YOU have not been misinformed with regard to the pamphlet lately published by the famous General *Bonneval* against the marquis *de Prie*; for it is very true, that it was burnt here by the common hangman. *Bonneval* has always been looked upon as a man void of religion and conscience; and, by the little discretion observed in his words and behaviour, he has not taken the least care to remove such suspicions. On the contrary, he has often levelled his rallery against those articles of faith which he outwardly professes to believe. In the reign of the emperor *Joseph*, he commanded part of the troops who penetrated into *Commachio* and the Papal dominions; where he took such care of his own interest, as to bring away, among other plunder, a very superb service of plate; on which he had the effrontery to have these words engraven under his arms: *Ex Raptu & Benevolentia*. The impropriety of the word *Benevolentia*, in a country over-run by an army, may be easily understood: and he might even plainly, and with greater truth, have chosen for his motto *Ex raptu vel quasi*. His misfortunes are chiefly owing to the warmth and precipitancy of his temper; which may serve as a warning to all, who, to gratify their revenge or ambition, basely take part against their greatest benefactors. It is not proper for me to trust any further account of him to writing; but as Mr. N——— is going to quit *Vienna* in a few days, I have acquainted him with some other particulars, which he will communicate to you; and given him an account of *Bonneval's* practices against the marquis *de Prie* and prince *Eugene*.

The same gentleman will likewise give you a detail of the intrigue in which *Richelieu*, the *French* envoy, was deeply concerned, and for which



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which the marquis de Westerlo fell into disgrace, and lost his regiment. As to your inquiries concerning the character of prince Eugene, and the other counsellors of state; the deceased favorite count Althan, the archbishop of Valenza, the compte di Stella; Bendenridter's good fortune, the present ministers, the administration of the imperial exchequer, the intrigues of baron Nimpsch and the abbot Odescchi, Mr. N—— will give you a satisfactory account of them. He will likewise inform you of the particulars relating to the emperor Joseph's death, and the marriage of the two archdutchesses his daughters; the prince of Salm, the countess of Batiani, the Neapolitan fiscal Riccardi, and the chief physician Garelli; the emperor's disposition towards the bull Unigenitus, &c.

But that you may not think I decline answering your queries, from indolence, and aversion to any long task, I here send you an extract of a manuscript account of the imperial court in the last century, under the emperor Leopold, which has been communicated to me. Some passages, wherein the house of Austria is treated with too much freedom by the Swede, I have omitted; but without any prejudice to those historical observations which are best adapted to the taste of judicious readers. You cannot but promise yourself some entertainment in the perusal of it, from the author's name, and the great reputation he has justly acquired as a very able minister.

EXTRACT from secretary ISAIAH PUFFENDORFF'S account of the imperial Court and its constitution, which was read before the king and council of Sweden at Stockholm, on the 27th day of March, 1675.

Account of the emperor's manner and dispositions.

THAT your majesty may have a just idea of the imperial court, I shall briefly acquaint you, that the emperor is a prince whom God has endow'd with a very good genius, and an amiable temper. He is temperate, of a good disposition, and averse to all kinds of excesses. His natural endowments he has improved by the study of literature; for, besides his knowledge in the mathematics, he writes and expresses himself with purity in the Latin, Italian and Spanish languages. His intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern history appears both in his council and in his social conversations. In affairs of moment his prudence makes him proceed slowly. This is partly owing to his own temper, and partly to the custom practised by the Austrian court: and if, at any time, a resolution is to be immediately taken, his ministers find no small difficulty in bringing him to it. But when a thing is once resolved upon, he is fix'd and immoveable; especially in affairs where

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where his conscience is concerned: for, in this point, he is extremely delicate and scrupulous. It were to be wished that they, from whom he received such instructions, had not, among other errors, prepossessed him with the unhappy opinion, that he is in conscience obliged to employ all means whatever, to bring his supposed mistaken subjects into the bosom of the Romish church.

In external devotion, and a punctual observance of the ceremonies and institutions of the church, few princes equal him; and as he was, till his fourteenth year, when his brother Ferdinand III. king of the Romans died, educated as a priest, and designed for the church, the clergy have a very warm friend in him; so that he readily closes with every thing that is desired of him for the advantage of that body. He is more particularly attached to the Jesuits; for his preceptor, and confessor, in his younger years, were of that order. He constantly assists at the privy-council, and summons it whenever the ministers judge it adviseable. He is easy of access to all who are desirous of speaking to him; tho' his answers are mostly delivered in general terms. The memorials and petitions that are presented to him he first peruses himself, and then delivers at the offices to which they belong; and sometimes superscribes them with his opinion and intentions concerning them. This application to affairs is merely the effect of custom, and of an opinion strongly rooted in his imperial majesty, that he must make business his delight: for, by nature, he is fond of amusements and diversions, the chief of which are hunting and music; and he is so attached to the latter, as even to compose several pieces.

As to his constitution, he is neither a valetudinarian nor an athletic: so that it is generally apprehended he will not attain to an advanced age. Besides, he has had several fits of illness, when his life has been in danger. The weakness of his legs shews itself in the unsteadiness of his gait; but the exercises on horseback he performs with tolerable vigour and address. He is also particularly pleased with those noblemen who distinguish themselves in those exercises. He is now entering into his thirty-fifth year, and has but one child living, who is a daughter by his first wife, the archdutchess. This young princess, by the negligence of the nurses and attendants, has such a debility in her limbs, that it is apprehended she will never recover the proper use of them. Her person is not amiss; and she will be the richest princess in Europe, should either the emperor, or the king of Spain die without male heirs. The archdutchess, her mother, was also of a very weak and tender constitution, and brought up as if she had been designed rather to be a nun than a princess: for most of her time was spent in prayers and needle-work. I myself have several times seen her, when

Emperor's daughter.

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the young nobility have been diverting themselves by shooting at a mark, all the time employed in embroidering some church ornaments. I remember the preacher asserted, in her funeral sermon, that she never had committed a mortal sin. The emperor was very fond of her, both as his spouse, and on account of their near consanguinity; for as she was his own sister's daughter, she always used to call him uncle. However, the loss of her was not much lamented, as the weakness of her constitution gave no hopes of a healthy offspring. Besides, she was so surrounded with Spanish ladies that no German women could get access to her; and, in the presence of the Spanish chief governesses, she was not permitted to speak a word of High Dutch. The same Spanish lady was so much the more the detestation of all ranks of people, as she was strongly suspected of being accessory to the death both of the eldest prince and the other princesses, that the eldest daughter might be the only survivor: this was done, as is pretended, in order to procure for the king of Spain a bride who should bring him such vast dominions for her portion. For these reasons it was reckon'd fortunate for the German line of the Austrian family, that God was pleased to take this princess out of the world in the twenty-first year of her age.

The empress.

The present empress, a princess of Inspruck, has an agreeable person, and a lively chearful disposition. She sometimes even prevails upon the emperor to lay aside his wonted gravity, and put on an air of pleasantry. The conformity of their inclinations has greatly endeared them to each other; for she is also a great admirer of hunting and music, and often sings, and plays on several instruments. Her first child was a princess, who died of convulsions, notwithstanding all the skill of physicians who were called to her assistance. However, from her present pregnancy, it is hoped, and rather with too much confidence expected, that God will reward the piety of the emperor, and the prayers of so many thousands, particularly the ecclesiastics, with a healthy prince; and by that means fix the succession to the imperial crown in the house of Austria, even for three or four centuries to come.

The empress-dowager.

The empress-dowager Maria-Eleonara, princess of Mantua, is a lady of uncommon wit and prudence, by which she gained the affection of the emperor Ferdinand III. her husband; who, besides considerable presents in his life-time, has, by his will, placed her in a condition suitable to her dignity. Her behaviour has likewise entitled her to the esteem of the present emperor, her son-in-law: for when he was single, and also in the life-time of his Spanish consort, she was in great credit at court; and many important transactions were happily conducted

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ducted by her address, which proved of great service to Monf. Gremorville in the beginning of his negociation. But, after the appearance of the present empress at court, some jealousies arose betwixt her mother (a princess of the house of Medicis, and sister to the present duke of Tuscany's father) and the empress-dowager; for the latter, both in her letters and the superscription, stiled the empress's mother only archduchess of Inspruck, and not of Austria: on which account her former authority is not a little declined. The empress-dowager has still her youngest daughter with her, a princess of a fine person and sweet disposition, who is educated with the greatest care. Her mother's only concern at present is to marry her according to her rank; and the Spanish ambassador has intimated to her, that as his master must stay a great many years for the young archduchess, most people's eyes are fixed on the princess Maria-Anna, as a proper match for him. Whether this be said in sincerity, or only as an artifice to draw the empress into his master's interest, and promote his own intrigues at court, I shall not pretend to determine: at least, he has raised a party against the French Interest; and this overture caused the commandeur de Gremorville to be forbidden the court, under pretence of having used too great a freedom of speech. The chief ministers employed by his imperial majesty, both at court and in state-affairs, are all members of the privy-council. The latter is farther composed of the principal court-officers, viz. the lord steward to the emperor and empress, the high chamberlain, great marshal, and the master of the horse; and likewise of the great officers of state, as the bargrave of Bobemia, the secretary of state for Bobemia, the imperial secretary of state, the governor of Lower Austria, the president of the treasury, the president of the imperial council, the chancellor, the president of the council of war, and some field-marsals. All affairs of importance, both foreign and domestic, are here debated in the emperor's presence.

Princess Maria-Anna.

Chief ministers.

It was found, that among so many persons (this council generally consisting of betwixt twenty and thirty members) secrecy, which is as it were the soul of enterprizes, has been so little observed, that many resolutions have prematurely transpired, and been the subject of public discourse; by which means they could never be put in practice. This induced the emperor, a little before the disgrace of the prince of Aversperg, to select some few persons, under the name of Conference-council, where the most secret mysteries of state are discussed and determined. This council, at my arrival, consisted of the following four noblemen; Prince Lobkowitz, lord steward; prince Schwartzenberg, president of the council; count Lamberg, high chamberlain; and baron Hochbar, secretary of state for Austria: but at present prince Lobkowitz is succeeded

Conference-council.

Observations on the Imperial COURT.

ceeded by Montecuculi. The imperial secretary of state, count Conig- seg, is also frequently summoned hither, together with the privy secre- tary Abele, who is the only inferior officer allowed to be present at these deliberations. From hence the difficulty of coming at any se- crets may be conceived, and the artifices and insinuations that must be used in order to get any certain insight into the cabinet. As foreign ministers address themselves only to the conference-council, lay their proposals before them, and confer with them; the council minutes down every particular debated among them, adding the result of their deliberations. These minutes are delivered to the emperor by the pri- vate secretary, and the time is fixed when these articles are to be dis- cussed in his imperial majesty's presence: then they undergo a second examination; and those measures which the emperor most approves, of are pursued accordingly.

Intrigues of the Spanish am- bassador.

At first no resolution of any importance was taken without consult- ing this conference-council: but the present Spanish ambassador, soon after his arrival, finding that prince Lobkowitz was not so easily ma- naged as Portia, (who, being utterly acquainted with state-affairs, was, as he once told me, led by him like a child) at length found means, thro' the influence that baron Hoche and Mr. Abele had over the em- peror, to carry on several negociations of very great importance, of which the conference-council collectively were wholly ignorant. I was informed by the Spanish ambassador himself, that he obtained a verbal promise of great importance, which was afterwards ratified by a letter written with the emperor's own hand to the queen of Spain, in the year 1671, unknown to the princes Lobkowitz, Schwarzenberg and Lamberg. In this letter the emperor engaged, before the rupture between France and Holland, that in the approaching war he would in all things con- form to the measures pursued by the court of Spain. It was on this account that the prince afterwards complained, that there were not wanting persons, who would make no scruple of sacrificing the em- peror to their own selfish views.

Prince of Aversperg.

The fall of the prince of Aversperg proceeded from his opposition to the Spanish interest; and more particularly from the advice he gave the emperor, in 1667 and 1668, not to concern himself in the war car- ried on in the Netherlands. And notwithstanding this advice, which he delivered in writing, was approved of by the emperor and the privy- council without the least debate, and even at Madrid; yet so far was this from saving him, that he was stripped of all his employments and banished. He unhappily furnished his enemies, by his indiscretion, with an opportunity to ruin him: for, at the decease of his wife, he procured the king of France's recommendation, both to the emperor and

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and the court of Rome, for a cardinalship. This raised a strong sus- picion, that he must have done some secret services to merit such a favour from that monarch. The disgrace of prince Lobkowitz was owing to a similar cause. This minister, in his sixty-fifth year, saw himself stripped of all his posts, forbid the court, and banished to his estate in Bohemia, because he had used his utmost endeavours to dis- suade the emperor from engaging in the present war, and being made the dupe of Spain, which was then without counsellors, money or troops. The Spaniards, to justify their proceedings, alledged, that the prince, not satisfied with giving the emperor his opinion with great freedom and supporting it with reasons, for which he rather deserved commendation than disgrace; but that, after the resolution had been taken, he left no stone unturned to hinder or clog the execution of it. Some ministers of the German states, who were at that time at Vienna, privately advised him not to attempt to over-reach the emperor in that af- fair. I know also for certain, that he used all his endeavours to divert the elector of Brandenburg from his new engagements. This elector's minister, to whom he had indiscreetly disclosed his sentiments, abused the confidence he placed in him, and informed his enemies of the whole affair; and thus furnished them with a handle to ruin the prince. The vehemence of the baron de l'Isola contributed also to his fall, who advised to make prince Lobkowitz the scape-goat, and to lay the blame of all miscarriages at his door; in order to persuade the allies, (who were not acquainted with the true state of affairs,) that great things might be expected by this alteration in the council from the Austrian arms.\*

Prince Lobko- witz.

Prince Lobkowitz is a man of fine parts, and great penetra- tion, but, if it may be said without offence, not without some mix- ture of madness; so that those persons who know him best, and speak most favourably of him, make no scruple to call him a phantastical humorist, on account of his odd whims. He has an extravagant self- conceit, and consequently has a mean opinion of others, and gives affronts out of mere caprice; so that he never had many friends, and few, besides his own creatures, were sorry for his disgrace.†

That

\* Another circumstance that hastened his fall, was his opposing the marriage of the em- peror with the princess of Tirol, and not observing a due respect in speaking of her; which she made him repent of when she came to be empress.

† This character of prince Lobkowitz, by Isaiab Puffendorf, agrees with that given him by his brother Samuel Puffendorf, in his excellent work, entitled de rebus gestis Friderici Wilhelmi, Lib. 12. §. 51. In ejus viri externo actu aliquid erat ab insania parum abiens. Id unum ipsi negotium datum videbatur, ut omnium Principum Viennæ Legatis persuadere niteretur, non esse, quod quis in Cæsare fiduciæ quid reponat, - - - quo ipso impedire studebat, ne Cæsar illos

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That the Spaniards were laying snares for him was what he had long been aware of; and had endeavoured to disconcert them, by the quarrel he had with M. de Gremonville at the opera, in the presence of the emperor and the whole Court. But this difference was made up in the very same year; and he promoted a treaty with France, without letting the ambassador into the secret. He likewise declared against sending away any imperial troops, and the alliance with Holland, and, as his enemies give out, retarded it for a considerable time. Upon this their hatred against him redoubled, and, as the first step to his ruin, his Italian secretary was taken into custody; in hopes that, either from fear or resentment, he would of himself throw up his employments, and withdraw from court. But this was what he could not be brought to: on the contrary, he determined to stand the issue; being confident that the emperor, who had experienced his fidelity in matters of the highest importance, and particularly in the election at Frankfort, would protect him against his accusers, or at least permit him to clear himself. However, time has shewn us how much he was mistaken in this point.

Account of the prince of Schwartzenberg.

Prince Schwartzenberg is a man of a very graceful presence, and fine address. He immediately sees into all the difficulties that may arise in any affair, and has a very good talent in bringing them to light: however, he is said not to be so happy in finding out resources; so that he has been nick-named Doctor perplexitatum & dubitator perpetuus, i. e. "The author of perplexities and endless doubts." He is the richest nobleman in the emperor's service; and this he, in a great measure,

illos amicos sibi adungere posset eoque ad bellum gerendum inabilis redderetur. - - - Nec ipse inficiabatur, consiliis Hispanorum se obtulisse, qui Caesarem bello contra Gallum implicare volebant. Quae & Aurspergii antea artes fuerant, qui effecerat, ut Caesar Anno 1667. otiose spectaret, a Gallo tantam Belgii partem abripi. - - - Sanè tanta tunc Viennæ erat secretorum proditio, ut Montecuculus superiore anno Caesari scriberet: satius fore, ut cursores non ad se, sed rectè Lutetiam tendant. Eum ruentem nemo miseratione, plerique lætitiâ prosequantur, quod neminem non ex mera animi petulantia insultare solitus esset, asperæ dicacitati sine modo indulgens. In the external department of that man there was a particularity but little different from madness. He seemed to make it his whole business to persuade all the envoys of the German princes at Vienna, that the emperor was not to be relied on. . . . In this his aim was to bring it about, that the emperor, seeing himself destitute of friends, might find himself incapable of entering into the war. . . . Nor did he deny, that he opposed the counsels of the Spaniards, who would have involved the emperor in a war against France. This had before been done by the artifices of Aversperg, who had persuaded the emperor to stand as an idle spectator in 1667, whilst the French dispossessed the Dutch of so great a part of the Netherlands. . . . Indeed there had been such betraying of councils then at Vienna, that Montecuculi wrote the preceding year to the emperor, telling him, it would be as well that no couriers should be sent to him, but should proceed strait to Paris. His fall none pitied, but most people rejoiced at it, on account of his insolent behaviour, and the malignant petulance of his tongue. Lobkowitz's disgrace happened in the year 1674.

owes

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owes to the liberality of the archduke Leopold-William, whom he served in the post of steward of the household. He is neither beloved by the emperor nor the Spaniards; because he prompted his master at Frankfort to offer himself a candidate for the imperial crown, and to resign the government in the Netherlands. Notwithstanding this he not only maintains himself in all his posts, but, in consideration of his vast fortune, has found means to be created a prince.

Count Lamberg's chief recommendation is his long services; for he has been high steward to the emperor ever since he was archduke. He is fond of reading; but says very little in the council. However, he is very diligent in his post, as first lord of the bedchamber, and very assiduous in his attendance on the emperor.

Count Montecuculi is esteemed at court a very able politician, as he has a cool head, and is not too precipitate in affairs: besides, he has been a member of the council many years, and is consequently a person of great experience. He likewise acquired great reputation by the victory of St. Gotbard; and it is the general opinion at Vienna, that the repulse of the French, in 1673, was owing to him. However Mr. de Souches observed to me, that he was more of the statesman than soldier; and that he had learned the art of war rather from books than in the field. His declining the command of the army last year was said to proceed from an apprehension that prince Lobkowitz, who at that time was of the cabinet-council, might do him some ill turn, and cause such orders to be sent him, as were impossible to be executed; and that if he miscarried, it might affect his reputation. Others are of opinion he foresaw, that, by the alliance then on the carpet between the Spaniards and Dutch, whose conduct the year before at Bonn he had censured, little or nothing would be performed; and that the Spanish ambassador favoured Montecuculi, in order to form a party against prince Lobkowitz, whose abilities might otherwise have baffled all his intrigues. Montecuculi, after his return from the empire, constantly assisted at all secret transactions, and entirely devoted himself to the Spanish interest; for which that Court promised to procure him, from the emperor, some considerable fiefs with the title of prince. When I took my leave of him he talked to me with an open frankness, and declared it to be his opinion, "that, in the present situation of affairs, your majesty could not better consult your own safety, than by viewing the designs of the French in the same light as his imperial majesty does, who, indeed, thinks them chimerical, but, at the same time, dangerous to all Europe; and such as are mentioned in the duke de Sully's memoirs to have been formed by Henry IV." He added, "the emperor's views were better grounded; and that there was little doubt, but



“ but that the power and firmness of the states of *Germany* would at last prove superior to the unbounded ambition of the *French*, which seem'd to enlarge itself under the declension of their power, and the increase of domestic confusions.”

Baron Hocher.

Baron *Hocher* is a man of great learning and eloquence. He was brought up to the law, and at first practis'd it at *Bozzzen*; but afterwards, at the dyet of *Ratisbon*, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the constitution of the *German* empire and its defects. At his first appearance in the political world he was very little acquainted with the interests and strength of foreign princes; but I plainly observed, in my attendance at court, that, by his conversation with so many foreign ministers, he daily made improvements in that necessary branch of politicks. He's a man of unwearied application; and of whom, though he is often laid up with the gout, it may be truly said, that he devotes himself to public Affairs, and looks upon business as his greatest pleasure. He is indefatigable, and extremely patient. He minutely weighs every expression, and takes care that his answers be so equivocal as always to secure him a retreat. He has the character of being very disinterested; and, by what I could discern, he is zealous of nothing more than to encrease the emperor's power and prerogative; possibly with too little regard to the rest of the *Germanic* body, with the weakness of which he is sufficiently acquainted. This gentleman, together with the private secretary *Abele*, are both devoted to the *Jesuits*, and consequently to the *Spanish* Interest. They are likewise bitter enemies to the Protestants, and use their utmost endeavours to introduce arbitrary power.

Count K . . .

Count *K . . .* is a well-bred gentleman, and very free in conversation; so that it is no great difficulty to come at the knowledge of his sentiments; especially by espousing a contrary opinion, and thus throwing him into a heat in dispute. He was at first suspected to be of the *Furstenberg* party, being something related to them: and in the dispute betwixt the elector of *Cologne* and the city of *Cologne*, several things were transacted in the *Austrian* secretary of state's office, which properly belong'd to his department, as secretary of state to the empire. He has often complain'd to me of some indirect practices of Mr. *Hocher*, in concealing from him matters which he had a right to be inform'd of. The opinion that he is not proof against presents, founded on some particulars of his conduct when vice-president of the council, has been of great disadvantage to him: and to this I believe it is owing, that he will never be employ'd in treaties, in concert with another minister, as the baron *de L'Isola* was at *Cologne*. The above-mentioned ministers, who have the chief direction of foreign affairs in the imperial court, are

Authority of the Spanish Ambassador.

are obliged to regulate themselves by the direction of the *Spanish* Ambassador: for, partly by pensions, partly from their own inclination to the *Spanish* counsels, and partly by fear, they are entirely at his devotion; so that they dare not oppose him, especially since prince *Lobkowitz* paid so dearly for his opposition. Tho' the *Spanish* ambassador be grossly ignorant of foreign affairs, and hardly knew the first rudiments of politics when he came to *Vienna*; yet, by his flattery and finesse, he has insinuated himself into the emperor's favour far beyond his two predecessors, who were natives of *Spain* and had all the haughtiness which is the characteristic of that nation. In short, he has acquired such an authority, that he may truly be said to be the first mover in every transaction: and it was no bad jest of the Pope's nuncio, when he said, that the emperor's name was *Paul*, which is the christian name of the *Spanish* ambassador.

Count *Zinzendorf* may also be reckoned among the privy-counsellors. He is steward of the household to the empress dowager, who privately has a hand in state affairs; and in deliberations of extraordinary weight, the emperor generally summons him to council. Prince *Lobkowitz*, who could bear with him better than any of the rest, employ'd him chiefly for keeping up a good understanding betwixt the emperor and his mother-in-law; and sometimes even to procure the emperor's assent to some acts of the council. By these means, and his intimate connexion with the famous *Capuchin* father *Emmerich*, he brought himself into considerable repute; so that several foreign ministers have visited him; and, as occasion offer'd, he has been very serviceable to them, when it could be done consistently with his duty. As he is not of the cabinet, nor indeed of any political department, he only meddles in state affairs occasionally, when he is introduced by the emperor's order. He is a man of great judgment and penetration, and is neither too precipitate, nor too slow; so that he might be employ'd, to advantage, in negotiations of the greatest importance. But most people, and particularly the *Italians*, think, that he does not fill his post under the empress dowager with the same discretion as his predecessors did, and her interest requires; for so great a want of money has never been known in that court, as during his administration.

Among the *Regulars* the principal is the *Capuchin* father *Emmerich*, mentioned above; who some years since, as it were, made a public profession of his being a statesman at the Imperial Court. He is not only visited by the foreign and imperial ministers, and discourses with them on their proposals or requests, but also takes upon him to go and confer with others of the council concerning them; and even to lay

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‘ affairs before his imperial majesty, and make a report of his resolution.  
 ‘ He was confident to prince *Lobkowitz*, who, when he had any point  
 ‘ to carry, found no instrument so fit for his purpose as father *Emmerich*;  
 ‘ and this father likewise had the talent of bringing the prince to close  
 ‘ with his sentiments in any affair, whether public or private. This  
 ‘ address has placed him so high in the emperor’s esteem, that in all  
 ‘ affairs of importance, whether foreign or domestic, his advice is thought  
 ‘ absolutely necessary. The *Spanish* ambassador himself, notwithstanding  
 ‘ the ascendant he has got over the emperor, did not think himself above  
 ‘ paying his court to *Emmerich*: and, when he could not bring him to  
 ‘ conform with his designs, would entreat him to forbear all opposition,  
 ‘ and observe a neutrality by being silent. But, for the last six or seven  
 ‘ months before I left *Vienna*, this father was no longer visited by the  
 ‘ *Spanish* ambassador; for he had strongly seconded prince *Lobkowitz* in  
 ‘ the debate on the emperor’s making himself a party in the war, and  
 ‘ likewise declared against the severe treatment of prince *William* of  
 ‘ *Furstenberg*, and the manner of it. He was born in *Hungary*, of *Ger-*  
 ‘ *man* parents. He is now betwixt fifty and sixty years of age, and has  
 ‘ but a slender stock of learning, which he debases by his pedantry.  
 ‘ But such is his mildness, candor, and probity, that when it is practi-  
 ‘ cable, every body chuses to trust him with their affairs preferably to  
 ‘ the other courtiers. The two qualities last mentioned have so rivetted  
 ‘ him in the emperor’s affection, that it would be a difficult task to sup-  
 ‘ plant him. It was the opinion of many, that he would have fallen  
 ‘ into disgrace with prince *Lobkowitz*; especially as the *Jesuits* were his  
 ‘ antagonists, and as at that time he was on ill terms with the *Spanish* am-  
 ‘ bassador. But he has stood his ground, and maintained all his former  
 ‘ esteem and power; and the emperor was so far from being offended on  
 ‘ that account, that he generously approved of the steadiness of his affection  
 ‘ to the prince. He was indeed the only person, who, during the three  
 ‘ days allowed the prince for removing from court, conversed with him,  
 ‘ and gave him very good advice on several subjects. So far I know  
 ‘ myself, that he earnestly advised the ratification of the treaty concluded  
 ‘ with your majesty in 1668, and, if possible, to make it yet stronger.  
 ‘ He advised, on the contrary, not to enter into a war with *France*  
 ‘ without the utmost necessity, nor to engage too far with *Holland* and  
 ‘ *Spain*, observing, that no stress was to be laid on the constancy of the  
 ‘ former, and that the latter, being unable to go thro’ with what it had  
 ‘ begun, was for drawing *Germany* into the quarrel; and then, as he  
 ‘ more than once told me, the upshot would be, that it must pay for  
 ‘ all. He also blamed the violence with which the *Jesuits* pushed the  
 ‘ reformation in *Hungary* and *Silesia*: and openly declared, that he had  
 ‘ often

Jesuits.

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‘ often proposed to enter into a friendly debate with the *Jesuits* on that  
 ‘ head, in presence of the privy-council; and to produce the reasons of  
 ‘ his opinion, that instruction and good example were the properest me-  
 ‘ thods for making converts. He added, that he would readily concur  
 ‘ in using severity, whenever they should be able to demonstrate to him  
 ‘ that it were more effectual than gentler methods; or even long  
 ‘ practicable. This has much incensed the *Jesuits* against him; yet  
 ‘ have they not hitherto been able to lessen his interest. His security  
 ‘ may be not a little owing to the perfect command he has of his pas-  
 ‘ sions, and his steady adherence to the dictates of his understanding  
 ‘ and conscience. For altho’ the *Jesuits* had the advantage of being the  
 ‘ emperor’s spiritual directors, and at the same time confessors to the  
 ‘ chief nobility; yet the head of them, father *Muller*, was but a mere  
 ‘ pedant, without any knowledge of the world, and his morals were none  
 ‘ of the purest. Besides, they had a strong adversary in prince *Lobkowitz*,  
 ‘ who, knowing their insatiable avarice, and that they were for intruding  
 ‘ themselves every where, kept them under to the utmost of his power.  
 ‘ Accordingly, whilst he was in favour, they never openly intermeddled  
 ‘ in state affairs; being contented with the secret practices of *Hocher* and  
 ‘ *Abele*, their creatures, who artfully turned every opportunity to their ad-  
 ‘ vantage. Father *Richardi*, confessor to the prince of *Lorraine*, was the  
 ‘ only instrument whom the *Spanish* ambassador made use of, when he  
 ‘ had any thing to lay before the prince. *Richardi* indeed is a man of  
 ‘ great abilities, and in the year 1669 gave a signal specimen of his ad-  
 ‘ dress in *Poland*, in behalf of that Prince. But as the *Jesuits* have never  
 ‘ wanted subtilty, even at a time when, to all outward appearance, their  
 ‘ credit seemed to be at a low ebb, they found means to compass their  
 ‘ ends: so that, since the disgrace of prince *Lobkowitz*, they have ac-  
 ‘ quired great credit, and promoted father *Montecuculi*, one of their order,  
 ‘ to be near the empress dowager. This father now openly negotiates,  
 ‘ what formerly was carried on by indirect means in favour of that  
 ‘ society.

‘ When I consider all these things, and weigh them with myself, all  
 ‘ the conclusion I am able to draw from them is, that *Consilia Hispano-*  
 ‘ *Jesuitica*, &c. \* \* \* \* \*

‘ The ministers and flatterers of the house of *Austria* are in great hopes  
 ‘ that God will so bless the piety and zeal (as they call it) of the *Austrian*  
 ‘ princes, in defending the *Romish* religion against all cabals, and in  
 ‘ extirpating heresy, that they shall obtain their desired aim, and be  
 ‘ put in a condition to make head against the *Turks*, the inveterate ene-  
 ‘ mies of the Christian name, and make them pay dearly for their  
 ‘ insults.

Hopes and views of the Imperial Court.

## Observations on the Imperial COURT.

Emperor's revenue.

insults. The means for the execution of such a scheme do not seem to be wanting, if we consider the vast revenue of the court of *Vienna*, and the several other branches of power annexed to the imperial dignity, which is now as it were hereditary in the *Austrian* family. 'Tis true, the two *Ferdinands*, II. and III. by an impolitic liberality, gave away a great part of their demesnes and revenues, together with the forfeitures arising from the civil wars in *Bobemia*; with this additional clause, that the debts with which such estates were chargeable, should be paid out of the imperial treasury, to the end that the clergy in particular, who had got the greatest part of such grants, might not suffer by those confiscations. However, the free gifts and aids of the estates, if the emperor will but a little exert himself, would bring in a clear revenue of six millions of dollars \* annually. This is less to be wondered at, as in the year 1673 they amounted to five millions, seven hundred, twenty-one thousand and two hundred *gulden*s, exclusive of the extraordinary expences of the regiments in their march to *Triers*, the place of rendezvous. It is to be observed, that in this vast sum the revenues of *Tirol*, and the other frontier *Austrian* countries, as they are called, and those of *Hungary*, are not included. Of these I could get no account at *Vienna*; for they are not paid into the imperial treasury, but make a distinct fund of reserve, as it were, for the emperor's privy-purse. Besides, the account of them is so confused, as to admit of no exact computation; especially at present, when things are carried on there at discretion, and the poor *Hungarians* oppressed to the utmost. If the remaining lands, with the saltworks and duties; the *Hungarian* mines; those of quicksilver in *Friuli*, and the revenues of *Tirol*, are computed only at three millions a year, which they certainly exceed, the emperor might be master of a certain revenue of nine millions of dollars †, without any defalcations; which is certainly an immense sum, and capable of performing greater things than have hitherto been done. But it seems the *Austrian* ministers for a long time imposed upon their masters, with the pretence; that to concern themselves with money-affairs were below their dignity; and that calculations were very difficult and tedious, and ought to be entirely left to the proper officers appointed for that purpose. Whereas a proper method might render accompts very easy; and certainly the care of the revenue ought to be one of the chief concerns of a prince, as the best concerted schemes cannot be carried into execution, without consulting the state of the finances, to see how far it can second them. It is not my meaning, that a sovereign should be

\* 1,500,000 l. sterling, a dollar being equal to 3s. 6d. † 1,575,000 l. sterling.

continually

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continually engaged in the *minutiae* of government: however, I myself have known many affairs of little or no consequence, solemnly debated by the privy-council in the emperor's presence.

About five or six months before my arrival at *Vienna*, count *Martinitz*, burgrave of *Prague*, laid before his imperial majesty a long memoir, urging the necessity of a reformation in the exchequer; and the matter was at last brought so far, that he had a commission, under the emperor's sign manual, to draw up a plan for putting a stop to embezzlements, the unnecessary dissipation of the public money, and other fraudulent measures. What is said first to have put the emperor upon this scheme, was the immense wealth amassed by the president of the exchequer, who, at his first entrance on that employment, was generally thought not to be worth above twenty thousand dollars: but in a short time he acquired such a fortune, that, exclusive of the purchases he made of estates and lordships, he paid sixty thousand dollars for a pearl necklace for his lady. Count *Martinitz* had made such a progress, that his plan was to take place, the president of the exchequer to be called to an account, and the revenue placed upon quite another footing. But the president not thinking it advisable to stand a trial, and unwilling to see the profits and emoluments of his office curtailed, sheltered himself under the protection of prince *Lobkowitz*, by offering him the immediate payment of a debt due to his uncle, to the amount of two hundred thousand *gulden*s; which was actually performed, and the sum paid to the prince out of the exchequer. Upon this such an opposition was raised against count *Martinitz*'s scheme, that, despairing of success, and disgusted at the miscarriage of his good intentions for the benefit of the public, he retired to his estate in *Bobemia*. This money the emperor, in *November* last, obliged the prince to refund, when he was leaving the court in order to repair to his exile in *Bobemia*; which raised a general clamor, as if it had been a bribe the prince had received from the king of *France*.

The emperor, in his hereditary dominions, can, not only raise, but maintain a strong army, being in no danger of wanting men; at least while the enemy is kept from making them the seat of war. Of this there are innumerable instances in the long wars of *Germany*; which has never been at rest since the year 1618, but continually raising army upon army, and sending a great number of excellent troops into *Italy*, *Portugal*, the *Netherlands*, to the wars in *Poland* and *Denmark*, also into *Transylvania*, and against the *Turks*. Though this country has been, as it were, continually employed in raising and disciplining new troops, yet in the year 1673 the emperor had no less than sixty thousand men entertained by the states of the country; but I will not affirm, that all

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the companies were complete. At length indeed this country began to sink under the charge of so great an army; but if Spain would have advanced about eight or nine hundred thousand rixdollars annually, they might have been recruited, and year after year kept up in the hereditary dominions. This agrees with what I have heard from Herman margrave of Baden, namely, that the marquis de Castell Rodrigo, when he was ambassador at Vienna, proposed a treaty, by which the king of Spain was to pay an annual subsidy of a milion and a half of rixdollars, and the emperor was continually to keep up in his hereditary dominions an army of seventy thousand men; thirty thousand of which were to be kept in constant readiness, for the service of Spain, either in Italy or the Low Countries. The marquis de Castell Rodrigo looked upon this to be a saving article, as the charge of an army of thirty thousand men, if kept up by the king of Spain, would be much greater.

Advantages of the imperial dignity.

Such is the vast power of the German line of the house of Austria; and if to this be added the extraordinary advantages annexed to the imperial dignity, its splendor and ambitious views are not to be wondered at. For tho' the emperor has no pecuniary revenues from the empire, yet the powerful house of Austria possesses an inestimable jewel in having the imperial crown, as will appear from the following advantages:

I. That by this means it always has an opportunity of interfering, ex officio Cæsareo, not only in the differences arising between the princes of the empire, but likewise in those on the German frontiers between neighbouring powers; and of entertaining a great part of the army at the charges of the states of the empire.

II. By the imperial aulic council the emperor is supreme judge, not only in feudal cases, but also in other disputes betwixt the princes: and this is a prerogative of very great importance, &c.

III. A third advantage accrues to the emperor from the religious differences introduced by Luther and Calvin; towards the Suppression of which, as some pretend, Charles V. did not show the greatest zeal, &c.

IV. The fourth advantage, and a very considerable one, is, that the emperor is the fountain of honour, whereby, from the prevalence of ambition in the human mind, he cannot fail of procuring himself

\* A rixdollar is 3s. 6d. sterling.

creatures

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creatures, even among the ministers of the chief Germanic states, &c.

There is at present not one state, which, without grievously oppressing the subject, can, at its own expence, bring into the field an army of fifteen thousand men, and maintain it a year and a day. If there be any prince that can do it, it is the elector of Bavaria, who, on account of the strict œconomy established in his dominions, is looked upon to be the most powerful among the German princes: But by the situation of his country he lies open towards Austria; and if he was attacked by the emperor, he would be hard put to it to keep the enemy out of the heart of his dominions. But supposing any of the other princes could march an army of the above-mentioned number against an enemy; yet a single mischance, the loss of a battle, or any other unfortunate accident, would throw them into an irretrievable condition. Of this there were several proofs in the former German wars of Frederick elector Palatine, Christian duke of Brunswick, the margrave of Durlach, and the elector of Saxony. The instance produced of the old elector of Bavaria concludes nothing, as the purse of the whole league was at his command, besides large contributions from several bishopricks; so that what he did was not at all the effect of his own power and opulence. The like may be observed of Hesse-Cassel, which, from the beginning to the end, received considerable subsidies from France, and was also strongly supported by Sweden. These and other weaknesses of the Germanic states, necessarily proceeding from the internal constitution of the empire, are fully known to the imperial ministers; who are firmly persuaded, that, without putting an unlimited power into the emperor's hands, the association of the Germanic states would not be a sufficient security to the empire against a foreign enemy. This Mr. Hoher, who otherwise observes great caution in his words, has very plainly given me to understand. To corroborate this supposition, he alledged the insults offered by Spain and Holland, in the year 1598, to the empire; and particularly the ravages committed in the circle of Westphalia and the electorate of Cologne; against which, however, no formal resistance could be made. He added, that things would be just in the same situation at present, and all the armaments in Germany would come to nothing, unless the princes chose the emperor for their absolute guardian.

As to what relates to the margrave of Baden-Durlach and his imperial Generalship, it might furnish matter for a farce, &c.

As I was converfing once on this head, by your majesty's order, with count Conigseck, and earnestly recommending to him that the feudal



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feudal affairs, especially as the war between France and Holland was drawing to a conclusion, might at length be settled on an equitable footing, after a deal of sophistry I brought him to this candid answer: "I neither can nor ought to desire the emperor to use his endeavors for keeping a standing army in the empire; towards which his house must furnish nine thousand men, which is near a third part, and yet with no greater authority than the nomination of a major-general." Hence may be seen at once the proportion of the quotas furnished by the provinces belonging to the house of Austria in Germany and the Netherlands to that of the whole empire.

Power of the Turks not feared at Vienna.

The Turkish power is but little dreaded at Vienna \* \* \* And it is solely imputed to the inveterate hatred that the Hungarians bear against the Germans, that the Turks have hitherto penetrated so far without any considerable opposition. Besides, the Ottoman empire, 'tis hoped, is upon the decline, on account of the decay of discipline among the Turkish troops; for most of the veteran Janizaries, who had been trained up from their childhood in military exercises, have been cut to pieces in the wars of Hungary, Candia and Poland: and the new recruits, or present Janizaries, no longer consist of children forced away from Christian parents by way of tribute, (that method being found to depopulate the country too much) but of vagrants and the very dregs of the people. General Montecuculi himself informed me these troops are generally sent into the field when they have not been enlisted above two months.

Interest of Poland.

It is well known, that the king of Poland has but little reason to be a friend to the house of Austria; it being against his interest entirely that the emperor should grow too powerful. But it is thought that the watchful eye, which he is obliged to keep upon the Turks, Cossacks, Tartars and Russians, will not permit him to offer any disturbance to the head of the empire. Hence M. Hoche, upon the news of king Sobieski's election to the crown of Poland, comforted himself with the thoughts that he would have business enough on his hands to employ him at home. Neither has the emperor any thing to fear from the side of Italy; the Pope being highly pleased to see the Roman catholic church recovering its credit and veneration in Germany. As for the other Italian princes, they have no interests to serve that are detrimental to Germany. The republic of Venice can never raise an army from which any thing is to be feared, as the Germans, who make no inconsiderable number in their troops, would either not be trusted, or else would quit the service rather than act against the emperor. Not to mention that they repose little confidence in the inhabitants of the conquered provinces, and have reason to apprehend, that if the republic

Interest of the Italian states.

was

Journey from VIENNA to UPPER HUNGARY.

was to embark in a war against the emperor, it would soon be followed by a general insurrection on the continent. \* \* \*

LETTER LXXXIV.

Journey to the mines in Upper Hungary, and from thence to Buda, Raab, Komara, &c.

S I R,

THE pleasant season and fair weather have induced me to make an excursion into the neighbouring parts of Hungary, of which I take the liberty to send you the following account: The distance betwixt Vienna and Presburg is ten German miles; but it is performed in seven or eight hours in a post-chaise. On the left hand of the road, at a quarter of a league's distance from Ebersdorf, an imperial palace, is a pyramid resting on four globes, erected in memory of the interview betwixt Leopold I. and John Sobieski king of Poland, with the following inscription:

Road to Presburg. Memorial of Leopold and John Sobieski king of Poland.

Anno gloriosi Imperii Leopoldi Primi XXVI. Die XV. Sept. duo longe Maximi Europae Monarchae, idem Leopoldus Caesar Augustus, & Johannes Tertius Poloniae R. liberata prosperè obsidione Viennâ, acto in fugam ingenti Barbarorum exercitu, occupatis eorundem aeneis tormentis commeatuque, reportatis praeterea opimis spoliis, hoc loco inter suorum victricia arma invicem gratulabundi convenere, magnâ utrinque Electorum, Ducum, Principum ac Magnatum comituvâ.

In the 26th year of the glorious reign of Leopold I. and on the 15th day of September, the two greatest monarchs of Europe, viz. the emperor Leopold I. and John III. king of Poland, met in this place with their victorious armies, and attended by a great number of electors, dukes, princes and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had successfully raised the siege of Vienna, routed a numerous army of Barbarians, and seized on their cannon, ammunition and baggage.

*Journey from VIENNA to UPPER HUNGARY.*

To this I shall add the following panegyric inscription on the same *John Sobieski* king of *Poland*, by an unknown hand,

IOHANNI SOBIESCO  
Dominatione Polonico, Littuanico,  
Liberatione Austriaco, Pannonico,  
Profligatione Ottomannico, Thracico,  
Religione Christianissimo,  
Pietate Catholico,  
Zelo & obsequio Apostolico,  
Inter Reges sapientissimo,  
Inter Duces præstantissimo,  
Inter Imperatores, citra fabulas  
Solo nomine tremebundo,  
Solo nomine hostes profliganti,  
C V I

Gloria militaris Regnum peperit,  
Clementia firmavit,  
Meritum perennabit:

Q V I

Raro Probitatis & Constantiæ exemplo,  
Propria deserens, aliena defendens,  
Docuit quo pacto sancta jura fœderum  
Ineantur, excolantur, perficiantur.

Ottomannicam Lunam  
Fulgentissimo Crucis vexillo  
Æternam Eclipsin minitantem

Ita properè fortiterque à Christianorum finibus  
Eliminavit,

Ut unum idemque fuerit,  
Venisse, Vidisse, & Vicisse.

Inter innumeros igitur Christiani Orbis plausus,  
Anter vindicata Religionis & Imperii letitiam,

Inter cruentatae Lunæ extrema deliquia,  
Agnoscant præsentès, fateantur posteri,

Non tantum enascenti Evangelio, quo promulgaretur,  
Sed etiam promulgato, ne profligaretur,

Utrobique fuisse hominem a Deo missum,

CVI NOMEN ERAT IOHANNES.

To *John Sobieski*, king of *Poland* and duke of *Lithuania*, the deliverer of *Austria* and *Hungary*, the conqueror of the *Ottoman* armies, &c.

&c. eminent for his devotion, piety, zeal and submission to the holy See, the wisest of kings, the bravest of generals; whose name alone was so formidable, that it may be said without flattery or hyperbole to have struck terror into the enemy; who gained a kingdom by his military glory, established himself on the throne by his clemency, and by his noble endowments will perpetuate his fame; who, by a rare example of probity and resolution, leaving his own dominions to defend those of others, has shewn with what religious punctuality treaties of alliance are to be formed, cultivated, and kept. The *Ottoman* crescent, which threatened an eternal eclipse to the refulgent standard of the cross, he drove from the borders of Christendom with such rapidity and bravery, that at one and the same time HE CAME, SAW, AND CONQUERED. Amidst the unanimous acclamations and applause of the whole Christian world; the joyful exultations of religion and the empire, which were saved by his conduct; and the total eclipse of the *Turkish* crescent, which he bathed in blood, let the present age know, let posterity acknowledge, that not only for the promulgation of the gospel in its infant state, but also afterwards in its maturer state, for its preservation from ruin, "a man was sent from God whose name was JOHN."

Two miles on this side *Presburg* there is a large tobacco-warehouse, belonging to the imperial custom-house at *Hanburg*. It brings in a very considerable revenue; for not only the tobacco growing in the neighbourhood, but also that of *Hungary* is brought hither, to be rendered fit for sale. The best sort of tobacco grows on the banks of the *Theisse*, and especially that betwixt *Calo* and *Carol*, which almost comes up to *Turkey* tobacco.\*

On the road from *Presburg* to *Hanburg*, and near the latter, is a castle built on a high mountain; and about half a league on this side *Presburg*, a little river divides *Austria* from *Hungary*. *Presburg* and the adjacent country formerly belonged to *Austria*; and on this is grounded the emperor's attempt, which has been frequently but vainly repeated, of again uniting *Presburg* to that province.

*Presburg* lies on a spacious plain; its buildings are but mean, and its fortifications consist only of a wall and a ditch. The suburbs are built for the most part on an eminence, and the citadel stands on a steep hill. It is of a quadrangular form, with four towers at the corners exactly

\* The revenue arising from the tobacco farm in the whole imperial dominions is very considerable, as may be inferred from that in the *Austrian* provinces, the kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the incorporated countries; the annual contract for which is six hundred and forty thousand *Rhenish* gulden.

alike. In some of the apartments is painted by eminent hands the history of the emperor *Ferdinand* the second, with several instances of his virtues. In every one of these pieces, which are all on religious subjects, is seen an exact resemblance of the emperor's face. The prospect from the citadel is extremely delightful, especially over the vast plain towards lower *Hungary* and *Belgrade*. The crown and other regalia of *Hungary* are kept in one of the above-mentioned towers, but are never shewn. The entrance to this castle is through three iron doors, and the guards posted betwixt the two first doors; by means of a grate, can see every one that comes up the steps leading to the entrance.

*Fine prospect.*

In the armory are several ancient arms both offensive and defensive, together with some old machines used in assaults. In the lower suburbs is a hill, which seems to be nothing remarkable; but is very famous, on account of its being the place whither the king of *Hungary* at his coronation goes in great state on horseback, and brandishes his sword towards the four cardinal points, to signify that he is determined to protect his country against all enemies on every side. The ceremony, however, is not limited to this hill, called *Konigsberg*, i. e. *King's-hill*, on that account, but may be performed at other places, where the king happens to be crown'd. Vid. *Reva*, fol. 137.

*Armory.*

*Konigsberg.*

*Revenue office.*

The exchequer for *Hungary* is kept at *Presburg*, which, however, is under a kind of subordination to that of *Vienna*. The only person of any distinguish'd rank at present here is the *Palatine* of the kingdom, count *Nicholas Palfi* \* of *Erdöd*, who has been for some years confined to his bed by the gout; however he is fond of visits.

*Remarkable cure of the gout.*

This gentleman's unhappy situation puts me in mind of a remarkable cure of the gout, performed by an apothecary at *Vienna*, on one *M. de Pauli*, by the frequent use of fine turpentine, taking as much as lay on a point of a knife at a dose with spring water. According to his account all acrid humours are by this diuretic medicine discharged by urine; and if it does not entirely remove the gout, it leaves no pain or weakness in the joints. By this medicine the gentleman mentioned above now finds himself quite free from the gout, and has been so for two years past; whereas he had before been so afflicted with this hereditary malady almost from his childhood, that the effects of it are still apparent

\* The eleven following hereditary dignities are by the constitution of that kingdom those of the greatest consideration: 1. The *Palatine* of the kingdom, who, on solemn occasions represents the king. 2. The lord chief justice. 3. The *Bann* of *Dalmatia*, *Croatia* and *Slavonia*. 4. The *Weywodes* of *Transylvania*, *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, who bear the superb title of *Hospadar* or *Despotic*. 5. The treasurer of the kingdom. 6. The cup-bearer. 7. The high steward. 8. The master of the horse. 9. The great chamberlain. 10. The master of the ceremonies. 11. The grand marshal.

in.

in several chalk stones on the joints of his fingers. At present he takes a dose of turpentine every fortnight: however, I am of opinion, that the doses which are taken often should not be very large, lest by forcing the urine too much they should occasion a *Diabetes*. In such a case *Bristol* water is an excellent remedy against that disorder.

*Matthias Bel*, the evangelical minister at *Presburg*, has for some years past been compiling a history and geographical description of the kingdom of *Hungary*, which, from the specimen published in the year 1723, wherein the knowledge and diligence of the author, and the elegance of his *Latin* stile appear in a very advantageous light, is impatiently expected by the learned world. He hopes to finish the geographical part in two years. In the mean time the description of every district in the kingdom is sent to presidents and assemblies in order to be examined and revised, which, with the farther examination of the work at the secretary of state's office at *Vienna*, necessarily retards the publication. The maps and plans are taken with the greatest accuracy by the best engineers. The *Jesuits*, out of envy and jealousy, have several times endeavoured to put a stop to this work; and once they had carried their point so far, that a kind of a court of inquisition sat upon Mr. *Bel*. In his defence he proved, that he was no foreigner, but a native of *Hungary*, and was so far from having a hand in any practices against the house of *Austria*, that he had been obliged to leave his country on account of the disturbances raised by prince *Ragotzi*; that he had enter'd himself in a foreign University, and had not returned to *Hungary* till after the happy suppression of the disturbances raised by the malecontents. He added, that it was not at the instigation of any evil-minded persons, but from mere love to his native country, that he had undertaken the work; which, he hoped, was not without its utility both to prince and people. In consequence of this the *Jesuits* were dismissed with a reprimand, and the emperor settled a pension of six hundred *guldens* upon *Bel*, as an encouragement to proceed in the work.\*

*M. Bel, compiling a history of Hungary.*

*Opposed by the Jesuits. His defence.*

As our company consisted of four persons, we paid five *guldens* † for our carriage from *Vienna* to *Presburg*; and being desirous of seeing *Upper Hungary*, where there are no settled post-stages, we were obliged to hire a carriage with four horses on purpose, for which we paid four

*Journey into Upper Hungary.*

\* *M. Bel*, on the demise of the emperor, was not only in favour with the great officers of the kingdom, but also received, even from pope *Clement XII.* four large gold medals. This present was brought to *Vienna* by the pope's nuncio *Passionei*, archbishop of *Ephesus*, who, in the pope's name, presented with it a letter, full of the most polite expressions, and written in a *Latin* style, which might become the *Augustan* age. *M. Bel* received both the letter and medal by the hands of *Garelli* the emperor's physician. When he finished the first part of his *Notitia Hungar.* he was by *Charles VI.* made historiographer to his imperial majesty. This excellent man died on the 29th of *August* 1749.

† A *gulden* is equal to 2s. 4d. sterling.

I.

*guldens.*

TYRNAU and FREYSTADT.

Hungarian  
horses.

*guldens* every day when we travelled, and two when we lay by. The *Hungarian* horses will bear a great deal of fatigue; but yet have not the strength required to draw a carriage in a heavy soil, deep ways, or up an acclivity. When the road lies thro' a plain, the four horses are put singly at length. On the left hand, at the foot of a mountain, about two miles from *Presburg*, lies a town called *St. George*. The vineyards on this mountain being exposed to the south, and consequently enjoying the benefit of the sun for the best part of the day, the excellency of the wine made here is no more than what may naturally be expected. Formerly the best grapes and largest bunches used to be picked, in order to make a wine of extraordinary richness, called *Ausbruche*; so that the remainder was very poor and vapid. This practice occasioned a late order, prohibiting the making of any *Ausbruche* wine. A cask of the common wine made here, containing forty *Brunswick* quarts, is sold on the spot for two *Rhenish guldens*; and count *Erdodi*, president of the *Hungarian* exchequer, assured me, that in some years he could procure such casks of *Hungary* wine, equal in goodness to the best *Austrian* wine, at the rate of fifty-one \* *creutzers* per cask. But, besides the charge of carriage, a heavy duty is laid upon these wines when imported into *Austria*.

Wine of Hun-  
gary.

Country seats.

At *Djacklitz*, or, as it is called in the *Djacklian* dialect, † *Lauschitz*, is a fine seat belonging to prince *Joseph Esterhazy*: and half a league from thence on the left hand, near *Neudorbel*, is another, belonging to cardinal *Csaki*.

Tyrnau.

The distance from *Presburg* to *Tyrnau*, a town famous for its university and the *Jesuits* college, is seven miles, which is six hours journey. About two miles farther lies *Freystadt*; but the road near *Leopoldstadt* is very disagreeable, by reason of the fens. The latter place is regularly fortified, and situated on the rapid river *Wage*, a quarter of a league from *Freystadt*. It was judged the more necessary to build such a fortress, as by the twenty-years truce, concluded in 1664, *Neubausel* was to remain in the hands of the *Turks*. It is built *à la moderne*, and all its works are lined.

Freystadt.

*Freystadt* is a large town, and stands on an eminence. Thus far the mountains lie at a good distance on the left of the road; but from *Freystadt* the country begins to grow uneven and mountainous, and the length of the miles also increases; so that the four miles from thence to *Topolschan* took us up five hours.

Length of  
Hungarian  
miles.

The nearest way from hence to *Cremnitz* is by *Brynitz*, where field-marshal *Palfi* has a magnificent palace, with a very elegant warm bath.

\* About 2s. sterling.

† The language, nation, and name of the *Djackleans*, seem to be derived from the old *Scythæ* or *Scythulæ*.

The

The HUNGARIAN Mine-towns.

The distance from *Brynitz* to *Cremnitz* is three *Hungarian* miles, which are as long again as those of *Germany*. All this road is exceeding bad, and crosses a high craggy mountain; but *Cremnitz* lies in a very low valley.

All this part of the country is exceeding populous and well cultivated; *Beer*, and where forests and craggy rocks will not admit of planting vineyards, the inhabitants brew a very good sort of malt liquor.

The seven royal free-towns, as they are called, are *Cremnitz*, *Konigsberg*, *Schemnitz*, *Neusohl*, *Buggantz*, *Dullen* and *Libeten*. They are all dependent on *Austria*, having been formerly mortgaged to the house of *Austria* by the kings of *Hungary*; but the states of the country frequently complain that no measures are taken for redeeming them. To these seven mine-towns belong four lordships, which are three days journey in length, and extend to the borders of *Poland*. The supreme officer in these parts is the commissioner of the revenue, which office, at present, is filled by baron *Sternbach*, a man of great parts and probity. All orders are directed to him; but he receives them only from the *Austrian* treasury. All monies likewise pass through his hands; and he judges, without appeal, both in civil and criminal causes. He has eighty-three officers under him. His appointment is four thousand *guldens* a year, and four hundred and fifty for the expence of his table.

These mines are the support of several thousands; and the expence of working all the mines amounts yearly to a hundred thousand *guldens*; of which only sixteen thousand *guldens* are assigned from settled funds; the rest is paid from the profits of the mines: so that, instead of laying up any clear gains, the commissioner has frequently demands for disbursements.

Pure gold-ore, like that of *Transylvania*, is never found in the *Hungarian* mines; but the latter yield gold-ore, with a mixture of silver or lead: and, on the other hand, no silver-ore is dug up here which does not contain some gold. A quintal of the richest ore yields thirty-five ounces of silver; but some is refined, especially at *Cremnitz*, that does not yield above two ounces out of a hundred weight. The ore which yields the least silver, generally contains most gold. The *Turkish* and *Hungarian* lead, of which the *Turks* cut cubic bullets for their muskets, generally yields both silver and gold. The mine of *Schemnitz* annually produces something above five quintals of gold. The emperor's share at *Cremnitz* amounts to seventy, and that of the works to thirty marks.\* By means of the mixture of alloy in the coin, half an ounce of gold makes five ducats. In the general mint for all these mine-towns near a hundred thousand ducats are coined every year; yet

\* A mark of gold or silver is equal to 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

some



some pretend, that the clear profit of these works, all charges deducted hardly amounts to sixty thousand *gulden*s,

*Neusobl* mine is one of the best on account of the copper it produces, which is appropriated for paying the interest of the loan of two millions of *gulden*s advanced by the *Dutch* on the *Hungarian* mines. From the year 1680 to 1693 the clear produce of the mines, in *Upper Hungary* only, amounted yearly to three millions. Indeed, at that time, the mine of *Schemnitz* alone yielded every week three or four thousand marks of silver; whereas now it scarce produces a hundred. Out of a mark of gold, according to the *Vienna* weight, seventy-nine or eighty ducats are coined; but the adventurers being obliged to pay the mint-duties, receive only seventy-four ducats. The proprietors for a mark of silver receive only fifteen *gulden*s and fifteen *creutzers*; whereas the emperor makes twenty *gulden*s and a half of every mark. Standard silver must be malleable, and contain seven ounces seventeen pennyweights and twelve grains, or at least seven ounces fifteen pennyweights, in order to be accepted at the mint. Besides all this the *Urbar*, or the tenth part of all kinds of ore, belongs to the emperor, which brings him in yearly something above twenty thousand *gulden*s. The excise has not as yet been introduced into *Hungary*; and the seven mine-towns are also exempted from being obliged to quarter soldiers. To prevent, as far as possible, the want of wood, an edict was published so long ago as the year 1573, in the reign of *Maximilian II.* by which all persons within the districts of the seven mine-towns were prohibited from keeping goats.

Cautions  
against em-  
bezzlements.

As a precaution against any male-practices or embezzlements, both the super-intendant of the revenue, the comptroller of the copper-trade, with the inferior Accomptants and their assistants, the surveyors of the mines, miners, refiners, assayers, clerks, and all other officers are sworn, and excluded from having any *Kux*, or share in these mines. The word *Kux* is of *Bobemian* origin, *kukas*, in that language, signifying a share or portion. The workmen labour eight hours successively, their task being a *Schicht*e, which is a certain quantity of ore or space of ground; and their week's work is five and a half of these *Schicht*e. At *Cremnitz* such a task is not very fatiguing; the soil being loose and free from rocks. The metallic earth, together with the ore, after it is calcined and beat into small pieces by people sentenced to that hard work, as it were *ad metalla damnati*, is put into a kind of mill, where it is ground to a very fine powder. The water carries off the lightest particles, while the heavy metallic parts fall into a receptacle contrived for that purpose. What is thus separated is so pure, that there is no need of further refining it by fire. When the other fine particles, which were

were carried away by the water, have passed thro' the mill seven times, and been cleansed in a trough, they are called *Schlich*, which being mixt with lime that is moderately burnt, is put into the fire, where it is melted down into a black substance called *Lech*. The latter contains a great deal of arsenic; for which reason, whilst it emits a vapour, it is burnt in the open air. This is done on a kind of loam furnace, on which is laid in the first place some small charcoal; the next layer is of split wood; on this is laid the *Lech*, which has been taken out of the crucibles, and broken into pieces of the bigness of a walnut; and the *stratum* of *Lech* is also covered with another of coals and wood. This pile being set a-fire, burns from five to eight days, according as the wind and weather permit. This method of burning of the *Schlich* saves considerable charges; for the melting of every hundred weight would at least amount to three *gulden*s, if the process were repeated as often as is necessary for the total expulsion of all the heterogeneous parts which it contains. When the *Lech* thus burnt has been sufficiently purified, and undergoes the last fusion, they let it run into melted lead, which attracts all the silver that is mixt with the gold. A quintal of lead thus impregnated contains about twenty-five or thirty ounces of silver: and is put in the furnace in order to separate the silver a second time from the lead. This I had the pleasure of seeing performed at *Cremnitz* with thirty quintals of such lead. About eighteen or twenty quintals of it were skim'd off, or boiled over like scum in the fusion: this is called *Litbarge*. A great deal of the lead also insinuated itself into the furnace, which is made of loam; so that only fifty marks of silver remained behind, each of which contained half an ounce and four grains of gold. But this was some of the worst *Schemnitz* ore, of which a quintal contained only from one to two ounces of silver; whereas the rich ore and the *Lech* of the *Cremnitz* mines, when they come from the grinding mill, yield a mixed metal, which being refined in the furnace as above, contains two-thirds of gold and one of silver. The silver in the furnace remains in the fire after the *Blick*, as it is called, *i. e.* ignition, till all the heterogeneous particles are consumed: this is known by the silver adhering to an iron wire dipt into it; or when cold by its being malleable, and not flying into splinters, as it did before this operation.

When the silver is taken out of the fire, it is cooled and weighed, and then granulated. This last operation is done by melting, and then pouring it thro' an iron cullender into water, that it may become grains. The remaining process is performed at *Schemnitz*, whither it is carried in flasks, every one of which contains ten marks of granulated silver. There it is put over the fire with some *aqua fortis* in a crucible, and the gold falls

The HUNGARIAN Mine-towns.

falls to the bottom like a blackish yellow sand; but it does not attain its beautiful colour till it undergoes a second fusion. The aqua fortis in which the silver has been separated, is poured into large retorts; but the silver adheres so tenaciously to the bottom, that there is a necessity of breaking the retorts. The whole is again put into the crucible; and being melted together, the sherds are taken off with the scoria. The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold, and better in quality than that of Crennitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more Lech. It is a general observation also in these parts, that the ore which is richest in silver on that account yields the least gold. The old mineral earth and dust, which are supposed not to have been carefully examined by former miners, and to contain some metallic particles, are now going to be washed a second time. When this has been performed eight several times, and the schlich is judged to be thoroughly cleansed, it is worked up, and, as it were, kneaded with quicksilver, which is known to have the virtue of attracting gold. This Amalgama is laid on a perforated plate of metal, secured by a cover; and under the plate are laid some coals, with a vessel full of water, so that the mercury in the separation precipitates into the water, and is thus preserved. The gold contained in the above-mentioned mass is so subtle, that it sometimes passes into the water; and so volatile, as not to be manageable in a crucible. This gold is also so pure, that it is eighteen carats fine; whereas the gold extracted from other ores is but fifteen or sixteen carats. This attractive power of mercury is experienced with regard to silver; but goes no lower, for it will not adhere to any of the baser metals.\* This secret was first communicated to the Spaniards in 1571 by Fernandez de Velasco, and has proved of infinite advantage to them in the mines of Potosi. The causes of this are discussed by Robault, in the third part of his Physics, cap. 6. art. 27. The large vessels used here for fusions are brought from Passau; for there is no earth found in this country proof against such intense fires.

Mint.

All the gold and silver refined in the mine towns of Hungary are carried to the mint at Crennitz: this put me in mind of the following ingenious distich, to be seen over the door of the mint at Clausthal.

Quod natura parit, labor atque pericula querunt,  
Hic trahit in formas ars operosa suas.

' Nature's rich product, but with toil acquir'd,  
' From art receives its fair impression here.'

\* With some difficulty it will adhere to copper and brass; but not at all to iron, &c.

The

The HUNGARIAN Mine-towns.

The Crennitz ducats are distinguishable from other coins by the beauty of their colour; and only one family possesses the secret of giving them this beautiful lustre. A few years ago the person employed in this operation fraudulently used more copper, and consequently less gold than the standard, in every ducat. The fraud, however, was soon detected; and this ingenious person would have been beheaded, as his two assistants were, had he not found means to escape out of prison, and taken sanctuary in the Franciscan convent at Crennitz. Here he lived five years; and at first did not in the least doubt but that he should soon obtain a pardon, imagining, that he was the only person who was master of the secret of giving the ducats their beautiful colour, which would consequently be lost by his death. But he found himself mistaken; for his brother, who knew the secret as well as himself, finding that the government chose rather to let the ducats pass without their usual lustre, than that such a villain should go unpunished, went and offered his service in that employment which his brother had so ill discharged. This proceeding the delinquent resented with so much rancour, that on his death-bed he could hardly be prevailed on to be reconciled to his brother.

Schemnitz is eight or nine hours journey from Crennitz, tho' the distance is but three German miles. Near the village of Latemer, which is not above a mile and a half from Crennitz, are to be seen some pleasant vallies; and near the glass-houses on this road is a warm bath, wherein both sexes bathe promiscuously; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women a shift wrapt over their breasts. Schemnitz lies in a deep vale, but is something larger than Crennitz. In the Schemnitz mine are found, 1. gold; 2. lead-schlich; 3. flint-schlich. A quintal of the last contains five pennyweights of silver, and a mark of this silver yields an ounce of gold.

Here is a kind of ore, a quintal of which yields but 2 1/2 pennyweights of silver, and fifty-two pounds of lead. A quintal of this lead ignited yields three ounces of silver, if I may call it so; from which is extracted an ounce of gold. Here also is found cinnabar richly impregnated with silver; which some suppose to be an imperfect cinnabar, as it contains no sulphur.

Tho' the neighbourhood of Schemnitz abounds in wood, yet they begin to apprehend a want of that material; for three hundred and fifty horse loads of charcoal are consumed every week in the furnaces; and a quantity of wood, to the amount of a thousand guldens, is used in the other works every fortnight. Fir is not burnt for making charcoal; it being very useful for the shafts, &c. in the mines. On this account, only the most profitable and necessary operations are performed at Schemnitz, and most of the bad ore is sent to Crennitz, where wood is

K 2

in

in greater plenty. As water is absolutely necessary to turn the mills, &c. every one has a right by the charter of the mines of bringing or conveying water to his works along the ground of another person, indemnifying the proprietor for any loss he may suffer. The smaller rivulets have also been joined; and their course, after their conflux, so directed, that by little canals all the mills and other hydraulic engines are put in motion. But, after all these precautions, the *Schemnitz* works are sometimes in want of water in a dry summer. Then the works stand still, or the hydraulic engines are put in motion by horses, which greatly increase the expence. This country affords a kind of mineral like coal, which General *Schmettau* endeavoured to render fit for use; but all his experiments miscarried: for it was so far from being inflammable when laid on other burning coals, that it burst into several pieces with a great explosion like a stone. The water used for the works in the mills, &c. retains the colour it receives from the ore for several miles in its course. That of *Cremnitz* is yellowish; but that of *Schemnitz*, on account of the lead-ore, is of a blackish colour.

Colour of the waters here.

At *Schemnitz* I went down a hundred and fifty fathoms in a shaft, on the footman, as they called it, and without any danger, being buckled up within a kind of leather chair; and great care is taken, that the rope by which they let it down be strong. Such a rope, on account of its thickness and length, costs about seven hundred and twenty *guldens*; yet in a damp shaft and bad weather it scarce lasts five or six weeks: but in *St. Joseph's* shaft, in which I was let down, it holds out seventeen or eighteen weeks, as it is the driest of all. The whole depth of this shaft is more than a hundred and fifty fathoms; but afterwards one descends by ladders fifteen fathoms deeper.

Great extent of the mines.

It would require three or four days to walk through all the passages of the *Schemnitz* mine; though several of the mines here have been suffered to go to ruin, because the expence of working them has of late exceeded the produce. The rock where the shafts are sunk is so hard, that the miners are obliged to make use of gunpowder for splitting it. This increases the charges in working this mine above that of the other mine-towns.

Preservative against the unhealthfulness of the air.

In order to remedy the unhealthfulness of the air in mines, several shafts and spiracles are generally made. Windy weather is the best for these subterraneous abodes, because they are well ventilated when the wind blows fresh; hence the miners make use of this phrase, *viz.* 'That is good weather which draws in and out.' Those who have the direction of the mines here maintain, that wherever the workmen are subject to those convulsive disorders, distinguished by the appellation of mine-distemper, it is owing to the wrong disposition of the shafts and spiracles.

cles. Even in the quicksilver mines of *Idra*, the nervous tremors and convulsions to which the miners are subject, are, in a great measure, owing to their intemperance. In the *Hungarian* mine-towns several persons of eighty and ninety years of age are to be met with: but whether this longevity be the effect of their moderation with regard to drinking, I shall not pretend to determine. It is well known, however, that in *Cremnitz*, *Schemnitz* and *Neusohl*, forty thousand casks of wine, and eighty thousand casks of brandy are consumed in a year. It is observable, that the air in the mines is never more noxious and unhealthful, than in the foggy weather of *Spring* and *Autumn*. When a miner comes to a place where his candle burns faint, as if it was going out, it is a sure sign of some noxious vapour; and therefore he must immediately get into the open air; otherwise he presently experiences a sweetish taste by respiration; which is generally succeeded by a deliquium, or rather sudden death.

The number of the several labourers, &c. employed in the shafts at *Schemnitz*, amounts to five or six thousand men; and those without the mines, together with the carpenters, &c. are computed at two thousand, exclusive of those employed about the carriages. Fifteen hundred horses are usually taken up for these works; and a little carriage with two horses, according as the work is hard or light, is hired for about six or seven *guldens* a week. The total of the emperor's expences only in the mines of *Schemnitz* amount every fortnight to more than twenty thousand *Rhenish guldens*; and the whole annual expence is above five hundred thousand *guldens*.\*

Number of labourers.

Charges.

The emperor has a hundred and twenty-three *ruxes* or shares in those mines; the remaining five portions are the property of private adventurers, who have also their particular smelting houses and furnaces, and employ fewer servants; so that their shares turn to better account. Some noble families have also settled in these mine-towns; and the greatest part of their income arises from the mines. I could easily perceive; that the imperial officers, who preside over the *Hungarian* mine-towns, represent the produce of the mines at a much lower rate than it really is. This is done partly to avoid envy, but more especially to prevent any suspicions of their clandestinely hoarding up great sums of money, which would soon be demanded by the treasury. This is the cause of their displeasure against *Dr. Bruckman*, who in his *Magnalia DEI in Subterraneis*, gives a magnificent description of these mines, representing them as an inexhaustible fund of treasure. When these things are considered, Sir, you may safely make a very great addition to the

Clear produce of the mines.

\* 58,333l. sterling.

sixty thousand *guldens*, which a person in a lucrative employment here very gravely told me was the whole clear produce annually arising from the *Hungarian* mines to his imperial majesty.

Of the Wald-  
burg houses.

No person is allowed to draw wine at *Schemnitz* who is not a proprietor in the mines to the value of four hundred *guldens*, and owner of a house to which its builder, or any of its former possessors, procured such a right. These houses are called *Waldburg* or *Ring-houses*. This privilege of drawing wine is looked upon with a very evil eye by the other inhabitants of *Schemnitz*: but had it not been for the *Waldburgers*, the *Hungarian* mines would never have attained to their present flourishing state. Every *Waldburger* is farther obliged every week to contribute four *Hungarian guilders*\*, if the ore proves good, that it may be worked at their joint charge; but at the same time must employ his usual contributions on a mine, where, as yet, no good ore has been found. Their deliberations are decided by a majority of votes; and as they contribute a third to all the expences of the town, the magistracy can make no innovations without their consent.

The *Lutheran* minister at *Schemnitz* is now compiling an accurate account of the seven mine-towns; which, from this gentleman's consummate skill in Minerology, and his other talents, we may hope will prove a valuable work. On a mountain a little way from *Schemnitz* is to be seen the ruins of a castle, where *Elizabeth* queen of *Hungary* resided. The records of this town shew, that the corporation presented that princess with five *guldens* †, to bear her expences in a journey to *Buda*; and that another time they made her a present of a horse which cost them nine dollars ‡. These are remarkable instances of the cheapness of those times. The knights templars had also a residence at the foot of this mountain.

Herregrund.  
Transmutation  
of iron into  
copper.

*Herregrund* is situated about a *German* mile from *Neusohl*, and is famous for a spring, which, according to the common opinion, is supposed to convert iron into copper; whereas in reality the water in which the iron is laid is little else than a solution of copper, which corrodes the iron, and fills up the interstices with particles of copper. This seeming transmutation is performed in about three weeks. But when the iron lies too long in this water or *menstruum*, it dissolves into a coppery dust. The like experiment may be made with common water saturated with *Hungarian* or *Cyprian* vitriol; but the other kind, which is extracted from iron, will not answer.

From the water of the *Herregrund* spring has been produced a great quantity of green Borax or *Chrysocholla*, which is used for a green colour,

\* An *Hungarian guilder* is fifty *crutzers*, i. e. about 2s. † 11s. 8d. sterling. ‡ 11. 11s. 6d.

and

and is nothing else but copper turned into rust by corrosion. *Herregrund* also produces blue, green, red and white vitriol. *Neusohl* lies about three miles from *Cremnitz*; and it is the best way to go thither immediately from the latter, before you visit *Schemnitz*.

The mines of *Konigsberg* formerly yielded immense profits, so that the city once made a present to king *Matthias* of a dog (as the little carriages used in the mines are call'd) full of ducats. But the miners afterwards carrying their works too near the river *Gran*, most of the shafts were overflowed; and this misfortune many construed as a judgment on the proprietors for their pride. A few years since a company was formed for repairing these works; and as the first step to accomplish that end, was the draining the water out of the former pits, one of those hydraulic machines called a fire engine was set up there. At the head of this work was one Mr. *Isaac Potter*, an *Englishman*. Though I am far from depreciating that Gentleman's abilities, I must say, that without the assistance of M. *Fischer*, the emperor's architect, who had seen those engines in *England*, he would have found it a difficult task. This engine answered the end, and in eight hours discharged as much water as run into the mines in twenty-four. I was further told, that with a moderate quantity of fuel it would raise forty thousand *Eimers* of water, every *Eimer* containing forty *Vienna* quarts; but, after an expence of a hundred and fifty thousand *guldens*, either from dissensions among the members of the company, or because the leading men grew tired with frequent disbursements, or from other causes, the whole undertaking is come to nothing. It is affirmed, that the silver extracted from the ore of these mines contains one-sixth of gold. At present the fire engine stands still, and the miners, whom the company had hired from foreign countries, are employed in the imperial mines till these have occasion for their service, of which there is now but little appearance.

Of the Ko-  
nigsberg  
mines.

New company.

At *Slana*, near *Eperies*, is dug up a whitish ore, which yields a great deal of quicksilver. The mercury is not extracted here by distillation, as at *Idra*, but *per descensum*. These mines consist of three subterraneous passages; one of which is called the *Weissenberg* or white-mine passage; the second, *Michael's* passage; and the third *Elizabeth's* passage. In the county of *Gemer*, not far from *Eperies*, is also another quicksilver mine of equal richness; but the colour of the earth or ore is red. In some caverns in the county of *Lipsh* are found a vast variety of lapideous substances, resembling sugar-candy, &c.

Quicksilver  
mines.

*Tockay* lies about thirty *Hungarian*\* or sixty *German* miles from *Schemnitz*. It is well known that this place is famous for its excellent wine:

Tockay.

\* An *Hungarian* mile is equal to eight *English* or two *German* miles.

but



T O C K A Y.

but what some travellers affirm, viz. that the spot which produces this delicate flavoured generous wine is but small, and that the whole vintage does not exceed a thousand hogheads, is a mistake. Those who are acquainted with the country must know, that the spot of land which yields this noble liquor is above seven miles \* in circumference. It is called in the Hungarian dialect *Hegy-allya*, i. e. the land under the hill, and is interspersed with several towns, most of which are better situated than *Tockay*, namely, on the right of *Tockay* towards the north, *Keretstur*, *Litzka*, *Tolorva*, *Bemye*, *Patack*, &c. on the left, *Tarzal*, *Zombor*, *Mad*, *Tallyatz*. If all the waste ground in this tract of land was duly cultivated, no part of *Europe* would be without *Tockay* wine; especially as it is not a proper liquor for common drinking. *Miskolctz* and *Stzickszxo* produce a very pleasant and wholesome wine for the table, which however is surpassed by the produce of a mountain near four miles in length, that lies between *Stzanto* and *Gontz*, &c. If a person purchases a large quantity of the *Tockay* wine, it is best to carry it away in carriages drawn by Hungarian oxen, as a good profit may afterwards be made by the sale of those animals. The chief place of intelligence for all these particulars is *Cascau*.

Gold wire in a vine.

Proof of the growth of metal.

In the emperor's museum at *Vienna* is shewn a vine stock, with a gold wire twining round it, which, it is said, naturally grew thus out of the earth. It was found in a vineyard near *Tockay* in the year 1670, and presented to the emperor as a most extraordinary curiosity. This vine-stock is a fresh proof that metals continue to grow in the earth, altho' not in the same manner as vegetables. I saw in Mr. *Sluter's* curious cabinet at *Goslar* a fragment of a prop of fir, which had been used in a shaft in the forest of *Hartz*, part of which was covered with copper, which grew on it in the mine. Had this been only on the outside of the wood, it might have been looked upon as proceeding from the *Bur*, or mineral water, with which the wood was moistened: but the case was otherwise; for the copper had insinuated itself into the wood from the earth in which the prop stood, and appeared like filaments running thro' the very pith of part of the wood. Besides, several mines exhibit gold and silver growing in filaments in the hardest stones; and I myself have brought away with me from *Schemnitz* a very remarkable curiosity of this kind.

*Tockay* lies in a fine country, and is pleasantly situated; the mountains here not being so steep and craggy as those about *Cremnitz* and *Schemnitz*. I have often observed, that persons brought up in a level open country are more taken with hills and vales, than the natives of a moun-

\* Probably Hungarian miles, tho' not specified by the author in this description of Hungary.

tainous

The HUNGARIAN Mine-towns.

tainous country are with plains and even ground. God himself speaking of *Egypt* in scripture \* to the people of *Israel*, seems to give the preference to a hilly country, promising them a delicious land of hills and vallies, springs and rivers, which, in such a hot climate, must certainly be very convenient and delightful.

That the air of a country abounding in hills and dales is more salubrious to the human body than that of a level country, plainly appears from what may be observed in most parts, and especially in Hungary; for the inhabitants of *Lower Hungary*, where there are large plains, many morasses and stagnant waters which produce fogs, and but few springs, are much more sickly than those who live in *Upper Hungary*. However, all circumstances considered, the medium between these extremes, as in other things, is certainly most eligible. Not to mention the unevenness of the roads in mountainous countries; the hardness of the water, which is so great an ingredient in nourishing the human body, is apt to produce wens. These excrescencies are almost universal amongst the inhabitants of the mountains of *Schemnitz*; whereas the water in the vallies near that town is said to be an efficacious remedy for them.

The womens drefs in the mine-towns is not unbecoming. They wear knots of ribbons at their shift sleeves, and others likewise hanging down their backs: but the peasants and lower sort of people drefs very meanly. Among the latter the men are very proud of a furr'd mantle. Most of the women wear boots, and many of them a long furred gown, and have a kind of shift of a very coarse linen next their skin, with a girdle round it at the waist. Their head drefs is a piece of white linen with two lappets hanging down behind. Blue is the most usual colour worn here by both sexes. I once asked a gentleman concerned in the mines at *Cremnitz*, why the Hungarians preferred that colour to any other? His answer was, that the reason of this custom might be seen in *Barclay's Icon animorum*, where he says: *Amant cœruleum colorem, & profectò iste animos erectos & cœlestes quàm maximè decet.* 'Their favourite colour is blue: and indeed there is something in it, which extremely becomes exalted and celestial minds.' I thought the application was not amiss, and was the less inclined to make any objection, as I had not *Barclay's* treatise by me: but I afterwards found, that this author says not a word of the exalted and celestial minds of the Hungarians, which azure or blue colour is supposed to become so well. His words are these: *Tunicis purpureis maximè utuntur, aut quæ cœruleum colorem acciperunt. Et hic vestitus egregiè viros decet.* 'They generally wear purple.

\* Deutr. c. xi. v. 10, 11, 12.

The HUNGARIAN Mine-towns.

Speech.

' or blue garments ; and there is something very manly in this dress\*'. It must indeed be allowed, that the dress of the Hungarian gentry is extremely becoming.

Language.

The common people in Upper Hungary are for the most part unacquainted with the Hungarian language ; but speak Latin, German, or Slavonian.† In the towns several persons concerned in trade are to be met with who speak all the four languages. The Latin spoken by the commonalty is none of the purest ; of this the Hussars afford several instances. One of them enquiring after a saddle, in order to buy a pair of holsters, expressed himself thus : *Ubinam est ille homo, qui facit chirobecas bombardarum*, i. e. ' Where does the man live that sells gloves for pistols ?' Their common phrase when they happen to fall in with a corps of foot is, *fuge, fuge, hic Infanteria est*. In the towns of Hungary their entertainment of every kind is not to be found fault with ; but in the country it is often so very bad, that besides the want of good provisions, there is scarce straw to lie upon ; and where one meets with beds, they are so short, that I could not help thinking the Hungarians slept in the same posture as they ride. They generally keep hogs, and dry the flesh of them, when salted, in the smoke, or hang it up in the sun, to make bacon of it ; and this is what the Hungarian peasants chiefly live upon. The pigs, geese and fowls here live in the same apartment or stove-room with the owners, as is customary in Westphalia.

Food.

Beds.

Religion.

State of the Protestants in Hungary.

Six or seven thousand of the inhabitants of Schemnitz, which constitute two-thirds of the city, profess Lutheranism : however, the magistrates are always Roman Catholics ; but, at Crennitz, the magistracy is shared betwixt the two religions. No Protestant is capable of any employment in the imperial mines. In Upper Hungary the Protestants are very numerous, especially in the country ; and yet in some places they are forcibly driven into the Romish churches like so many sheep. At Pilsen, not far from Schemnitz, the Popish clergy and the Protestant inhabitants live in such a good understanding, that the priests read mass to the Protestants ; and these in their turn sing Lutheran hymns in the Romish churches. The Protestant peasants likewise are so complaisant to the Papists, that they generally use the salutation enjoined by pope Benedict XIII. viz. ' Praised be the Lord Jesus Christ ;' and repeat it with

\* The Hungarians have the opinion of antiquity in their favour, as blue or azure was by the ancients reckoned a sign of wit and penetration. Cicero de Nat. Deor. lib. I. c. 30. likewise Minucius Felix in Octav. c. 11. informs us, that blue colour in general, and blue eyes in particular, were consecrated to Minerva, from an opinion that they denote a vivacity of mind.

† Slavacena, in the Slavonian language, signifies human, from Slawak, a man. They seem to have assumed this appellation, as if no other nation but themselves were entitled to it.

The HUNGARIAN Mine-towns.

as much earnestness, as if, like the Papists, they expected to merit some considerable indulgence by it.

The reformed are more numerous than the Papists, especially in Upper Hungary. It is remarkable, that the Protestants have generally more churches allowed them in those provinces that remain under the dominion of the Turk, than where they are subject to the Emperor : for, on paying the tribute imposed on them, every one enjoys his own religion without molestation. In the other counties the Protestants are allowed only two churches ; and even this slender grant seems very precarious. Tho' the Roman Catholics scarce constitute one-fourth of the inhabitants of Hungary in general, and their assessments towards the public expences do not exceed one-sixth part of the whole, they are incessantly contriving to impose new grievances on the rest of their countrymen. In the year 1722 count Erdody, bishop of Agria, published a treatise, dedicated to the regency at Presburg, in which he maintained, that all the heretics ought to be extirpated. The fate of the new edition of the bible in the Hungarian language is a recent proof of the behaviour of the regency of Hungary towards the Protestants. In the confusions of the late wars, and by other calamities, bibles were grown so scarce, that many communities had not above one or two at most. Upon this the town of Debreczin, apprehending that this scarcity of the word of God would necessarily be attended with the total abolition of true Christianity, generously undertook to publish a new edition. The work was to be printed in Holland : new types were cast ; and in the years 1716 and 1717 persons well qualified were sent to superintend the press. Every thing went on prosperously ; so that the impression was happily finished both with accuracy and beauty ; and the only difficulty remaining, was, how to convey the copies to Hungary, before the Jesuits\*, by representing the affair in an odious light to the imperial court, could prevent the importation of them : but even means were found to overcome this difficulty ; for one Mr. Rutsch, a merchant of Dantzick, who was a zealous Protestant, offered, at his own expence, to send the books into Hungary, under cover of other goods. But the Jesuits having by their emissaries kept a watchful eye on the whole progress of this good design, did all that lay in their power to instigate the imperial court against it. Three thousand copies well bound were already in Poland, in the way to Hungary, and the rest remained at Dant-

\* To them may be applied Martial's saying of another set of men :

*Turba gravis paci, placidaque inimica quieti,  
Quae semper miseras sollicitabit opes.*

' A turbulent race, enemies to peace, and greedy of gain.'

The HUNGARIAN Mine-towns.

sick; but when the town of Debreczin received advice that the affair had transpired, they sent directions that the books should be left in Poland, till they had sent a deputation to the imperial court to obtain a licence for their importation. His imperial majesty was pleased to grant their request: but by the indirect practices of the Popish clergy this licence was recalled; and the books were ordered to be delivered at Cascau, the chief residence of the Jesuits, and there to undergo the examination and censure of the bishop of Agria. The inhabitants of Debreczin at the same time were given to understand, that if the new translation perfectly agreed with the Vulgate, their books would be restored to them; but no such agreement being found between the two translations, they had only this alternative, viz. That the books should either be detained, or burnt; in order to prevent herefy from ever recovering its superiority in Hungary. It seems the Protestants are not possess'd of a single press either in Hungary or Transylvania. The importation of all books relating to their doctrinal points is strictly prohibited; and before an Hungarian student can go to a foreign university, he must obtain a licence or passport from the imperial governor of the country. These are restrictions that must necessarily cause the Protestant religion to decline in these parts. \* Few Hungarians of distinction are at present of the Protestant religion; and that of Forgat was one of the last noble families which left their communion. Some imagine that this family, since their apostacy, have been very unfortunate in every respect; and alledge for a reason, that one of their ancestors, who was Palatine of Hungary, left a curse on those of his descendants who should forsake the evangelical religion.

Decrease of the Protestant churches.

State of religion in Transylvania.

In Transylvania there are at least five-and-twenty Protestants to one Papist. Among the latter the evangelical Lutherans are by much the most numerous. The villages inhabited by the Unitarians, in the district of Tzack, amount to above three hundred. But as persons of this profession are excluded from all offices, most of the gentry have deserted it.

Buda lies about twelve Hungarian miles from Schemnitz; and on the left hand of this road is to be seen the town of Carpen, with its neighbouring mountains, so famous for being the supposed rendezvous for witches.

Meeting of witches.

\* The public papers have hitherto taken care to represent the Protestants in Hungary, as treated with great lenity and indulgence, so that one would have hoped the Romish church had at last laid aside its bloody persecuting practices; especially in a country, where the Protestants have done such eminent services to their sovereigns. But the very reverse is demonstrated from accounts of undoubted veracity. One of the most recent is, 'A melancholy representation of the Protestant communities in Hungary, published in octavo by Matthias Babil, late preacher of the gospel at Eperies, printed at Leipsick in 1749.'

Waitzen

B U D A.

Waitzen is but a mean town; yet the yearly revenue of the bishop of Waitzen, this see is above fifty thousand guldens. They are building a new episcopal palace here, which, when it is finished, will be very spacious and magnificent. The distance from hence to Buda is four miles, which, as the road lies on a level, are travelled in five hours. In this country I saw the ancient manner of threshing, by horses treading the corn round in a circle, and thus forcing it out of the ears, which are laid on a hard pavement.

Ancient way of threshing.

Betwixt Pest and Buda one travels in a flying waggon. There is a large Lazaretto at Pest, and likewise the imperial magazines for the salt brought from Transylvania and Marmarosch. This fossile salt is dug up in large pieces as at Halley near Saltzburg, and is of two kinds, white and black. The whitest sugar-candy, or alum, does not exceed the former in colour and transparency; but the latter is opaque and more pungent; and the peasants generally lay a piece of it at the doors of their cow-houses and stables, supposing it to be wholesome for the cattle to lick at their coming in and going out. Within a small distance of each other, about Dæs, Colosch, &c. are fourteen or fifteen of these salt-works. The fossile salt lies in the earth, about fifteen feet deep. The mouth of the pit is made no larger than is sufficient for bringing out the large pieces of salt; but afterwards it widens, in the form of a bell, to the depth of a hundred fathoms.

Buda lies about thirty-six German miles \* from Vienna. It stands on an eminence; but its fortifications are very inconsiderable, in comparison of those in the Low-countries. The east side of Buda, against which the elector of Bavaria, during the siege in the year 1686, carried on his attack from the opposite mountains, has been strengthen'd with some additional works. In that part General Regal had begun to build a new palace for the governor, which would have been a noble structure; but the building was discontinued at the death of that generous nobleman.

Wasserstadt lies below the fortifications on the banks of the Danube, and Reissenstadt is situated on the hill, from whence the Bavarians made their attack in the last siege.

Wasserstadt.

In these two lower towns or suburbs are five warm baths; the first of which is call'd the emperor's bath, the second the general's bath, the third the Raizen bath, the fourth the bridge bath, and the fifth the block bath. The emperor's bath is built in the manner of the Rotonda at Rome, with a large aperture in the centre of the cupola, besides several small holes or windows for admitting more light into the dome. The Raizen bath is also round and arched. In the large bath in the

Warm baths.

\* 134 English miles.

I

centre

B U D A.

P, amiscuous  
bathing of  
both sexes.

centre between these edifices both sexes publicly bathe together; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women what they call a fore-shift: but the common people, for whom the *Raizen* bath is appointed, look even upon this slight cloathing as superfluous. Persons not inclined to bathe in company, make use of the side baths contrived for that purpose in each of the five edifices mentioned above. Near the emperor's bath is a mill, which, like that at *Arquato*, is put in motion by hot water; it being first collected in a pond, where no fish can live, tho' *Wernber de admirandis Hungariæ aquis*, and others, affirm the contrary. But below the mill, where the water grows cold by degrees, but never freezes; fishes are often seen, which however upon being put into the *Danube* soon expire: the same thing happens when a fish is taken out of the *Danube* and put into this water.

Mosque.

Monument of  
the immaculate  
conception.

In *Wasserstadt* a *Turkish* mosque is still remaining, which is now made use of for keeping salt, &c. In this part of the town is also a monument dedicated to the immaculate conception of the *Virgin Mary*. Among other emblems and inscriptions on this monument is to be seen king *Ahasuerus* holding out the golden sceptre to *Esther* \*, with these words:

*Non pro Te.*

' Not for thee.'

On the other side is a dove hovering over *Noah's ark* †, with this motto:

*Tu Sola exempta fuisti.*

' Thou alone wast exempted.'

In another part is to be seen a cloud over the sea, and the prophet *Elijah*, who is represented kneeling, directing his servant to look out for it ||, with these words:

*Non obstat Origo.*

' The origin is no impediment.'

In a book held up by a *Franciscan* monk are these words:

*Decuit, Potuit, Ergo.*

' It was fit, and therefore he was able to do it.'

\* See *Esther*, c. v. v. 2, 3. † *Genesis*, c. viii. v. 8. || *I Kings*, c. xviii. v. 43, 44.

And

Old B U D A and N E U E N D O R F.

And in another part is this inscription:

*En eburis aurique Thronum.*

' Behold a throne of ivory and gold.'

From *Buda* to *Vienna* it is about three days journey in summer. Old *Buda*. *Buda* lies three quarters of a mile from the former: but it affords nothing remarkable but the ruins of an old aqueduct, built either by the an- *Aqueduct*. *Romans* or *Hungarians*. Not long since a wide subterraneous pas- *Subterraneous passage*. sage was discovered leading from hence to the citadel of *Buda*, with which the *Turks* seem to have been well acquainted. About half a league beyond *Neuendorf*, called *Nyereg Uifalu* in the *Hungarian* language, *Neuendorf*. which is eight *German* miles \* from *Buda*, you pass by a fort, of which formerly prince *Ragotzi* had possession; but at present it is converted into a charnel-house. The country from *Buda* to this place wears a pleasing aspect; the *Danube* being on the right, and a ridge of hills rising with a gentle acclivity on the left side of the road. The soil is fruitful, but not well cultivated; for the inhabitants are obliged to pay great taxes if they make use of the land, tho' the produce cannot be vended. The vineyards near *Buda*, besides grapes, produce excellent melons, which are sold for two or three *fennings* † a-piece. The wine of this country has a good flavour, and the red *Buda* wine, like that of *Agria* *Buda wine*. and *Sixar*, much resembles *French* wine; but that of the villages of *Rascia* resembles the *Rhenish* not only in flavour, but also keeps better than the common *Hungarian* wines. After the emperor had extended his conquests in *Servia*, a kind of red wine was brought to *Vienna* from *Bethune* or *Widen*, which, by many persons, was preferred to all the *Italian* wines. The racy flavour and strong body of this wine make it a kind of cordial or dram; and yet it may be purchased at an easier rate than the extravagant price paid for the luscious *Hungarian Ausbruche* or virgin wine, made of the spontaneous droppings of the grape: but it won't bear long keeping; and consequently is not fit for exportation. Of the *Tokay* and *St. George* wine I have already taken notice: the next to these in strength is that of *Odenburg*. *Wine*.

The distance from *Neuendorf* to *Komara* is four miles; and about half way between these towns lies *Nesmel*, the village where the emperor *Albert II.* died suddenly, by eating too plentifully of melons. ‡

\* Thirty-two *English* miles.

† About one-third of a penny.

‡ Historians disagree about the place of *Albert's* death, which happened in the year 1439, after a successful expedition against the *Turks*. *Aneas Sykvius*, *Dubrabius*, *Lambecius* and *Fugger* call the village where he died *Longa*; and the last imputes the suddenness of the emperor's death, not so much to the melon, as to some poison slyly conveyed into it.

The



K O M A R A.

Ridiculous accusation.

The inhabitants of this place are all protestants; and to this possibly may be owing the severe prosecutions for pretended forcery, carried on against this unhappy people for some years. It is but a few days since three women and a man were burnt, on an accusation brought against them for witchcraft, and making compacts with the devil; and three other supposed delinquents of this kind are still kept in prison. The poor wretches, when put to extreme torture, confess a hundred things which are manifestly impossible; and as the Reformed are seldom tried by equitable and impartial judges, on that account they have no redress against injustice, aggravated by brutal cruelty. Last year the judge of the place, with his wife, and thirty-four other persons, were burnt at Seged. Upon my making some objections to a Papist, who was relating to me the circumstances of their trial, &c. he answered, That as to the sentence passed upon the judge of the town, the justice of it was not to be doubted; that nothing could be plainer than his guilt; for, continued he, tho' he was a tall corpulent man, he weighed but three ounces and a half. I asked him whether he had been weighed publicly, and by a pair of scales? But I soon perceived that it was not proper for me to make any longer stay in that place. It seems, it is the opinion of many ignorant persons, that they who will not blindly swallow all such stories, must themselves be concerned in such diabolical practices: others conclude, that he who does not believe the stories of witches and apparitions, is not convinced of the existence of God or the devil, Heaven or hell.

Adolphus Scribonius, in his *Epistola de purgatione Sagarum super aquam frigidam projectarum*, i. e. 'Of the trial of witches, by throwing them into cold water,' not only looks upon it as an indisputable point, that witches and forcerers weigh much less than other persons of the same bulk, but has been keen-sighted enough to discover the cause of it: for he tells us, that as the devil is a spirit and a subtle being, he penetrates every part of the bodies of his votaries, and by that means makes their denser bodies more light and rare.

Komara.

Country.

Houses.

Komara or Comoron is situated in the island of Schutt, at the conflux of the Wage and the Danube, and is well fortified. Its fortifications were built by Ferdinand I. and it is remarkable, that it never fell into the hands of the Turks. The country on that side of the Danube towards Lower Austria is all one extensive plain, but very ill cultivated. It yields indeed some good pasture for cattle, but exhibits very little plough'd land. In some parts of it the soil is very sandy, where the houses, or rather huts, in the villages are so mean, that a gulden\* is reckoned a very good price for one of them. The top, with some small windows or holes

\* 2s. 4d. sterling.

projecting

From VIENNA to PRAGUE.

projecting above ground is all that one sees of such a house, the rest being buried in the sand.

Besides that kind of sheep which is common to all countries, Hungarian affords a particular species with large twisted horns, generally, about two feet in length. These are kept in separate flocks, and great numbers of them are yearly sent to Vienna.

Raab, or Javerin, which is a good fortification, lies about five German miles\* from Komara; and from Raab to Wisselburg (which lies opposite to a little town call'd Hungarian Altenburg) is four German miles further. The distance from Wisselburg to Regelsbrun is six German miles; and six more from Regelsbrun to Vienna. The road that lies thro' Bruck is indeed a nearer way; but then it is much more craggy and hilly. If a person who is fond of natural curiosities travels to Vienna by the road on the left hand, thro' Oedenburg, he will meet with beautiful petrefactions, as *Pectines auriti maximi & minores*, petrified bones and fishes, *Cornua Ammonis*, *Glossopetrae*, *Turbinatae*, &c. which are very well preserved in a whitish clay or earth.

LETTER LXXXV.

Journey from Vienna to Prague, with a description of the latter.

S I R,

THE distance from Vienna to Prague is twenty-one post-stages and a half; but besides the post-road there is another thro' Snoim, Iglaw, Dzaslaw, &c. which is nearer by four German miles. Snoim, or, according to the country dialect, Snaim, lies about ten German miles from Vienna, and is the first town on this road belonging to the margravate of Mahren. The road from Snoim to Iglaw lies thro' a very fruitful pleasant country, except the barren mountain of Klestaw: the distance is eight German miles. Some writers will have the number of towns in Mahren to be five hundred, and the villages fifteen thousand. This is affirmed by Mr. Hornick, minister of Passaw, in his book, entitled, *Oesterreich uber alles wann es nur will*, i. e. 'Austria superior to all, if it pleases.' The same author in that treatise attributes to Bohemia seven hundred cities and towns, and thirty-four thousand, seven hundred, and seventy-two villages. He likewise asserts, that the dutchy

\* About twenty English miles.

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of Silesia contains four hundred and eleven towns, and twenty-ninthousand villages. On this foundation he builds his political calculations ; which, in fact, are very erroneous. Secretary Ludwig, in his Germania princeps, p. 401. goes still farther ; and, according to his computation, the number of cities in Mabren is a hundred and ten, besides four hundred and ten towns, five hundred castles, and thirty thousand, three hundred, and sixty-nine villages. The electorate of Saxony was formerly said to contain eighteen thousand villages ; but at present great deductions are to be made from such exaggerated computations. For M. Zech, privy-counsellor to the elector of Saxony, has demonstrated in his European Herald, that in the whole extent of land belonging to the elector and other princes of Saxony, of the Albertine line, Lawjnitx also included, there are not above two hundred and twenty-five cities and towns, and five thousand six hundred and eighty-five villages. Now Mabren being scarce so large as one-third part of Saxony, it is inconceivable how it should come to have thirty thousand villages in it. The whole area of this country cannot exceed seventy or eighty square German miles ; \* so that, according to the above-mentioned computation, every such mile must include above thirty villages ; which must appear very improbable, especially if the great number of craggy and almost uninhabitable mountains in this margravate be brought into the account. I have been at the pains to examine captain Muller's map of Mabren, made by the emperor's order, and engraved by Homann of Nurenburg ; according to which I found the number of walled towns in Mabren to be no more than thirty-nine, which are situated as follows :

In the district of Iglaw	5.
In that of Snoim	4.
In that of Olmutz	13.
In that of Preraw	9.
In that of Brinn	6.
In that of Hrad	2.
	<hr/>
	39.

And the number of small towns to be 200, as follows :

In the district of Iglaw	20.
In that of Snoim	33.
In that of Brinn	65.
In that of Olmutz	32.
In that of Preraw	23.
In that of Hrad	27.
	<hr/>
	200.

\* Every square German mile is equal to sixteen square English miles.

In

From VIENNA to PRAGUE.

In my enumeration of the villages, I have included every gentleman's feat, church, chapel and inn, which swells the number of them considerably ; yet I could not make out above two thousand, four hundred of them. They are as follows :

In the district of Iglaw about	320.
In that of Snoim	300.
In that of Brinn	490.
In that of Olmutz	590.
In that of Preraw	400.
In that of Hrad	300.
	<hr/>
	2400.

Henelius, in his Silesiographia, c. 7. affirms, that all Silesia scarce contains four thousand, seven hundred, and sixty-one villages ; which calculation Fibeger, in his notes, augments to six thousand. But the first number is scarce credible ; for Saxony is considerably larger and more populous than Silesia. Upon comparing these several calculations one may conclude, that probably the number of villages in all Germany falls but a little short of a hundred thousand.

Conjecture of the number of villages in all Germany. Pirnitz, state of the Protestants here.

A few miles from Iglaw lies the small town of Pirnitz, which belongs to count Colalto. Here is an inn which is a large building, and was at first intended for a Lutheran church ; but before it was finished the Roman-catholic clergy found means to prevent its being applied to that use. The Pauline monks got possession of it, and made it their residence, till their convent, situated on a hill near this place, which had been burnt down, was rebuilt. After they quitted it they let it out for an inn, as it still continues, and is known by the sign of the eagle. The evangelical communities in Mabren are still pretty numerous ; however, they are obliged to attend at mass, and kneel at the elevation of the host. They are very private in their religious meetings, and scarce confide in one another, having often been betrayed. When they are inclined to receive the sacrament, they are obliged to go into the Hungarian territories. The climate in this country is so cold, that fires are necessary almost during the whole summer ; and this year cherries were not thoroughly ripe before the beginning of October. There is a good cloth manufacture established at Iglaw.

Pfauendorf is the first town in Bobemia on this side. Count Zinzindorff, secretary of state, has a fine menagerie in this place. At Deut-schbrod the baggage of travellers is searched by the Bobemian custom-house officers. In the road from hence to the pretty town of Jenkow, Jenkow.

M 2

you

Dzafław.

you have a delightful prospect of a charming level country on each side, which is interspersed with above fifty villages and towns. Dzafław, which lies a mile and a half farther on this road, is also a very pretty town, and has a large square market-place. From this place to Oval, which is within three German miles of Prague, the road is very rugged and hilly. In the inns on this road one seldom fails of meeting with good provisions, as ducks, capons, pheasants, partridges and hares; but the lodging is not answerable to the other entertainment; being generally only some clean straw spread on the floor, with a bolster or pillow for the head. In the houses of the peasants there is a place wall'd in behind the stove, to which they ascend by a few narrow stone steps, as into a cock-loft; and in this warm apartment they sleep away the cold winter nights very comfortably.

Plenty of provisions.

Bed-chamber behind the stove.

Bohemian towns. Language.

Bobemia is well peopled, and abounds with towns and villages. The Bohemian dialect is somewhat harsher than that of their neighbours, who mostly use the Slavonian, and change several consonants, and especially the liquid l, into vowels. The ladies here use a mixture of the German and Bohemian dialects.

Map of Bohemia.

The states of Bobemia have been at the expence of above twenty-four thousand guldens for a good map of that kingdom; which was perform'd to their satisfaction by John Christopher Muller, the engineer, and engraved by Kaufer of Augsburg in 1720. It consists of twenty-five sheets, which may be put together by comparing it with the general map of Bobemia, published at the same time on one sheet. The price of the whole, colour'd, is thirteen guldens.\*

Gems.

Bobemia produces several sorts of precious stones, some of which are but little inferior to the oriental gems. The principal are amethysts, topazes, sapphires, hyacinths, emeralds, rubies, granates, jaspers, crystals, beryls, turquoises, calcedonies, onyxes, chrysoliras, carbuncles, diamonds and pearls. The best pearls are found near Horafdovitz, and also near the castles of Rabi and Straconitz. These exceed the oriental pearls in whiteness; but the latter have more of the argentine lustre, whereas the whiteness of the Bohemian rather resembles that of milk. The Bohemian magnets excel those of most other places, and are sold very cheap.

Magnets.

Prague.

The city of Prague is well laid out, and its streets are broader than those of Vienna; but it does not contain so many palaces as the latter. The bridge over the Muldaw exceeds that of Ratisbon and Dresden in length, being seven hundred and forty-two common paces. The breadth of it is fourteen common paces; so that it affords room for three car-

Bridge.

\* 1l. 10s. 4d. sterling.

carriages

riages to go a-breast. It consists of sixteen arches, and is adorn'd on each side with twenty-eight statues of so many saints. The crucifix and the statue of St. John Nepomuc are of brass, and the rest of stone. Several votaries are always to be seen here on their knees, paying their devotion to these statues, especially at noon and in the evening. St. Nepomuc, who, by order of king Wenceslaus, was thrown over this bridge, because he would not reveal what the queen had entrusted him with at confession, has, by his superior merit, greatly lessen'd the interest of all the other saints among the Bobemians: and it is certain, that they would have been under greater obligations to him, if God, as it was expected, had by his mediation blessed the emperor with a male heir. In the year 1724, during the empress's pregnancy, a print was publicly sold, representing this saint holding a new born prince out of the clouds, with this inscription under it, 'See what St. Nepomuc can do.'

St. Nepomuc.

Though this saint suffered martyrdom by being precipitated from this bridge, yet it seems he is the particular patron of bridges; and in a few years there will hardly be a bridge in all the Austrian hereditary states and the adjacent countries without an image of this saint. The solemn canonization of this new patron has been a chargeable affair to the Bobemians. It was in the pontificate of Clement XI. that it received its full completion; and a medal was struck on the occasion, representing on one side a Mausoleum on a table placed between the pope and the kingdom of Bobemia, with this chronogramatic legend:

Medal in honour of him.

Vno Is CLementIs sVb sIDere fVLst In arIs.

And underneath:

roMæ InDVLta  
sanCtI VIrI festIVa  
transLatIone.\*

On the reverse St. Nepomuc is represented lying in the water, surrounded with stars; the body of the saint being discovered in the Muldaw, as is pretended, by the appearance of a miraculous constellation.

The apothefis †, or deification of this saint, was not performed till the year 1729. The expression I here make use of is no other than that

\* We must not look for wit or sense in chronograms; the words being chosen merely for the sake of the numeral letters contained in them. I have omitted several quoted by the author, as they are exploded in England, tho' they continue in high repute in Germany.

† The author has called this ceremony by its proper name; and a similar superstitious practice may be easily traced out among the Pagans. Cicero, de leg. l. 2. says, Mos est Gentibus, ees.

that on the medal, which was struck by *Hamerani*, medalist to the pope; on one side of which is the head and title of pope *Benedict XIII.* and on the reverse *St. Nepomuc*, and an angel putting a crown on his head, with this legend:

APOTHEOSIS IN LATERANO  
S. JOAN. NEPOM.  
MDCCLXXIX.

'The apotheosis of *St. John Nepomuc*, performed in the *Lateran*, in the year 1729.'

The life of this saint, with the bull for his canonization and an account of the solemnities on that occasion, has been published by *Passi*, a canon of *Trent* and secretary to the imperial embassy at *Rome*, with a pompous dedication to cardinal *Cienfuegos*.

*Jesuits college.*

In old *Prague* the *Jesuits* have one of the largest colleges belonging to their order, those of *Goa* and *Lisbon* excepted. Two hundred and ten fathers of that order constantly reside there. It is called *Collegium Clementinum* from the church of *St. Clement*, adjoining to it. Besides this they have another college in the new city; and in the little city they have a college for professors, a *convictorium*, and two seminaries; so that the whole number of *Jesuits* in *Prague* may be computed at three hundred at least. Their schools are very full: for the number of students in the twelve classes of the *Clementine* college is no less than eighteen hundred, in the professorial house five hundred, and in college at new *Prague* four hundred. The library of the *Clementine* college is worth observing: it is very light and lofty, adorned with galleries, and well contrived.

*Library.*

*Mathematical cabinet.*

The mathematical cabinet, built here within these eight years, is under the care of father *Klein*. Among other instruments to be seen here are the following, viz. a moving armillary sphere, according to *Tycho Brahe's* system, and a large *sextant*, made by that celebrated mathematician; a kind of *perpetuum mobile*, consisting of balls running in a circular motion; various sorts of clock-work, several *cameræ obscuræ*, and

*eos homines putare deos, quos in cœlum vocaverint merita.* 'It is customary to look upon those illustrious men whose merits have raised them to heaven, as GODS.' *Plin. hist. nat. l. II. c. 7.* says, *Hic est vetustissimus bene merentibus gratiam referendi mos, ut tales numinibus adscribantur.* 'It is an immemorial custom, by way of gratitude, to rank among the Gods those who have done eminent services to mankind. *Adam. Brem. de sit. Dan. c. 233.* says, *Colunt & deos ex hominibus factos, quos pro ingentibus factis immortalitate donant.* 'They worship men, to whom, for their great actions, they ascribe a divine immortality.'

other

other optical instruments. To the same great man is owing the following ingenious invention: by fixing two convex glasses, placed at the distance of thirty-two feet opposite to each other, some tinder or gun-powder, laid at the focus of one glass, takes fire by blowing on a hot coal at the focus of the other. These glasses are of a parabolical convexity; and *M. du Fay*, in the year 1728, exhibited this experiment before the Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, and maintained, that two spherical glasses would produce the same effect, even at a greater distance. In the tower of the *Clementine* college is an observatory, which yields a fine prospect of the whole city. On the top of this tower is represented *Atlas* supporting an armillary sphere. In the church near the *Trinbofe* is to be seen the monument of *Tycho Brahe*, who acquired an immortal fame in Chemistry, but more especially in Astronomy. Over it is his usual motto in large characters:

ESSE POTIVS QVAM HABERI.

'To be, rather than to seem.'

And underneath, the following inscription:

*Illustris ac Generosus Dominus Tycho de Brahe, Danus, Dominus in Knudstrup, arcis Uraniburgi in Insula Hellepontici Danici Huenna fundator, instrumentorum Astronomicorum, quælia nec ante sol vidit, ingeniosissimus idemque liberalissimus inventor & exstructor, antiquissimâ nobilitate clarus, suâ auctior, animo quæcunque cælo continentur immortalis gloriâ complexus, Astronomorum omnis seculi longè princeps, totius Orbis commodo, sumptibus immensis, exactissimas intra minuta minutorumque partes, triginta amplius annorum observationes, mundo primus intulit; affixa sidera intra minutum ejusque semissem restituit; Hipparchi solius ab Orbe condito vel Diis improbos in octava duntaxat gradus parte conatus longissimè antegressus, utriusque lunaris cursum exquisitè restauravit, pro reliquis erraticis solidissima Tabularum Rudolphæarum fundamenta jecit, Mathematicorum peritis inveteratam Aristotelis & astrarum doctrinam de sublunari Cometarum novorumque siderum situ demonstrationibus invictis exemit novarum hypothesium Auctor, in Spagyricis & universa Philosophia admirandus. Evocatus ab invictissimo Romanorum Imperatore Rudolpho II. mira doctrinæ & candoris exempla dedit, ne frustra vixisse videretur. Immortalitatem etiam apud Antipodes scriptorum perennitate sibi comparavit, plâneque qualis esse, quam haberi maluit, nunc vitâ functus æternum vivit. Ejus exuvias uxorisque, triennio post defunctæ, hæredes liberi sacro hoc loco composuerunt. Obiit IV. Kal. Nov. Anni Christiani Dionysiaci MDCI. ætatis suæ LV.*

'The



The celebrated and noble *Tycho Brabe*, a native of *Denmark*, Lord of *Knudstrup*, founder of the castle of *Uranenburg*, situated in *Huen*, an island in the *Sound* or *Danish* Hellefpoint, the ingenious inventor and most accurate maker of such astronomical instruments as the sun had never before beheld, illustrious for his noble descent, but more so on account of his personal merit; for his capacious mind comprehended whatever the vast Expanse of heaven contains; who being far superior to all the astronomers of former ages, for the benefit of the whole world first published at an immense charge his astronomical observations of above thirty years, which are accurate even to minutes and seconds, and assigned the place of the fixt stars within a minute and a half, very far surpassing *Hipparchus*, who was the only Person since the creation of the world that attempted such an arduous task, &c. He accurately marked out the true course of both the great luminaries, and for the other planets laid the solid foundation of the *Rudolphine tables*. He exploded the antient opinion of *Aristotle* and his followers concerning the sublunary motion of comets, invented new hypotheses, which he confirmed by demonstration; and excelled in chymistry and every branch of philosophy. Being invited by the emperor *Rudolph II.* he gave admirable specimens of his learning and candor, that he might not seem to have lived in vain. He likewise procured immortal fame among the *Antipodes* by his works; and as when living it was his choice to prefer reality to appearances, so now being dead he lives eternally. His remains and those of his wife, who died three years after him, were deposited in this sacred place by his children, whom he left his heirs. He died on the 29th of *October*, in the year 1601, of the Christian *Æra*, according to the *Dionysian* computation, and in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

On a cornice beneath is this line, which is something obscure:

*Non fasces nec opes sola sceptrâ perennant.*

Under this *Tycho Brabe* is represented on a *basso relievo* of marble, in armour, with a long sword by his side, a band, and whiskers. He leans with his right hand on a celestial sphere, which is placed over his coat of arms, with these words still more obscure than that above: *Proximi IIII. annates conclusi.* On his left is placed his helmet. Round his tomb-stone are these words: *Anno Domini MDCIII. die XXIV. Oct. obiit illustris & generosus Dominus Tycho Brabe, Sacræ Cæsareæ Majestatis Consiliarius, cujus ossa hic requiescunt.* 'In the year 1603, *October* 24. died the noble and illustrious *Tycho Brabe*, privy counsellor to his imperial majesty, whose remains are deposited here.'

I

There

There is certainly an error in this date, if it be supposed to signify the time of his death; but possibly it only denotes the time when this monument was erected; it being certain, that *Tycho* died on the 4th of *November* N. S. or the 24th of *October* O. S. in the year 1601, according to the epitaph first quoted above.\* On the 13th of *October* O. S. *Tycho* was united to a supper at the count of *Rosemberg's*. Before he sat down to table he forgot his usual custom of evacuating his bladder; and the company after supper being set in for drinking, he, from an over-scrupulous modesty, remained at table, till at last a painful distention of the bladder obliged him to withdraw and hasten home. Upon this a strangury or suppression of urine succeeded. As this disorder encreased, the pain and want of rest threw him into a fever, which deprived the world of this valuable man. He was born at *Knudstorp* in *Schonen*, not far from *Helsingburg*, on the 14th of *December*, O. S. in the year 1546; so that he did not quite attain to his fifty-sixth year. The story of his having been secretly poisoned by some courtiers, who were jealous of him on account of his being in favour with the emperor, is without foundation. There is another ridiculous fable, as groundless, related concerning this great man, viz. that he left *Denmark*, having foreseen, by casting his nativity, that he should die by water; that he imagined he should avoid this death by removing to the middle of the continent; but that he met with his fate at count *Rosemberg's* table, where, being ashamed to rise, his bladder burst; and thus verified the prediction of the stars, &c. According to the learned *Huet*, it was a very trifling affair that caused *Tycho* to forfeit the favour of *Christian IV.* king of *Denmark*, his liberal patron; and prompted him to leave his native country, and the observatory in the little island of *Huen*, which he was so fond of. It seems the envoy from *England* at *Copenhagen* had a beautiful *English* mastiff, for which the grand marshal *Walcbendorf* and *Tycho Brabe* were competitors; the latter being very desirous of having him to keep watch at his *Uranenburg* observatory. The envoy, unwilling to give any offence to either of these gentlemen, promised them, that on his return to *England* he would make it his business to send each of them a dog of the same kind. He kept his word; but unfortunately the dogs were not equally handsome. This occasioned a fresh dispute, which the king decided in favour of *Walcbendorf*. *Tycho*, who was of a warm passionate

\* Probably the date in the epitaph first quoted above is according to the common computation of the Christian *æra*; for it is there called the *Dionysian* year, which our author seems to have overlooked. *Dionysius Exiguus*, a *Scythian*, settled the Christian epocha in the time of the emperor *Justinian*; but the exactest chronologers differ from *Dionysius's* calculation in fixing the time of Christ's nativity. Besides, the epitaph does not say that *Tycho* died on the fourth of *November*, but on the fourth of the *Kalends* of *November*, which answers to the 29th of *October* O. S. so that according to the epitaph he died on the 10th day of *November* N. S.

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temper, resented this partiality to such a degree, that some indecent expressions escap'd him against the king; which *Walcbendorf* took care to relate to his Majesty, and thus widened the breach. Nothing now remains of *Uranenburg*, but some ruins; a great part of the materials having been carried away to *Schonen* by the *Swedes*, into whose hands the island of *Huen* afterwards fell.

I own I am much surpris'd that *Gassendi* \* in his life of *Tycho Brabe*, should make no mention of his monument at *Prague*.

The church of the cross.

The church of the cross near the *Jesuits* college in the old city, is an elegant piece of architecture adorned with fine marble pillars and beautiful paintings. In the church on the *Karlsbofe*, or *Charles's* place, is a *scala sancta*, built of *Bobemian* marble. The high altar is embellish'd with sculpture in wood, which is well executed; but the walls of the church are entirely covered with votive pieces, some of which are wretched daubings designed for pictures, others filthy rags, stockings, coats, &c. which give the church a very disgusting appearance.

Town-house clock.

The town-house clock in the old city was made at the end of the fifteenth century by the celebrated astronomer *Hanusch*, professor of mathematics in this university: it exhibits the revolutions of the sun and moon, the day of the month, the length of the days and nights, &c. But a great part of the movement is at present out of order.

Horfe-market.

The horfe-market is a very large, airy place, and is adorned with an equestrian statue of king *Wenceslaus* in the center.

Cathedral.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to *St. Vitus*, stands on the *Schlofsberg* or castlehill, and is very rich in plate, altar furniture, reliques, &c. Among other valuable ornaments here is a crucifix of *Hungarian* virgin gold, weighing ten thousand ducats. *St. Wenceslaus's* chapel is represented by some as if the walls were all covered with jasper, amethyst and cornelian. Every thing indeed is very rich in this chapel; however, it comes short of that exaggerated account. It is true, a considerable part of the wall is covered with the above-mentioned gems, some of which are as big as a man's fist, but irregularly set without any order; and as for the embellishments of gold, &c. the value of them is much more owing to the metal than

Chapel of St. Winceflaus.

\* *Gassendi's* account is rather a series of astronomical observations than a life written according to the rules of biography. The best account of this celebrated person we owe to the author of the *Danish* magazine. In the year 1566, it was *Tycho Brabe's* misfortune to lose part of his nose in a fray, which ever after expos'd him to a great deal of ridicule. He received many distinguishing favours from the king of *Denmark*; but it is doing him too much honour to rank him among the knights of the *Elephant*. His title of *Eques Torquatus* he derived from two golden chains conferr'd on him by two of the *Danish* monarchs. His disgrace appears to be owing to an extravagant self-conceit and obstinacy; otherwise he was in a way of making a very great figure at court. Another misfortune which *Tycho* experienced was the loss of a law suit he had commenced against a rich ecclesiastic, who had disappointed him of the hopes he conceiv'd of his daughter.

the

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the skill of the artificer. The monument of *St. Nepomuc* is of marble, and the sculpture is not bad. The like may be observed of that of count *Schlick*, field marshal and privy counsellor to his imperial majesty, who died here in the year, 1723.

On a fountain within the area of the citadel a brass statue of *St. George* is erected, which was cast in the year 1373, in the reign of the emperor *Charles IV.* and, making some allowance for the dark age that produced it, it may be reckon'd a very good piece.

The prospect from the royal apartments is quite charming; and the hall, where the emperor entertains the nobility, well contriv'd and very splendid. I could not get a sight of the museum; for the keeper of it happened to be in the country. Some good pieces of painting are still remaining here. The ravages committed by the army under count *Konigsmark* when this city was taken by surprize are sufficiently known; and in the year 1723 the emperor carried away the best of those pictures that were left, to *Vienna*.

Here is shewn the apartment in the *Bobemian* secretary of state's office, from whence in the year 1618, the lord of *Slavata*, high treasurer of the kingdom of *Bobemia*, baron *Martinitz*, grand marshal and governor of *Carlsstein*, together with *M. Fabritius Platter* secretary of state, were thrown down headlong, for warmly espousing the interests of the house of *Austria*, contrary to the sentiments of the majority who were present. Tho' it was the good fortune of these three noblemen to be received by a dunghill in their fall; yet it is something strange that in a fall from a height of six stories or 28 ells of *Prague*, they did not receive the least hurt. As their fall was involuntary, *Platter's* apology to the other two for his rudeness in falling on them was entirely needless. I went down into the palace moat, which is now dry, to take a view of the place where they fell; and under a window facing the city I found amongst the bushes at the very bottom of the ditch, a pedestal almost covered with earth, on which was a square pyramid with a globe on the apex, and on that was a crucifix. On one side of the pedestal is to be seen *Slavata's* arms; on the other *MRA*; and on the third *IHS*. Both names are surrounded with a glory. The fourth side of the pyramid exhibits the following inscription:

Monument of St. Nepomuc.

Statue of St. George.

Prospect from the palace.

Three noblemen of the imperial party thrown out of a window.

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Anno Dni 1618. d. 23. Maji.  
Guilielmum Slavatam Baronem de Chlum  
Et Koschenberg  
Nobiles Hæretici,

Quod eos quantum potuerat tenuisset,  
Ne in Deum, Cæsarem & Regem suum furerent,  
Neve Patriam & se ipsos perditum irent,  
Tanquam frenetici Medicum adgressi  
Ea rabie de Cancellaria buc egere præcipitem,  
Ut proximè abfuerit à morte,  
Et sane ab ea se tunc abfuisse  
In causa tam gloriosa hodie doleret;  
Nisi illum sustineret spectaculum triumphorum,  
Quos quotidie de perfidia reportat  
Augusta Pietas Cæsaris Ferdinandi.

‘ In the year 1618, on the 23d of May, William Slavata, baron of  
‘ *Culm* and *Koschenberg*, endeavouring to restrain the hereticks from of-  
‘ fending God, the emperor their sovereign, and from destroying their  
‘ country and themselves by their lawless rage, was by some noblemen  
‘ of that faction (who like lunatics were for laying violent hands on  
‘ their physician) thrown down headlong from the secretary of state’s  
‘ office to this place; so that he narrowly escaped with his life. He  
‘ would have chose to die in such a glorious cause rather than live,  
‘ were it not to behold the transporting sights of the daily victories acquired  
‘ over perfidy and rebellion, by the august piety of the emperor *Ferdi-*  
‘ *nand*.’

About four and twenty feet from this spot, just under a window, on  
the other side of the apartment, near a common shore or drain, in a very  
filthy situation, stands a triangular pyramid, on two sides of which are  
also the names, *Jesus* and *Maria*; and on the third this inscription:

Anno

## P R A G U E.

Anno Domini 1618. die 23. Maji  
Jaroslaus Borzita Baro a Martiniz,  
Quod erga DEUM & Cæsarem  
Regemque suum fide esset major  
Quam perfidia ferre posset,  
Ab Hæretica Nobilitate è regia  
Cancellaria primus in hunc  
Fosse locum velut in mortem certissimam deturbatus,  
Et tribus plumbeis globis est ictus.  
Verum quos inclamaverat,  
Jesus & Maria  
Vere pro vehiculo illi  
Et pro scuto fuerunt,  
Ita neque noxam sensit,  
Et major à ruina surrexit.

‘ In the year 1618, on the 23d of May, Jaroslaus Borzita, baron of  
‘ *Martinitz*, who, by his loyalty to God and the emperor his lawful so-  
‘ vereign, had offended the perfidious and heretical nobility, was by them  
‘ thrown down headlong from the secretary’s office into this place as  
‘ to certain death, being at the same time shot with three musket balls;  
‘ but *Jesus* and *Mary*, whom he implored, gently warded, him and  
‘ shielded from danger, so that he received no hurt or damage, but rose  
‘ more illustrious from his fall.’

There is likewise to be seen, in the treasury of *Loretto*, a golden  
triangle set with rubies, on which is enamelled the image of the virgin  
*Mary*, crowned by the holy Trinity: This was the joint offering of  
*Slavata*, *Martinitz*, and *Platter*, as a memorial of their wonderful pre-  
servation which they chiefly attributed to the virgin *Mary*. *Turfellini*  
and other writers who have given a description of the holy house of  
*Loretto* are mistaken by inserting prince *Lobkowitz*’s name as one of the  
three noblemen mentioned above, instead of *Platter*.

The white tower is a state prison. It is said that there was formerly in *White Towers*  
one of the rooms in this tower a curious machine made in the shape of a  
woman, which, when any delinquent was brought near it, would em-  
brace him, and with its arms instantly break his back and ribs: but no  
such thing is now to be seen. It is the opinion of some, that it has been  
removed to *St. Peter*’s, where the upper consistory is held; and that this  
machine was formerly more particularly appropriated for the private  
execution of ecclesiastic criminals.

On

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Czernini palace.

On the *Ratsbin*, is the palace of count *Czernini*, which indeed in largeness is inferior to *Walenslein* house that stands near it, but in the magnificence of the building and richness of the furniture it has few equals in any city in *Europe*. The grand hall is not yet finished, though it be a hundred years since it was begun, and the workmen are generally employed upon it. The noble gallery of pictures in this palace is a hundred and seventy five common paces in length. The stair-case is broad, light and finely painted. I shall not enter on a particular description of the house, furniture, &c. But shall only observe, that count *Czernini*, whose annual income is three hundred thousand *guldens*, has, for many years, spared no expence for the embellishment of this noble palace.

Capuchin church. Imitation of the holy house of Loretto.

Facing the capuchin church, stands an edifice built in imitation of the *Casa santa* at *Loretto*, the walls of which are black and smoaky within, like the original. But in the *basso relievo*'s on the outside there is a very great difference; these being only of plaster, whereas those of the holy house at *Loretto*, are of marble; and the workmanship is as far inferior to the latter as the materials. The treasure collected in this chapel is very extraordinary, amounting to several tons of gold. Among other valuable offerings to be seen here, are the following, viz: a chalice said to be made out of a thousand *Cremnitz* ducats, an *ostensorium* or pyx set with several pearls of the bigness of an acorn, one of which, in the middle, in the shape of a heart, is of the size of a middling walnut; another *ostensorium*, enriched with six thousand six hundred and sixty six diamonds, representing the sun. The size of the diamonds gradually decreases, and they are curiously arranged in order to form the solar rays, terminating in a point which consists of one single stone. Twenty five thousand *guldens* have been offered for this pyx, with a promise to supply its place with another set with false stones, so as hardly distinguishable from real diamonds. It cost two hundred thousand *guldens*; and the artist who made it was rewarded with ten thousand *guldens*, because this curious piece required ten years application before it was completed. Both these *ostensoria* were the offerings of *Ludmilla Aeva Francisca Collobrad*, who was desirous by this means to obtain a place in heaven, and immortal fame among the clergy. She died in the year 1695, and as a grateful return for such munificence, her portrait, as big as the life, is put up in this treasury.

Rich ostensorium.

Memorial of Drahomira.

On one side of the area before count *Czernini*'s palace a stone pillar is erected in memory of *Drabomira*, a pagan dutchess of *Bohemia*, and mother to *St. Wenceslaus*, whom the earth swallowed up on this spot in the year 939.\* The shambles on one side of this area or market place is remarkable for

\* If we consult the *Bohemian* historians, they paint *Drabomira* in the blackest colours.— She is said to have murdered her mother-in-law *Ludmilla*, and to have endeavoured to dispatch her own son by poison. Her terrible end is imputed to her implacable hatred against the christians, and a presumptuous vow she had made of extirpating them. But it must be acknowledged, that the particulars are accompanied with a heap of incredible circumstances.

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for being at all times free from that species of flies which lay their eggs in flesh, and produce maggots. This, by some is ascribed to the incantations of a forcerer, and by others to *St. Procopius*; but in the present cold season all open places are alike in this particular. I had not an opportunity of examining into the truth of this affair; tho', in any great city, this may arise from natural causes, without the intervention of any saint or forcerer, and is not so very extraordinary as the inhabitants of *Prague* imagine.

In the same area is shewn the place where the *Swedes* under count *Konigsmark* surprized this part of *Prague*, in the year 1648, who would have been masters of the city, had it not been for the timely resistance they met with from the tower which stands in old *Prague*, at the foot of the bridge. This resistance was the more extraordinary as it was begun by father *George Placchi* a *Jesuit*, one *Czibis* a school master and three soldiers; but the townsmen and students soon joining them, after an obstinate dispute the *Swedes* were repulsed with loss. The following inscription in golden letters is to be seen on one side of the tower, in memory of this gallant defence; in which the only fault is, the indecent terms made use of in speaking of the *Swedes*.

Part of the City surprized by the Swedes.

patch her own son by poison. Her terrible end is imputed to her implacable hatred against the christians, and a presumptuous vow she had made of extirpating them. But it must be acknowledged, that the particulars are accompanied with a heap of incredible circumstances.

Siste



P R A G U E.

Siste hic paulisper, viator,  
 Sed lubens ac volens,  
 Ubi multa populatus tandem vel invitus  
 Sistere debuit  
 Gothorum & Vandalorum furor;  
 Et lege sculptum in marmore,  
 Quod in perpetuam Boëmorum omnium  
 Sed imprimis vetero-Pragensium  
 Memoriam  
 Anno Domini MDCXLVIII.  
 Mars Suecicus ferro ac igne in hac  
 Turre delineavit:  
 Hæc turris Gothici fuit ultima  
 meta furoris,  
 Sed fidei non est hæc ultima  
 meta Boemæ,  
 Potuissent idipsum cives Vetero-Pragenses  
 Tristi sanguine inscribere,  
 Nisi  
 Pax aurea  
 Ferdinandi III. Pietate & Justitiâ  
 In orbem Germanicum reducta  
 Pro sanguine aurum suppeditasset.

‘ Traveller, stay a while, (but thy stay shall be voluntary on this spot where the rage of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, after all its cruel ravages, was stopped by force;) and read this inscription which informs thee, that, to the perpetual glory of all *Bohemians*, but especially of the citizens of old *Prague*, the *Swedish* army, that destroyed every thing with fire and sword, was repulsed in this place. “ *This tower was the utmost limit of Gothic rage, but it is not the boundary of Bohemian loyalty.*” Had it not been for the golden age, and peace restored to *Germany*, by the clemency and justice of *Ferdinand III.* the citizens of old *Prague* would have inscribed these letters with blood, which are now of gold.’

In the extreme part of the city, where formerly stood the palace of *Wischberad*, about half way up the acivity of a rock, is to be seen an old wall with three windows in it, which is the remains of a bath which formerly belonged to the princess *Libussa*, from whence she caused her gallants to be thrown into the *Muldaw*, after they had gratified her lust.

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

In the church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, on the *Wischberad*, is a marble pillar broken into three pieces, which the devil, out of mere spite,

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spite, is said to have set down so hastily that he broke it. The cause of his indignation was that he came hither a little too late with his burthen; for a priest belonging to this church had sold himself to the devil, on this condition, that the latter should bring hither a pillar from the church of *S. Maria in Trastevere*, while the former said mass.

This idle story is represented by several pieces of painting in the church, and is so firmly believed by most of the inhabitants, that it would be dangerous to question the truth of it. As a proof of it they alledge, that in one side of the above mentioned church at *Rome*, there is one pillar less than in the other. But there is also a very great difference betwixt the pillars of the two churches: This at *Prague* being scarce half as thick, yet somewhat longer, and of a whiter colour, than the pillars in the church of *S. Maria in Trastevere*.

But another curiosity in the same church, and much more esteemed, is a large *Sarcophagus* or stone coffin on the altar of *St. Longinus*, (the officer who pierced Christ’s side) in which, as in a boat, the saint failed on the *Muldaw*\* They who can swallow such absurdities must indulge the *Russians* in their belief, that *St. Nicholas*, in order to visit them, crossed the ocean and failed up the *Baltic* on a millstone. *Olaus Rudbeck*, in his *Atlantis*, has given a much more ingenious explanation of *Hercules’s* voyage, in a cup or goblet; for he conjectures, that the *Greeks* being ignorant of the meaning of the *German* word *schiff*, i. e. a boat, imagined that it signified *σικυφος*, a cup or goblet.

Near this church is a kind of armory, but no body is permitted to come within the court; so that it is only thro’ a grate in the door that one has a sight of *Libussa’s* dancing place: on which, it is pretended, no grass ever grows; but, by what I could see, the spot was quite covered with grass. Near this door is the place from which *Horymir*, a forcerer, in the time of *Krzesomislus* Duke of *Bohemia*, is said to have leaped on horseback over the river *Muldaw*, which is above a thousand paces broad; and this leap has been commemorated by a chapel built on the spot where he alighted; on the other side of the river, near the village of *Zlickow*. It is said this extraordinary horse had also the talent of con-

\* Others relate that *Longinus’s* body was brought from *Rome* to *Prague*, in the year 1409, but that in the year 1420, at the pillage of *Wischbrad*, by the *Hussites*, it was thrown into the *Muldaw*, together with the stone-coffin; that afterwards a light was continually seen hovering over that place, and several vessels were lost, till the coffin was discovered and brought with due solemnity to its former place. *St. Andrew’s* church at *Mantua*, likewise pretends to have the body of this convert and saint. Probably the Greek word *σικυφος* used by *St. John* the evangelist, to denote the spear which pierced our Saviour’s side, gave existence to *St. Longinus*, as *St. Veronica* is derived from *vera icon*; and *St. Amphibolus*, the supposed bishop of the isle of man, is no other than *amphibalum* or *amphibolum*, a kind of hood or cloak, from *αμφι* and *βαλλω*.

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Credulity of the present Bohemian and Austrian nobility in religious matters.

Number of churches and inhabitants.

verfing with its mafter. On the parapet, which is of brick, near this door is ftill fhewn the impreffion of the horfes fore-feet, one of which more refembles that of an ox. I will not detain you, Sir, with any more fuch fables; which abound in this country, and are not only frequently related very gravely in common difcourfe, but likewife, in order to obtain the greater credit, are publifhed in books. During my travels in this part of the world, I have often wondered at the ftrange credulity of many of the Austrian and Bobemian nobility, who fwallow improbabilities, without examination, or making ufe of their reafon, even beyond any other Roman Catholics. This is the more extraordinary, as greater freedom than formerly in making religious enquiries has been allowed in Bobemia; and as the fathers or grandfathers of the moft confiderable noblemen in Bobemia, who are now fuch zealots for abfurdities, were proteftants.

There are a hundred churches, and almoft as many convents in Prague. The city is not very populous in proportion to its extent; for the whole number of its inhabitants does not exceed one hundred and twenty thoufand; fifty thoufand of which are Jews, and feventy thoufand chriftians. The trade of this city is but inconfiderable; for the Muldaw is not navigable, but on the contrary very fhallow. Near Prague-bridge it forms a kind of a cascade, &c. but below the bridge it is deep enough for floats of timber.

Prague, October 11, 1730.

L E T T E R LXXXVI.

Account of the city of Dresden.

S I R,

THE diftance from Prague to Dresden is fixteen German miles.\* Near Lobefchutz, which is the fourth ftage, the road is very bad and ftoney for half a league; and is very dangerous, as it lies along the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Elbe. Auffig is juftly famous for a ftiong and fweet kind of wine, called Poftzkaltzky, of which not above forty or fifty hogfheads at moft are made in a year. The vineyard that produces it belongs to the town. This wine is gene-

Auffig. Poftzkaltzky wine.

\* About fixty-four Englifh miles.

rally

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rally thick, and feldom bears keeping above a year. The road from Auffig to Peterfwalda is extremely troublefome, lying for the moft part over high and fteep mountains. Within half a league of the latter we entered Saxony; and from Schbitz to Dresden, which is two German miles, we travelled over a pleafant plain, terminated on both fides by fruitful and well cultivated eminences. Dresden has long been famous for its Dresden. fuperb palaces, ftrait and uniform ftreets, agreeable fituation, and fplendid court; but in number of houfes and inhabitants, it muft yield to feveral cities in Germany.\* The former, including the fuburbs, are computed at about two thoufand five hundred: And the Rev. Mr. Lofcher, who lives in this city, affures me from authentic accounts, that the inhabitants in old and new Dresden do not much exceed forty thoufand, about five thoufand of which at prefent are Papifts. In this computation the garrifon is not included. Underneath is an account of the provifions which were bought and confumed in this city in the year 1729, which in the article of wine may poffibly come fhort of the quantity drank that year in Dresden.

8,710	oxen or black cattle.	772	roe-bucks.
28,494	calves.	7,214	hares,
43,551	sheep.	3,940	pheafants.
2,219	lambs.	366	fnipes.
8,266	goats.	25	moor-hens.
9,910	hogs.	13,749	partridges.
1,389½	quintals of carp.	7	woodcocks.
552	heads of deer.	25	buftards.
645	fawns.	2,734½	casks of foreign wine.
311	wild boars, &c.	1,936½	— of wine of the growth of the country.
188	marcaffin's or wild pigs,	2,940	— of muft.
27	tame ditto.		

Account of the yearly confumption of provifions at Dresden.

The place which will afford the greateft entertainment to a curious traveller at Dresden is the green-room, as it is called, or the *muſeum*. This collection was begun by the elector *Augustus*, and placed in a green room, which name it ftill retains. There are now feveral apartments painted green; the whole difpofition is much alter'd, and the number of curiofities

\* Mr. *Jufti*, in his treatife of the Roman expeditions into Germany, endeavours to prove, that the city of Dresden derives its name from *Drufus*, that general having penetrated fo far, and erected a trophy where Dresden now ftands; but a moderate acquaintance with ancient hiftory is fufficient to convince us of the contrary. See Mr. *Deer de Caſtellis Rom. in Saxen. Lipf. 1749.*

so increased, that this *museum* or treasury at present consists of seven rooms and a closet. When the *Swedes* made an irruption into *Saxony*, every thing was removed from hence to *Hall*, in the district of *Magdeburg*, and there secured in the castle. The fee for seeing this *museum* is generously discharged with five or six *guldens*\* given the attendant, who opens the doors; but the greatest part of it goes to the superintendant, or keeper of the *museum*. At the entrance the shoes of such persons as are admitted are carefully wip'd, in order to keep the place as free as possible from dirt or dust. All the apartments are floor'd with marble of different colours, of the produce of *Saxony*. In the first apartment is to be seen a great number of small brass models of most of the famous statues and monuments that are extant, both ancient and modern: and among the rest the celebrated *Toro Farnese*.

Small statues.

Automata.

The second room is filled with curious clocks, and other *automata* of gold and silver. Among these is a ship sailing round a table, while some of the sailors in it weigh anchor, and the rest are in continual action; and at the same time it performs a piece of music. Another piece of clock-work represents the *Virgin Mary* and *Joseph*, with the infant *Jesus* in the manger, and the shepherds with the eastern *Magi* performing their adorations to the *Messiah*, while the heavens seem to open with a surprising effulgence. Here is also a triumphal car drawn by two lions, with an organ in it. The japan-work on the wall of this apartment is a very exact imitation of inlaid work of jasper and other precious stones. *Reinoh*, the ingenious artist by whom it was made, is still living in old *Dresden*.

Curiosities in ivory.

In the third room is shewn a numerous collection of drinking vessels and other curiosities in ivory, particularly a ship with all its sails, masts and rigging. The succession of the electors of *Saxony* from the beginning of the Christian æra, in raised letters, is a most ingenious piece of work, and was made by order of the elector *Augustus*.

In the fourth apartment the eye is dazzled with the multitude of silver and gold utensils; but most of them are large goblets and other drinking vessels, one of which holds five quarts. Many of them are also enriched with medals.

Vessels set with gems.

Florentine work costly table.

The fifth apartment exhibits a great variety of precious stones, and curious vessels made of them, &c. The several *cameo's* and *intaglio's* in this room are said to be worth three hundred thousand dollars. Here is also a most curious casket of enamell'd and *Florentine* work, and likewise a large table of jasper cut in *relievo* of onyx, calcedony and other gems, representing a young prince on horseback, preceded by the virtues, pointing out to him the way to true glory; whilst the vices,

\* About fourteen shillings.

with

with looks full of rage and confusion, are flying from him. This is an ancient piece, and cost eighty thousand dollars.

Over this table is *Mary Magdalene* in enamel, which is an ell and an half high: this piece is of an oval figure, and for bigness cannot be equalled. I omit several other enamell'd portraits and paintings. In this apartment begins a series of the portraits of the electors of *Saxony* from the elector *Maurice*, in the dress of the age in which they lived. On the left hand is a closet, in which are several enamell'd pictures, with bowls and other vessels of the most valuable gems; a basin of onyx stone, of the shape and size of half the shell of a large *cocoa* nut, divided longitudinally; another of amethyst and sardonix, and a little coffer of rock-crystal embellished with figures. Here are likewise several figures, consisting of gems and pearls, naturally adapted to constitute the different parts of them, and so curiously arranged, that they appear to have been designed by nature for the places they occupy. These pieces require an immense variety of gems, out of which the artist might chuse what was proper for the construction of his work. One of the largest oriental pearls to be seen here, before it was set, could be of no remarkable beauty or value. It is indeed equal in bigness to a large walnut, but withal uneven and rugged; however, the artist has set it in a piece of gold and enamel in such a masterly manner, that it represents the shoulders, breast, &c. of a mishapen dwarf. Another pearl, in another figure, very naturally represents its posteriors. Among the rest is a *Swedish* invalid begging, who is very well fitted with a body of a single pearl. But what more particularly strikes the eye is the story of the prophet *Jonah*; the whale, the ship, the prophet, and the sea shore, being made of pearls properly aranged, and the rocks in the sea represented by very large gems. Another curious piece represents two persons carrying in a basin before them a congeries of small pearls: the basin and pearls are the work of nature, with very little assistance from art. Two other persons are carrying on a pole a large bunch of grapes, imitated to the greatest perfection with oriental emeralds.

From this cabinet you return into the above-mentioned fifth apartment, where the following curiosities are to be seen, *viz.* a casket of enamel almost entirely cover'd with turquoises and rubies, several caskets, &c. of inlaid *Florentine* work, a crucifix and four small pyramids of a curious sort of *Arabian* marble, which is now no where to be found, said to be a present from pope *Benedict XIII.* several little coffers and some small cannon of fine chased work, and four tables of oriental marble; a great number of vases of rock crystal, and a globe of the same which is perfectly transparent, tho' it be of the size of a man's head. Here are also several ostrich's eggs finely wrought, with a great variety of

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of drinking vessels of the same set in gold and enamel; a great many pieces of coral and amber curiously wrought; a box of mother of pearl set with pearls; and the representation of a mountain, consisting entirely of very fine pearls set in gold; but these pearls are not all of the same roundness. Several experiments have been tried to reduce pearls of an irregular figure into an orbicular form, but to no purpose; for pearls are observed to increase in bulk, by pellicles growing over each other from year to year; so that if they were cut they would peel off. The king of Poland's dominions yield round pearls, in a little river in the district of Henneberg, and likewise in the Elster; which are all reserved for his majesty's use, though none are placed in the green-room but the oriental pearls.

The sixth apartment is surrounded with closets, in which are to be placed all the electors of Saxony as big as the life in their proper habits. In the middle of this room is a clock in the form of a woman, which moves the head every minute from one side to the other.

Tea equipage.

The first object shewn in the seventh apartment is a tea equipage, with the table, &c. all of gold enamel'd, and set with diamonds: they were made by Dinglinger, jeweller to the court, who received forty-six thousand dollars for the whole. 2. A large matrix of emerald held out by a Moor, whose collar is set with jewels. Opposite to this is another Moor, with a basket full of crystals and silver and gold ores, which are the produce of the country.

Great Mogul's court.

3. On a table an ell broad, and an ell and a quarter long, is represented the celebration of the Great Mogul's birth-day. The monarch is exhibited sitting on a throne, the grandees of his empire are prostrate before him with their respective gifts, and the portico is crowded with his guards, elephants, and every thing belonging to the splendor of an eastern court. The above-mentioned Dinglinger, and fifteen other ingenious artificers under him, were ten years and eight months employed on this piece, for which he was paid eighty-five thousand dollars. The pillar in the middle of this room is adorned with beautiful basso relievo's of Arabian agate. On the same pillar is an oriental onyx, which Dinglinger purchased for forty-eight thousand dollars. It is of an oval figure, near a quarter of a Dresden ell in its longest diameter. Near it hang three others of a remarkable size. Here is also a bason of oriental agate, as large as half a cocoa-nut, cut longitudinally. Among the single gems are a large oriental sapphire, a topaz of a reddish water and a very extraordinary size, an aqua marina of the bigness of a man's fist, with a great number of other precious stones to an immense value; particularly an entire assortment of diamonds, being a set of buttons for a suit of cloaths, and the badge of the order of knighthood, with the star, buckles, and head of a cane, &c. Opposite to this is an assortment of cornelians of very

Onyx.

Bason of agate.

Single gems.

Assortment of diamonds.

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very great value, another of emeralds, and three assortments of sapphires, rubies and rose diamonds, besides another of brilliants. In the golden fleece, belonging to the order of knighthood mentioned above, is a diamond, for which the king of Poland a few years ago paid two hundred thousand dollars. It exceeds that in the duke of Bavaria's museum, and weighs a hundred and ninety-four grains and a half. It is placed betwixt two diamonds, each of which is equal in size to a large nutmeg, and on the cane head is a diamond of the same bigness.

In the last apartment are, a clock of gold set with gems, and a jasper table with crystal and amethyst veins. This jasper comes from Treyberg, four miles from Dresden; and it is but a few years since the real value of the Saxon jasper has been known. Formerly the peasants used this sort of stone, together with others, to inclose their fields. I have procured some large pieces which are very beautiful, but extremely difficult to polish.

I have endeavoured to give you a general idea of the contents of the green-room or museum at Dresden; for to specify every particular is scarce possible; and this difficulty increases from year to year, as new acquisitions are continually made. The tribuna at Florence, with its contents, may in value exceed this collection; but the judicious arrangement of the several pieces here give it an Appearance which pleases the eye beyond the Florentine museum.

Comparison of the green-room with the tribuna at Florence.

The palace is furnished as becomes the mansion of such a prince; the drawing-rooms are particularly worth seeing, were it only for twelve pictures by Louis Silvester, representing the rape of Proserpine, the metamorphosis of Ateon, and other fables from Ovid. Another remarkable piece by the same artist represents the present elector taking leave of his father at his setting out on his travels. The latter recommends his son to Pallas and Mercury. Behind the prince stands his governor, and Prudence with a telescope in her hand by his side, and several genii hold up the maps of the countries which the prince was going to visit. The ceiling of the audience-room was also painted by Silvester. The looking-glasses in some of these apartments are between eight and nine feet high, and six and seven broad. The assembly room for the royal family is hung with rich tapestry, representing the achievements of Alexander the Great. Among the surprising quantity of plate which is kept in the plate cabinet are four gueridons or stands, each weighing four hundred and seventy-one marks, and twelve others that do not weigh much less; two vases, each above five feet high, scarce to be fathom'd by two men, weighing six hundred marks each; two pieces of the same fashion, and little inferior in weight; eight cisterns, with the vessels standing in them, each weighing eight hundred marks. This surprising quantity of plate, with

Paintings.

Looking-glasses.

Silver Utensils.



much more, has all been collected and made from the year 1717 to the year 1719. The common assembly room is adorned with some good tapestry, representing the battle of *Hochstedt*. I omit for brevity's sake the great number of curious clocks, beautiful tables, rich cabinets, and other furniture, with which the apartments are filled. A foreigner should not omit seeing the confidants-table, a curious piece of mechanism by *Gartrern*, formerly model-master to the king, by means of which his majesty dines privately with his confidants; for this table, with all its appurtenances, is brought up from the lower apartments into the upper, and not one servant seen in waiting. There is also another museum in the palace, from whence a great part of the curiosities have been carried into the *green-room*, and part into the *Zwinger-gallery*. However, I observed in it twelve good busto's, of the *Cæsar's*, several portraits in needlework, &c. The best and largest pieces of painting to be seen here, are a banquet of the gods, and the rape of the *Sabines*.

Confidants table.

Museum.

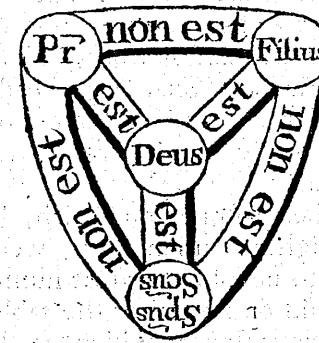
In the second apartment are a great number of tables of ebony, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and silver, and some curious pieces in glass, particularly a glass organ. Among the pictures are a capital piece of *Augustus* elector of *Saxony*, founder of this museum, and another of *Ladislaus Lokietec* or *Loeticus* king of *Poland*, who died in the year 1333, and whose stature did not exceed an ell: hence he was called *cubitalis*.

In the third apartment are several pictures glazed, some pieces of gold-dust-work, perspective views, wax-work, and fine drawings with a pen. Among the mother-of-pearl works is a flower-piece and a parrot, which by the refraction of the rays of light exhibit a variety of very beautiful colours. There is also a draught-board, with men of silver and gold, impressed with the heads or portraits of the elector *Augustus* and other princes then living: the work is extremely curious, and every image is represented both in gold and silver. Among the ancient drinking vessels here is shewn the horn of a rhinoceros; another, as is pretended, made of the claw of a griffin, which is nothing but a common horn; a third of a *Maldiva* nut, a fourth of a cocoa-nut; and several buffalo horns, all set in gold or silver.\* On one of the last mentioned horns, or rather

\* The custom among the *Celtæ* of drinking out of horns is sufficiently mentioned by several ancient authors. Vide *Cæsar. de bell. Gall. l. VI. c. 28. Plin. hist. nat. l. II. c. 37. Solin. Polyb. c. 23. Isidor. orig. l. XII. c. 1.* According to the mythology of the northern nations, even the celestial heroes in the *Valhalla* made use of such a cup. *Edda myth. 31. Worm. monum. Dan. l. V. c. 5. Stephan. ad Sax. Gram. hist. Dan. l. XIII. p. 245. Bartholin. de unicornu, c. 30.* These valuable remains of antiquity, preserved down to our age, have excited the attention of the most learned antiquarians; and by that means *Leibnitz's* request in *Epist. ad divers. ad. Kortholt. p. 419.* is granted. *Je vous supplie, de me marquer quelques passages d'Herodote, & d'autres anciens sur la maniere de se servir de cornes, comme de vases pour en boire.* 'Be so kind as to point out to me some passages in *Herodotus*, and other ancient authors, concerning the custom of drinking out of horns.'

ivory

ivory drinking cup are several *basso relievo's*, and this *Islandic* motto: *Heilach rar brenninkar pikkar*, i. e. 'The cup of the holy Trinity.' The supreme Being is presumptuously represented on it with a triple countenance, and likewise the following diagram.



On this horn is likewise represented the *Virgin Mary*, *St. Peter* with the keys, and the four evangelists with their proper symbols.\* Over the door of this apartment *Samson* is represented lying in *Dalila's* lap; but the painter, not being much acquainted with military history, has drawn his hero in a suit of armour.

In the fourth apartment are several curiosities of ivory turned, among which is the head of a cane, two snuff-boxes, and a compass made by the *Czar Peter the Great*; some pieces of amber, a casket of *Florentine*

\* The northern nations are known to have had an ancient custom at their feasts and sacrifices of offering particular cups full of wine or beer to their idols, and drinking them off to their health, or rather in commemoration of them. After Christianity was introduced among them, this custom was still retained, only they substituted in the room of *Thor, Woden, Friga, &c.* the holy Trinity, the *Virgin Mary*, and the saints. See *Sonorro*, in the life of *Haquin Adelftan*, c. 16 and 18. *Oddo* the monk's life of *St. Olaus*, and *Dolmer. in notis ad Hirdskraa*, c. 49.

*Luitprandus (de Gest. Pontiff. Roman.)* affirms, that pope *John* was in a public assembly accused of having drank the devil's health. A recent instance of this northern custom is adduced by *Birkerbod*, in his *Palestr. Antiq. p. 128. Nostis, non ita pridem rusticum quemdam Norwagicum, qui in convivio Dei immortalis poculum biberat, causam suam ad supremum, quod hic Hafnia est, justitiæ tribunal detulisse, & quum crimen videretur simplici ignorantia atque more majorum recepto commissum, sententia quidem regia in pristinam bonorum, quibus inique nimis privatus fuerat, possessionem restitutum, ecclesiastica tamen, quam pro delicto subierat, disciplina adprobata.* 'You know, says he, that lately a certain *Norwegian* peasant, who, having been prosecuted for drinking at a feast the cup of the immortal God, appealed to the high court of justice at *Copenhagen*; and his fault appearing to be an effect of ignorance and simplicity, in blindly following an ancient custom, the severity of the first sentence, by which he had forfeited all his possessions, was reversed. But the discipline of the church, with which he had also been punished, was approved of and ratified.'

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work

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work on a table of figured Florentine marble, several pieces of marble of the produce of Saxony, serpentine vases, an organ of alabaster decorated with very elegant sculpture, and a great many other alabaster vessels, some of which are gilt; a pretty basso rilievo, cut in a topus, representing the shepherds going to Bethlebem, and exhibiting the figures of several animals, like that in the possession of count Oldenburg.

In the fifth chamber are to be seen the arms of Saxony, as also fine landscapes and houses of Florentine work, and some old pictures of Russian ecclesiastics; a curious artificial stag's-head; the lifting up of the brazen serpent in the wilderness, the crucifixion of Christ, and two battles, very small, and curiously cut in wood. Each of the two last pieces cost a hundred ducats.

Here is also shewn a cherry-stone, on which, by means of a microscope, a hundred and eighty human faces, well cut, may be distinguished. It is surprizing to behold the great number of beautiful figures curiously engraved or inlaid on several of the tables and cabinets. One cabinet is inlaid with precious stones, which are the produce of Saxony.

In the last apartment are shewn several clocks and automata which perform variety of motions, and imitate an organ and other musical Instruments; and the gardener's universal clock, calculated for three hundred and sixty places in different latitudes. Here are two original pictures, one of Albert the courageous, the other of the elector Augustus, painted when he was in the thirty-third year of his age, but with a very long beard. After all, this museum very well deserves to be put into a more regular order.

Gallery of paintings.

In the palace is a very fine picture gallery, of which baron Le Plat has the direction. The painting of the walls in fresco is not yet finish'd; however there are some valuable old pieces to be seen in it. On both sides of the gallery stand several large vases of serpentine, and porphyry, with a great number of large marble and brass busto's. Among the latter that of Gustavus Adolphus is easily distinguish'd from the rest. A brass model of the vatican Laocoon, and several other celebrated pieces are great ornaments to this room; which is eighty common paces in length, and twenty in breadth. The room adjoining to the gallery is full of portraits; among which is the picture of Augustus king of Poland in very beautiful mosaic work. The electoral prince and his princess, as big as the life, are also to be seen here work'd in silk. Fruit, flower-pieces and landscapes are deposited in separate apartments. Two others contain some celebrated pieces of painting by Holbein, Cranach, &c.

Zwinger's gallery.

In the year 1711 a beautiful edifice, which was designed for a very noble green-house, was begun in the Zwinger-garden; but as another place afterwards appeared more convenient for that purpose, it was converted

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verted into an inestimable repository of medals, natural curiosities, antiquities, minerals, petrefactions, rare animals, insects, shells, amber, &c. In this structure is also a library, together with an anatomy room, in which is a collection of all instruments and curiosities relating to Surgery, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Geometry, Astronomy, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Botany.

The library, which has been augmented with M. Besser's collection, Library, is not yet properly arranged.\*

The cabinet of medals is not yet put in proper order, on which account it is sealed up. Cabinet of medals.

Mr. Heucher, than whom no person is better qualified, is superintendent of the cabinet of natural curiosities.† Lichtewer has the care of the minerals, and Mr. Michael, under-keeper of the museum, of the apparatus relating to the mathematics and natural philosophy.

For the sight of these galleries, &c. it would be unhandsome to offer less than four guldens,‡ which are put into a common box, and shared among the persons who have the care of these apartments.

On the left hand from the main entrance the petrefactions are arranged; among which are a human skeleton, and that of an animal Petrefactions.

\* Since the author wrote, father Gotze has greatly improved the utility of this choice collection of books; and the literary world are obliged to him for his accurate account of the royal library at Dresden. After this just encomium on father Gotze, I cannot forbear mentioning my surprize at the disposition which he has betray'd in his epitaph, composed by himself, wherein, even after his death, he endeavours to seduce the Protestants, whose communion he had forsaken, to follow his example by apostatizing.

† The following pompous work, of which the celebrated physician Heucher has published a plan, does honour to Germany. It is entitled, Terræ Musei regii Dresdenensis, quas digessit, descripsit & illustravit D. Christ. Gottl. Ludwig. Lips. fol. 1749. Professor Ludwig has given us an abstract of the variety of matter contained in it.

<i>Terræ sunt</i>	lines.—graphium.
'The earths are,'	non ducentes, not drawing,—lithomarga,
<i>Genuinæ</i> , GENUINE, as,	stony marl.
<i>macræ</i> , poor or lean.	
<i>molles</i> , soft,— <i>marochtus</i> .	<i>Spuriæ</i> , SPURIOUS, as,
<i>asperæ</i> , harsh,— <i>tripela</i> .	<i>rurales</i> , rural,— <i>humus</i> , moist earth.
<i>pingues</i> , fat,	<i>salinæ</i> , saline,— <i>terra salina</i> , saline earth.
<i>siticulosæ</i> , dry,— <i>bolus</i> , bole.	<i>metallicæ</i> , metallic
<i>non siticulosæ</i> , not dry,—	<i>solutæ</i> , loose, &c.— <i>ochra</i> , ochre.
<i>tenaces</i> , tenacious.	<i>comminutæ</i> , small,— <i>mineræ comminutæ</i> ,
<i>saponaceæ</i> , saponaceous,— <i>sneetis</i> , or ful-	comminuted minerals.
lers earth.	<i>inflammabiles</i> , inflammable.
<i>spissæ</i> , compact,— <i>argilla</i> or potters clay.	<i>sulphureæ</i> , sulphureous,— <i>terræ sulphu-</i>
<i>fatiscentes</i> , loose,— <i>marga</i> or marl.	<i>ratæ</i> , sulphurated earth.
<i>Dubiæ</i> , DOUBTFUL, as,	<i>tinctoriæ</i> , dying or tinging,— <i>umbra</i> .
<i>macræ lineas ducentes</i> , barren, drawing lines,	<i>cespitose</i> , turfy,— <i>turfum</i> , turf.
— <i>creta</i> , chalk.	<i>lapideæ</i> , lapideous,—
<i>pingues lineas ducentes</i> , rich, drawing	<i>comminutæ</i> , comminute,— <i>arena</i> , sand.
	<i>densæ</i> , dense,— <i>terræ lapidosæ</i> , stony earths.

P 2

which

‡ 9 s. 4 d. sterling.

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which must have been as big as a calf, both petrified: the feet and spine of the latter may be very plainly distinguished. This piece was brought from *Wurtzburg*, and was purchased by the king for five hundred dollars. Here are to be seen several kinds of marble, not quite indurated but soft, dug up in *Saxony*, with a collection of various sorts of *terra sigillata*. Among the petrefactions are to be seen some resembling confections, sweetmeats, &c. the *Ancona Datali del mare* described in volume III. have found a place here; together with a red kind of marble, the veins of which very naturally represent the *Westphalia* or *Gottingen* saufages; also the following curiosities, viz. several petrefactions found in a *tophus* near *Pirna*, others taken out of the river *Weisseritz* near *Dresden*, a petrified head of a buffalo, several petrified fishes brought from the *Ilmenau* and the *Eichstadt* slate quarries, a variety of *Dendrites* found both in earth and slate quarries, and incrustations, among which are several from *Pappenheim*; and the upper and lower jaw of an elephant, both petrified. The former was brought from *Lithau*, and the latter from *Amsterdam*: in the upper jaw are the round holes or sockets in which the long ivory tusks grew; and in both jaws are still remaining two large *dentes maxillares*, or grinders: these are commonly supposed to be giants teeth. Here is also a great variety of petrified cray-fish, crabs, ramifications of the *stella marina*, or star-fish, from *Wirtemberg*; *ebni*, *cornua ammonis*, *Florentine* marble, leaves and branches of trees, together with birds-nests, incruited with a lapideous substance, like that observed in a spring near *Jena*.

Elephant or giant's teeth.

Among the *cornua ammonis* there is one which is two feet in diameter. Here are also shewn several pieces of wood full of all kinds of minerals, which by degrees filled the interstices of the former; a piece of wood converted to agate, and another piece of wood petrified, which was brought from *Poland*, with the circular *striae* caused by the annual growth of the stock plainly distinguishable. Among the petrefactions brought from *Pirna* is a very curious one exhibiting a pentagonal *stella marina* or star-fish, of the same kind with those thrown up by the sea on the shore near *Scheveling*, and other maritime parts of *Europe*. The curiosity of this piece does not consist only in the impression so exactly made in a kind of *tophus* or sand-stone; but it seems more surprising how a creature, which is extremely soft and tender, could impress its form on any substance whatever.

Cabinet of exotic plants, &c.

In the repository of exotics, adjoining to this, are a great many uncommon roots, which, but with as little skill as propriety, by the addition of a face or some limb, are made to represent human figures, &c.

Leaves anatomised.

Here are also a great number of leaves anatomised, where the ramifications of the fibres, like veins and arteries, are separated from the pulpos

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pulous substance, which is as it were the carneous part of the leaves, and their arrangement exactly preserved; so that one leaf seems to form three, consisting of the two external membranes, and the reticular fibres in the middle. This is a work of very great labour and delicacy, as the leaf must be steeped a long time in water, and, when putrified, be carefully washed, so as to leave its pulpos substance in the water. Here also are shewn some curious flowers preserved in spirits, two ships built with cloves, some branches and twigs of the same tree, and four gigantic statues of cypress wood, brought hither from *Venice* at the expence of a thousand dollars each; eight large folios full of paintings of insects and animals, each valued at a hundred dollars; and another collection of painted flowers on parchment, in which it is a pity that the plants have been omitted. A lover of natural curiosities will be entertained here with a variety of *herbaria viva*, and three hundred and fifty sorts of wood; all formed like so many little drawers for medals, and making a complete cabinet. On every drawer is inscribed the name of the wood. His majesty bought this piece of *M. Clodius*, an inhabitant of *Dresden*, for five hundred six-dollars. There was such another collection here before, which still remains, and consists of thirty-two kinds of wood, among which is a piece of the camphire-tree, which is not to be found in *Clodius's* collection; but this is not so curious as the latter. Here is also a cup of *lignum nephriticum*, which, besides its virtues against the stone, communicates a blue tinge to any liquor poured into it: this cup is valued at two hundred ducats.

Collection of woods.

Next to this is the *cabinet d'ignorance*, in which are kept such products of nature as have no proper appellation, and belong to no known species or class. These chiefly consist of petrefactions. I observed among them however several of the *Lapides polymorphi*, hones, &c. *Quantum est! quod nescimus*, 'How many things are we ignorant of,' is a true maxim; but some of the instances of it here might very well be removed and ranked among the *cognita*; as the *Baden* dice, which are now commonly sold, and may be placed among the deceptions of art; as also the little filaments on flints, which appear like fine white worms, &c.

Cabinet d'ignorance.

Baden dice.

In the gallery of animal curiosities are several heads of stags of an uncommon kind, and roe-bucks horns. Among the latter is a horn of which no satisfactory account is given; but it very much resembles another in my possession, the history of which is as follows: About ten years ago a young roe-buck or fawn, being taken on the estate of baron *W---*, was brought home and kept tame. But in time he became very untractable; and particularly used to run at the women, tearing their clothes, &c. till at last it was found necessary to have him cut. Four weeks after this he shed his first horns; but, contrary to the nature of

Gallery of animal curiosities.

Observations on a remarkable roe-buck's horn.

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a gelt roe-buck, his horns grew again, and with this circumstance, that instead of dropping at the time of the annual change, they remained on the animal's head as long as he lived. The substance of these horns wanted a great deal of the usual hardness, but was dilated without forming a point at the ends; and as he never used to whet them against a tree; the rough skin continued on them, and in several parts hung down loose, so that at last the branches of them had something of the appearance of a crown. Whether it was owing to the debilitation which the animal had suffered, that the new horn it produced was not as hard and compact as such substances generally are, I shall not pretend to determine: but this to me appeared something remarkable, that by the castration the very contexture of the animal should be so altered as not to be known by its own species. For, before that operation, he used in rutting-time to run away into the forests after the does; now, on the contrary, he never returned from the woods at that season without three or four roe-bucks at his heels, which followed him even into the very court, where they were generally shot.

Hares horns.

But to return from this digression. In this gallery are several horns that grew on the heads of hares, that of a rhinoceros, some elephants teeth, one of which is eight feet in length, and a piece of ivory with a brass bullet inclosed in it, tho' one cannot discern where the ball entered, the ivory being closed again; bezoar stones, and an oriental bezoar, so large, that if it was applied to medical uses, it might be sold for above a thousand dollars. The many *calculi* extracted from the bladder, kidneys, and gall-bladders of human subjects, on account of their largeness and angular shape thought worthy to be preserved here, afford but a melancholy sight. The two largest of these were extracted from Dr. *Seligmann* and the famous civilian *Ziegler*: the latter was afflicted with the stone in the bladder, gall, and kidneys. Here are likewise several calculi extracted out of dogs, horses, &c. Next to these are several snakes, one of which has a frog, and another a bat in its stomach. Among other venomous creatures here are different kinds of scorpions and tarantula's. The next are, a hare with eight legs, the embryo of an *armadillo*, a crocodile crawling out of its egg, equal in size to a goose, and a species of toads call'd *piawal*, or *pipal*, the female of which deposits her eggs in *vakvule* or little cells on the back of the male, so that when the young are hatched they seem to grow out of the body of the male. Others suppose that to be the female that seems to produce the young; and tho' it has no *penis*, it seems to have two round testicles.

Bezoar.

Human calculi.

Snakes.

Piawal.

Here are also shewn an *Indian* bat, a baboon, an hyæna, a pelican, and all sorts of birds which could possibly be collected. Among these is a *Tomenejo*, with feathers beautifully variegated with all sorts of colours, and

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and so called by the *Spaniards* from its smallness, or rather its lightness; for both the bird and its nest hardly weigh but two such peas as the *Spaniards* call *tominos*. The hen of this species is not so beautiful as the cock. The collection of eggs shewn here is very large, among which are some of the monstrous kind. That of birds-nests is little short of it, and has a kind of appendix of those of wasps, hornets, &c. where the speculative mind often meets with more visible traces of the care and wisdom of the creator, than one would imagine in things so apparently contemptible. The insects and butterflies take up a great number of drawers. Among the latter is one of a very large species, which only flies in the night, and from a kind of radiancy towards the extremity of its tail is called in *French* *le Lanternier*. As these insects are very subject to corruption, the drawers are washed every month with a mixture of turpentine, spike oil, and camphire. Some of the other animals, after being kill'd in spirits of wine, are preserved in an inferior sort of brandy; it being supposed that the sharpness of the spirit of wine must in time erode the fleshy parts. In the passage leading from this wing of the *Zwinger* gallery to the other, are the ribs and head of a whale. The second part of the gallery is a continuation of the preceding. Accordingly the objects one meets with here, are crocodiles, *Ichneumones*, the genitals of whales, a great number of tortoises, a *carcarita* or shark of the size of a man, with double rows of teeth, like the viper-tongues found in *Malta*; a stuff'd sea-dog, which was taken in the *Elbe*; a stuff'd white beaver, a polypus, the horn or rather tooth of a fish call'd the *narval* or unicorn fish, sword-fishes, flying-fishes, basilisks, &c. Here is also a kind of star-fish found near *Scheveling*, curiously anatomised, which was presented to his majesty by secretary *Klein* of *Dantzick*. A kind of crabs which is eatable, and distinguished by the name of *soldier*, from the hard shell with which it is armed up to the head, and its courage in defending itself upon the first apprehension of danger, is likewise to be seen here. If it happens to be on the shore, it immediately buries its head in the sand, and brandishes its two claws to keep off the enemy; and no sooner has it discharged itself from the sand, but it goes in quest of the first empty shell, which it makes use of for placing its head in security. This property of accommodating itself with what belongs to another, is agreeable to its name. The claws of this fish being its offensive weapons remain without the shell; and it is observed to make several assaults upon the enemy, if it be not greatly over-matched. Sometimes nothing will fetch him out of his new intrenchment but fire, to which he at last yields with great reluctance.

Collection of eggs. Birds-Nests.

LeLanternier.

Whale's ribs.

Here is a collection of all kinds of natural curiosities, presented by the late czarina *Catherine*. Among these is an ermine kept in spirits of wine, without

Ermine.



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without any black spots, only the tip of the tail being of that colour, which might be taken for a white weazle. Here is also the female of the *Indian* bag-rat, which has a bag or purse on the belly. This creature, when her young ones are crept into it, can in some measure draw it together; and this she does either to keep them warm, or to secure them from danger: but this bag is very different from the womb of the animal, as it is supposed to be by some naturalists. It goes by the names of *Pbilander*, *Opassom* and *Carigneja*, in *Brazile*. Among these is to be seen the *Puramez*, which is a vegetable, said to grow in the figure of a sheep near the river *Volga*; but this is only a fungous or spungy substance, about six or eight inches in length, squeezed into that shape, with the addition of a head and legs made by art. Next to these is a great variety of corals, coralines, and sea vegetables, which are divided into classes, as *Lytbophyta*, *Spongophyta*, *Keratophyta* and *Potanophyta*. \* Among the *conchyli*a or curious shells in this collection is the *high admiral*, as it is called, and the *orange admiral*; for the former of which his majesty paid five hundred, and for the latter a thousand *guldens*. But it still wants that rare shell called *Cedo nulli*, the *West-Indian* and *East-Indian*, and also the *vice-admiral*.

*Puramez.*

*Amber.*

*Creatures and leaves inclosed in it.*

Among the amber curiosities are, a most beautiful little coffer and a draught board, &c. which was a present from the king of *Prussia*. Here are likewise some pieces of amber, in which animals or leaves with their stalks have been naturally inclosed; and few of these cost less than fifty ducats a piece. Here are also some specimens of Mr. *Pezold's* art of inclosing any substance in amber.

From this room one enters a large grotto, which, with the coral-*arbour* in it, is splendidly decorated with an infinite variety of beautiful shells, water-works, &c. Adjoining to this is a gallery, where the skins of the most uncommon beasts that die in the *menagerie* are stuffed and preserved. The most remarkable among these are, a horse with a tail thirteen ells long, and the mane five; a dog without any fore legs, such a one as is to be seen alive in prince *Eugene's* *menagerie*; several lions, tygers, bears, wolves, an hyæna; a calf with two heads, with a kind of coil growing over one of them; an *American* wild ass, with beautiful white and black stripes; a large *Babylonian* sheep, and a bear which weighed above six hundred weight.

\* Upon the return of Dr. *Hebenstreit*, who, together with five other persons, was sent in the year 1731, by the way of *Frankfort*, *Lyons* and *Marseilles*, to *Africa*, in order to search into the natural history and other curiosities of that country, this collection has been greatly augmented with several valuable pieces, particularly a very white *Porus matronalis* or *corallium ramosum*, found in the *Mediterranean*, near *Marseilles*; and likewise a most curious branch of black coral, invested with a sort of rind, as are also the red corals brought hither by the above-mentioned indefatigable naturalist.

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In the anatomy room \* are the skeletons of all the above-mentioned stuff'd wild beasts, &c. A large collection of ancient and modern chyrurgical instruments, portraits of persons who lived above a hundred and seventy five years; several embryo's, a man's skull, near an inch thick, a cock with four legs, two children with only one head, a human skeleton with the nerves preserved, and the embryo of an elephant not above a span long, but all the parts plainly distinguishable. Among the *Blackness of the Negroes.* human embryo's, are those of negroes, which unquestionably prove, that even from the time of conception, they incline to black. The several parts of the human body, as the head, entrails, *pia mater*, *dura mater*, *pericranium*, even the finest arteries, veins, &c. which are filled by the injection of coloured wax, cannot be sufficiently admired: some of these injections were done by the great *Ruyfch*.

Next to this is an apartment full of fine prints, containing several thousand prints, representing eminent persons, landscapes, buildings, civil and ecclesiastical history pieces, emblems, &c. Those of the celebrated painters only, take up several volumes. And it may be supposed that the number of celebrated courtisans is not small. The historical and other pieces are to be found with the heads of the several artists whose works they are.

*Prints.*

The mineral gallery contains every thing relating to metallurgy, assay weights, furnaces, ores of all kinds of metal, and a model of a mine exhibiting the most considerable operations in mining. Here is a kind of silver ore, brought from *Annaberg* called *Hornertz*, which is so rich that a medal may be struck on it, as it comes out of the mine; also a topaz brought from the district of *Zitto*, weighing two or three hundred pounds, but opaque and very impure. About a year ago an inhabitant of *Averbach*, about two miles from *Dresden*, discovered a topaz-quarry in a wood; it was in a large rugged rock, seventy ells high, which was formerly called the *Sneckenstein*, i. e. the snail-stone, but at present the *koningscrone*, i. e. the king's crown. This rock is two hundred and forty paces in circumference. The topazes found here cut glass like the best diamond, exceed the *Bobemian* and *Spanish* in hardness, and are not much inferior to the oriental in lustre and a fine gold colour. These stones however differ much in lustre and goodness. The most valuable are those of a gold colour, which some naturalists think they derive from a kind of a subtile *sulphur martis*, with which they become impregnated from the ferrugi-

*Mineral gallery.*

*Saxon Topaz.*

\* Since the death of *Augustus II.* the anatomy room has undergone great alterations; the skeletons of the beasts being removed into the afore-mentioned gallery, where the stuffed skins and other curiosities are differently arranged. As for the anatomical pieces, and chyrurgical instruments, they have been sent to the university of *Wittenberg*, where indeed they will be of more use.

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neous rock where they are found. Some have a greenish hue; but the greatest part of them are pale, so that they are not unlike yellow diamonds. About *Freyberg* and *Zwickau* are found the *Hæmatites* or blood stone, serpentine, agate, chalcedony, white cornelian and opal. In this gallery also is shewn a collection of all kinds of salts, specimens of several kinds of foreign marble, and some beautiful pearls of the bigness of a cherry-stone, found in the *Elster*.

Mathematical room. Geometrical instruments.

Ruinic calendar. Arabic globe.

Dialing.

Mine and sea compasses.

Optics. Multiplying glasses.

Concave mirrors.

Of paper. Of wood.

The mathematical room is over the main entrance of the *Zwinger* gallery. Among the geometrical apparatus is an old instrument used by the elector *Augustus* in surveying lands. Here are also several plans taken and drawn by his electoral highness, who seems to have been a complete penman. Those who are fond of northern antiquities will here find some *Ruinic* calendars, on which they may exercise their talents.\* Here is also shewn a celestial globe brought from *Mocha* inscribed with *Arabic* letters, and studded with stars of silver inlaid in brass; but does not exhibit one star in the antarctic circle. Near this are several *Viatoria* or perambulators. The large astronomical clock, begun in the year 1563, and not finished till the year 1568, was bought by the elector *Augustus* for sixteen thousand dollars; and may even at present be ranked among the master-pieces of that kind. Among the gnomonic curiosities, are several kinds of sun dials, instruments of navigation, mine and sea compasses; and among the latter is a *Chinese* compass. The most remarkable of the astronomical instruments is a representation of the *Copernican* system, which moves by clock-work, and is an ingenious piece, but not without many imperfections. Here is also a great variety of optical instruments, among which are multiplying glasses, like those used last summer in the splendid encampment of the *Saxon* troops. They consist of a great number of small square glasses in a concave disposition, and fastened together with tacks of polished steel; so that the lamps thro' those glasses appear innumerable by an infinite variety of reflections and refractions of the rays of light. It is now well known that burning concave *specula* are made even of gilt paper; but the effect chiefly depends on the goodness of the gilding and polishing. *Gartner*, who made the *automaton* of the *Copernican* system mentioned above, has acquired great reputation here by his invention of a burning *speculum* of wood, which is near twelve feet, or six *Dresden* ells, in diameter. The focal distance of this mirror is two ells eleven inches and five lines; but another concave brass mirror, that stands near it, burns much more intensely. The

\* The ridiculous superstitions with which the *Ruinic* calendars abound beyond all others, are judiciously exposed by the following writers: *Worm. in litter. Run. and in monum. Dar. l. III. p. 147.* *Rudbeck Atlant. tom. II. p. 165.* *Lackmann de comput. temp. per biemes,* and *Sperling de nomine & festo Jul, §. 24.*

burning

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burning glass\* made in the year 1690 by the famous baron *Tschirnhausen*, is smaller than that at *Cassel*; and yet, the sums of money which the king expended for tools and instruments to complete it being included, it cost his Majesty thirty thousand dollars: The diameter of it is two *Dresden* ells and eighteen inches; and the focal distance, one ell twenty inches and two lines. Here is also to be seen a new invented machine, by which seven ploughs may be moved forward in a direct line by the wind from what quarter soever it blows: But I am inclined to think the model succeeds better on a smooth table, than a large machine would in a rugged stony soil. This collection in the last place exhibits several optical pictures, one of which represents a battle; but viewed thro' a glass is the portrait of the elector *John George III.*† Besides the galleries and apartments already described, the *Zwinger* house contains several saloons and other apartments which belong to the electoral family. The most elegant of these is that called the ball-room. And indeed the gilding, painting and fine marble ornaments to be seen in this room, are very suitable to a place of festivity. In the pavement are two large oval pieces of marble, about six *Dresden* ells in the longest diameter; and between these is another piece of red and white marble cut out of a single block, which is four ells broad and eleven ells or ten common paces in length. This extraordinary piece of marble was brought from *Wildenfels* in *Voigtlande*, and cost fourteen thousand dollars. This saloon opens into fine walks made on the ramparts; from whence one has a view of several boats, and the royal yacht called the *Bucentaurus*, in which her royal highness the electoral princess in the year 1719, sailed up the *Elbe* from *Pirna* to *Dresden*. On each side of this ball-room are several fine water-works, cascades, grotto's, and baths.

Ball-room.

Bucentaurus.

Statues.

The present king of *Poland* is a great encourager of arts and sciences; and has shewn a great desire for improving and bringing into higher esteem architecture and sculpture, by generously rewarding all good specimens in either art exhibited in his dominions, and by procuring such statues and antiquities as are universally allowed to be master-pieces. A convincing proof of this may be seen in the royal gardens, which are adorned with above fifteen hundred statues. The modern pieces are of white marble, and disposed in every part of the gardens; but the ancient and more valuable statues stand together, with other remains of antiquity, and are kept in the palace, which is built exactly in the centre of the garden.

\* This, and the other burning glasses, as they are called in the original, of paper, wood, &c. mentioned above, must be concave mirrors, as I have rendered them.

† A little before his death, King *Augustus II.* purchased the model of the temple of *Solomon*, which was formerly shewn at *Hamburg* and *London*. This piece, which is thirteen feet high, and eighty in circumference, cost his majesty above ten thousand dollars, and is now placed in the centre of the *Zwinger* gallery.

Q 2

Some

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Some idea may be formed of the value of this collection from this circumstance, namely, that the king within these few years laid out ten thousand dollars \* only for ancient pieces of sculpture purchased in Italy. † Among these antiques are some heads of porphyry, several statues of Venus, urns, four pillars of giallo antico, two of which formerly stood in the Palazzo di Chigi; a large vase of oriental alabaster which cost twelve hundred ducats, an antique marble sarcophagus adorned with basso relievo's; several antique idols, among which is a figure about two feet in height, which is naked and hairy from the head to the pudenda, with this dedicatory inscription under it:

Ancient idol.

Greek inscription.

ΤΩ ΤΗ  
ΓΕΝΕΣΕΩΣ  
ΠΟΙΜΕΝΙ

' To the deity that presides over generation.'

Congii.

Among a great variety of remains of antiquity, here are several daggers or poignards, a large pagan sacrificial vessel,\* and three ancient Congii, on the largest of which are these words:

IMP. CAESARE  
VESPAS. VI.  
T. CAES. AVG. F. IIII.  
MENSURAE  
EXACTAE, IN  
CAPITOLIO  
P. X.

Trajan's urn.

Here also is an ancient glass urn, which seems to have been gilt, and as appears by a written account near it, formerly stood on Trajan's pillar at Rome, till by order of pope Sixtus V. it was taken down to make room for an image of St. Peter. But that Trajan's ashes were deposited in this urn is absolutely denied by several antiquarians, who maintain that they lie in the globe shewn in the capitol at Rome, with an apposite inscription on it.

\* About 1500 l. sterling.

† In the year 1733 and 1734, baron Le Plat published at Dresden a very pompous work, entitled, *Recueil des marbres antiques, qui se trouvent dans la Galerie du Roy de Pologne, Eleveur de Saxe à Dresden, consistant en CCXXX. taille douce en folio Royal, &c.*

\* Such vessels were made use of at sacrifices for receiving the victim's blood. And all persons present, together with the beasts appointed for sacrifice, were sprinkled with this blood. *Vid. Strabo. Geogr. lib. 7.*

The

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The curiosities in the garden belonging to this palace are under the care of baron le Plat. Among the modern ornaments is an inlaid table in the Florentine taste. The garden is laid out in a square form, each side of which is two thousand six hundred common paces in length. The stables, which were repaired in 1729, with the addition of a second story, which may be properly called the old wardrobe, are full of such ornaments as are used to decorate the royal apartments on public days, rich habits, with the arms and furniture of foreign nations. These take up no less than forty-two rooms. In the first is shewn the armour worn by the corps de guard on the marriage feasts of the ancient electors of Saxony, which are so ornamented with silver, that a single dagger weighs ten pounds; and the quantity of silver in the first room only, is computed at twelve hundred weight. In the second apartment are shewn a giant's sword, sent as a present from Denmark, the blade of which is five Dresden ells in length, and a horse with its furniture, which formerly belonged to a Cham of Tartary. As I shall frequently have occasion to mention the horses to be seen in this place, it may be proper to observe that they are all made of wood, but exactly resembling the originals, both in size and colour. In this apartment also hangs the elector Augustus's wedding cloths of black velvet laced with gold, and his powder flask made of a cocoa-nut, with several pretty figures cut on it, all by his own hand; with another powder flask made of a whale's eye. The elector's turning and gardening tools, and the halberds used on solemnities by the present guard of gentlemen are also shewn here. In the middle of the room stands the horse, with the furniture, on which the present king of Denmark appeared at a tournament in Dresden. The furniture is enriched with gold and silver, and set with gems produced in Saxony. Near this is a favourite Turkish horse of king Stanislaus, with its rich furniture. The seats of the chairs in this apartment are of Serpentine. Here are models of several mines, with mineral ore, &c. in them, and of the city of Dresden painted in ebony, done by baron Plug. The Turkish horse and furniture near the latter was the gift of the emperor Ferdinand I. The whole furniture is of silver, set with turquoises; but the rider's sabre and dagger are a part of a complete Turkish horse-equipage, and are set with pearls. The horse furniture used by the present royal and electoral prince in the year 1719, when, at his nuptial feast, he represented the element of water, which are of silver gilt embossed with mother of pearl and enriched with rubies, and the other ornaments of blue taffety, are also to be seen here, and several Turkish horses with rich furniture. Among the old arms deposited here, large pistols belonging to the elector Maurice's corps de guard are shewn, and likewise the elector's own pistols; on which several passages of the old and

Extent of the gardens.

Stables. Old wardrobe

Horse furniture.

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First firelock ever made.

and new testament are inlaid in ivory, of very delicate workmanship. Here are also the following curiosities, viz. the first fire-lock that was ever made, which is the work of *Schwartz* a monk; an *Indian* hunting horn, made of an elephants tooth; *Indian* shoes, small models of skates, old *Indian* habits, shields, &c. all made with feathers or leather; a *Japonefe* cuirass, made of fish-bones, several birds of *Paradise*, *Japonefe* knives and swords, some of which are poisoned; an *Indian* executioner's sword made of wood, which seems better adapted to break the neck than sever the head from the body; a *Laplender's* armour and magic drums, and several *Indian* shields and javelins. Here are also statues as big as the life, dressed as officers of the *Turkish* court, and among these one representing the grand signior sitting in the seraglio; several muskets formerly used by the *Janizaries*, which are very richly inlaid with gold; *Turkish* ensigns and horse tails, *Turkish* bow strings, and kettle drums; *Tartarian* spurs; a sabre and scabbard enriched with silver wire work; targets, quivers used by the *Polacks* and *Heyducks*, at the public entry of the present electoral princefs; several horses, finely caparisoned and adorned with gems of the produce of this country, among which is one set of furniture, embellished with yellow topazes; several sabres set with precious stones, with the helmet and shield wore by king *Augustus* when he represented the sun, and the canopy of the wedding coach of the present electoral princefs which is of red velvet embroidered with gold. Several cuirasses of steel, gilt in the fire, are shewn here; and the cuirass which the elector *John Frederick* had on when he was taken prisoner; other cuirasses and armour belonging to the several electors, the armour of the horse guards with half cuirasses, used at the last encampment; silver half cuirasses, and an image of the elector *Augustus* in the habit he wore when he went to be crowned king of *Poland*. The robe is of blue velvet flowered with gold, faced with ermine, and lined with silver tissue: the crown, sceptre, and globe are only set with false stones. A step lower, and on king *Augustus's* left hand, stands *Charles XII.* king of *Sweden* in a silver half-cuirass, and the czar *Peter* on his right hand. In this apartment are also to be seen a great many lances formerly used for running at the ring; the iron chain, with which the *Friesland* rebels intended to hang *Henry the pious* duke of *Saxony*; an executioner's sword, by which fourteen hundred persons are said to have been beheaded; and the sword with which secretary *Crell* was beheaded for his *Crypto-calvinianism*. On one side of it are these words:

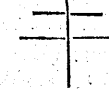
Cuirasses.

Executioner's sword.

C O N-

D R E S D E N.

CONRADUS POLS



CAVE CALVINIANE.

D. N. K.

"Beware, Calvinist!"

The last letters unquestionably denote the unhappy victim's name, Dr. *Nicholas Krell*.

In another apartment are to be seen several hunting equipages and instruments, most of them set with sapphires and torquoises; a hunting hanger, some of the silver from the guard of which a flash of lightning carried off, and fixed on the blade, nothing else being damaged but the scabbard. Close by it hangs a powder flask, the string of which appears in several parts to have been singed by lightning, which however did not set fire to the powder. Here also is shewn the horse and habit of king *Augustus*, when he received the homage of the nobility in *Poland*, both profusely enriched with pearls and diamonds, and the sword of *Peter the Great*, at the first visit he paid king *Augustus*, when he changed swords and hats with him. The hilt of the *Russian* monarch's sword is of brass with small steel studs: His hat, which is hung up in another room, is set off with a button in the same taste. When the czar visited this place some years after, he was very desirous of presenting another sword and hat in lieu of these; but the king of *Poland* assured him that he should always prefer these to any other, as they were monuments of the commencement of their friendship. Here also hangs a sword and belt given by the heroic *Charles XII.* king of *Sweden* to a *Saxon* officer, who had been taken prisoner and stript of every thing. Here is likewise kept the electoral sword carried at the emperor's coronation, with a great number of other remarkable swords, daggers, &c. A costly horse and sledge furniture, sledges of all kinds, with the bells belonging to them, of immense value, are also shewn here, with rich habits, equipages and figures used at tournaments; a suit of armour for a man and horse, of steel gilt, on which the labours of *Hercules* are engraven, made at *Ausburg* for the elector *Christian I.* who presented the artist with fourteen thousand dollars. Among the other curiosities are shewn a hundred suits of old *Spanish* armour, some led horses with their caparisons, which were part of the cavalcade at the interment of the electors; ten cuirasses worn by Generals at the last encampment, a half cuirass of eight and twenty doubles of red silk closely stitched together, which has been found



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musket-proof, and a cuirass used by the elector *Augustus* in tournaments. This prince, in fifty-five tournaments at which he was present, according to the custom of that age, miscarried only in five. Among the rich saddles and bridles, which hang in proper order, are several of a new make, which came from *France* and *England*. The saddle which belonged to the elector *Christian I.* is very profusely enriched with small pearls, and the horse-furniture of *Christian II.* is almost covered with garnets. On the pommel of the saddle is a topaz of the size of a hen's egg. Among the great number of housings are sixty tigers skins, several rich sets of mule furniture, and an ornament for a horse set with red and white stones, made in the year 1719 for king *Augustus*, when, at the tournament in honour of the electoral princefs, he represented the sun, and rode on a white horse. Here are also drums, armour, &c. used by the *Moors*, a gilt silver cuirass wore by *Christian I.* and a great number of coats of mail and small cuirasses made for young princefs; the portrait of the pirate *Moro*, who offered the duke of *Florence* his weight in gold for his ransom, but did not obtain it, &c. &c. &c.

In this building over the stables there are very handsome apartments, where foreigners of distinction are generally entertained. The ground floor contains stabling for a hundred and thirty horses. The *Doric* pillars in the centre are adorned with basso relievo's of brass, and by turning a cock in these pillars, the stables are supplied with water for the horses.

*State coaches.* Here are also kept the electoral state coaches, most of which were made in *France*. The two of greatest value are covered with blue velvet embroidered with gold. The coach in which the electoral princefs made her public entry is covered with red velvet embroidered with gold in the same manner.

*Arsenal.* The arsenal is supposed to contain arms for a hundred thousand men, besides fifteen hundred brass cannon, among which the field pieces are the smallest. Two large mortars called *Romulus* and *Remus*, which were sent hither as a present from the elector of *Brandenburg*, throw bombs of five hundred pounds. Two fine pieces of ordnance cast at *Subla*, have lately been brought to this arsenal. Here are also to be seen the models of a complete train of artillery according to the latest improvements. Among the organ-cannons is one consisting of sixty-four and another of a hundred tubes. That which was used before *Grimmenstein* consists of twenty similar tubes, six of which form the lowest row, five the second, four the third, three the fourth, and two on the top; and each row turns separately every way on a swivel. Some large *Turkish* cannon, and several colours and standards taken from the *Swedes* in the last war are shewn

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shewn here, and also a great number of portraits of the electors of the *Albertine* line as big as the life, a large *Aeolipile*, &c.

Under the arsenal are the king's cellars, consisting of four large and two small vaults. Two of the former are a hundred and seventy five common paces long. The height of these cellars is by no means proportioned to their length. *The king's cellars.*

The *Japanese* palace near the white gate in old *Dresden*, formerly belonged to count *Flemming*, but was sold to the king for a hundred thousand dollars, † by which bargain the honest count got twenty thousand. *Japanese palace.*

It is almost impossible to enumerate the multitude of pieces of fine porcelain both foreign and home-made that are to be seen here. The culinary porcelain vessels only are valued at a million of dollars. In one of the upper apartments are forty eight vases of blue and white china, for which his *Polish* majesty gave the king of *Prussia* a whole regiment of dragoons. One chamber is full of vessels said to have been painted by *Raphael*. The red porcelain made here, and which strikes fire, is now ordered to be antiquated, *i. e.* it is prohibited to make any more of that kind of porcelain, in order to enhance the value of what is already made. *Porcelain ware.*

In the mean time the method of making it is drawn up in writing and deposited in a secure place. The manufactory of common porcelain is carried on near *Dresden*; but the fine sort, which bears a high price, is made with the strictest precaution and secrecy in a castle at *Meissen*. Within this year and a half an order has been issued by the king, prohibiting the sale of the white porcelain; and, to secure to the country that profit which foreign artists used to acquire by gilding and painting it, forty painters are employed here, who paint in miniature with great elegance and skill. *Dresden* owes the invention of its porcelain to *Alchymy*. *Botticher*, the first inventor of it, died in the year 1719. But he carried it no farther than the white sort; and it was not till the year 1722, that the art of making brown and blue porcelain ware was found out. *Invention of the Dresden porcelain.* It receives no damage either in boiling or baking, but the intense heat of the fire in gilding breaks many a valuable piece. The artificers are now at work on a service, which is to consist of four dozen of plates, six and thirty dishes, six cisterns, four candlesticks, a dozen handles for knives and forks, a dozen of spoons, and four castors in a stand. The whole is valued at four thousand dollars. ‡

In the *Japanese* palace there is a state bed, with some chairs made of beautiful feathers of different colours, which cost thirty thousand dollars.

\* In 1732, the king issued an order, signifying his pleasure that the part of the city situated on the other side of the *Elbe* should no longer be called *Old Dresden*, but *Neustadt on the Elbe*.

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Part of this fine palace at present is pulled down; and it is to be entirely new built in a quadrangular form with four grand entrances. The direction of this expensive work is committed to General *Bodt*, and three architects, namely, *Popplemann*, *Longhue* and *Knevel*. The elegance of the main entrance is a noble specimen of the above-mentioned General's skill in architecture. The rooms on the ground floor will be twenty feet high, and all the ornaments are to be of *Indian* porcelain. In the apartments of the second floor, the height of which is to be no less than thirty eight feet, nothing will be admitted but *Meissen* porcelain. In this story is to be a gallery of a hundred and seventy feet in length; which will be ornamented with all kinds of birds and beasts, both wild and tame, made entirely of porcelain, and in their natural colours and size. Some of these pieces are already finished, and cannot be sufficiently admired. Among the figures of animals, will be placed a great number of vases and jarrs of different sorts and colours; and that the former may be the more valuable, the moulds in which they are made are to be immediately broken.\*

The *Japanese* palace yields a very delightful prospect over the *Elbe* to *Dresden* and the adjacent hills; and probably this palace is pulled down and rebuilt on account of its fine situation.

The gardens are likewise to be enlarged two hundred feet farther towards the *Elbe*. The basin is lined with marble, and the great number of statues designed for its ornaments are to be of marble and porcelain. Even the court of the palace is to be paved with marble, and large marble urns are to be placed in the walls.

Turkish gardens.

The *Turkish* gardens and palace are situated in the *Plau-street*. The first floor of this palace exhibits a great many pieces of painting, representing the ceremonies used in the *Turkish* seraglio, with the baths, audiences, &c. a prospect of *St. Sophia's* church, and several habits worn by the *Turks* in general, but especially by the great officers of state. In the second story are the pictures of several celebrated Beauties, who have made no little noise at the court of *Dresden*, in *Turkish* dresses. The tapestry hangings and other furniture of this palace are either *Turkish* or *Persian* manufactures; and several tables are here set off with oriental curiosities, as knives made in *Tartary*, a *Persian* enamelled tea-equipage, three vases of *Corinthian* brass inlaid with gold, a case of leather embroidered with gold, in which the *Turks* usually deliver their credentials at foreign courts, and a large bowl of *lapis nephriticus*. This stone is of

\* The rest of the description of this new palace is omitted, as the author gives a tedious detail of what furniture, ornaments, &c. were designed only; for, perhaps, that plan was never put in execution.

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a greenish colour, and cost four thousand dollars\* before it was made into a cup. This is called the *welcome*, i. e. a cup to be emptied by ladies on their arrival here; as a large bowl, made of a *Maldiva* nut, said to have been used by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, is, on such occasions, presented to gentlemen. Here are also shewn silver-cymbals, to which the *Turkish* women generally dance; several *Persian* smelling-bottles, *Turkish* clocks, and a tobacco-pipe of a vast length, the head of which runs upon two small wheels; so that a person may smoke with it and walk about the room without holding the pipe in his hand. This is a *Turkish* invention for the use of the ladies. In the hall is a *Turkish* horse-tail, which was used in the late encampment, together with a kind of crest made of the feathers of the *India* bird *Foca*: this plumage is said to have cost no less than a thousand dollars.†

Welcome.

The dutchess's garden lies near the city-moat, towards *Neustadt-ostra*, and is famous for a green-house, which contains five hundred large laurel-trees, and three hundred orange-trees. Among other exotics here are the *Italian Azareli*, the *campfire-tree*, dragon's-blood, strawberry-trees, (the fruit of which is much larger than the common sort) the coffee-tree, and the tulip-tree. The two last were brought hither from baron *Munckhausen's* famous garden at *Schwewber*. Here is also shewn a fig-tree of that kind, with the leaves of which it is supposed *Adam* and *Eve* covered their nudity.

The dutchess's garden. Green-house.

The *menagerie*, or lion-house, is in old *Dresden*; and in it are kept lions, tygers, porcupines, lynx's, a civet cat, a *corax*, several monkeys, and the ichneumon. This creature has a long tail and snout, and is said to be the crocodile's irreconcilable enemy. Here are likewise two leopards, each of which cost two thousand dollars, which, like mules, never propagate, being of a heterogeneous breed: the fire of this animal is a lion, and the dam a tygress; and from the latter it derives its swiftness. The baiting-place is so contrived, that the doors of all the dens of the wild-beasts open into it. It was looked upon at *Vienna* as a very strange phenomenon, that some apes kept in the menagerie there brought forth young ones this year. It must be owned that this very rarely happens in *Europe*; but the menagerie at *Dresden* affords similar instances. In this part of the city also are the magazines for provisions, and a very handsome building for the company of cadets.

Menagerie.

Young apes.

Cadets.

Draught stags.

At the king's country-seat at *Neustadt-ostra* are kept fourteen tame stags, which draw in a carriage, and one is used for the saddle. They generally set out with great spirit, but soon flag. Here are also to be seen a large white stag, another with two branched horns growing on the right side of the head, and several *Indian* stags.

\* 600l. † 150l.

Libraries.  
M. Schonberg.

Besides the king's library, that of count *Bunaw* is also worth seeing. Many foreign books of great value are to be found in *M. Schonberg's*, a gentleman no less esteemed for his politeness and learning, than famous for his travels; which perhaps have been equal'd by few.

Jasper mill.

Not far from the city of *Dresden*, towards *Plawen*, stands a mill for cutting and polishing jasper, which was first built by the celebrated *M. Tschirnhausen*, and afterwards greatly improved by *Bottichern*. Near this mill some cart-loads of *Saxon* jasper are still to be seen; but the work is now totally discontinued, and the mill is made use of to polish

Polishing of  
looking-glasses.

looking-glasses. The glasses are ground in the first story, and polished in the second. The water puts eight-and-thirty machines in motion; and two or three small glasses are placed under several of them. The whole management of it requires but few hands; and it is in every respect better contrived than the looking-glass manufacture at *Paris*, where several hands are taken up in polishing one single plate of glass of any largeness.

Largeness of  
looking glasses.

As wood for fuel is something scarce at *Dresden*, the glasses are blown, &c. at *Senftenberg*, about five miles from that city. Looking-glasses of

Atlas Augusti.

ninety or a hundred inches in length are now often made. At commissary *Zurner's* are to be seen, designs of maps of the electoral dominions for the *Atlas Augusti*, which would have been one of the most pompous geographical works in the whole world, had his majesty been pleased to have permitted the publication of it. The scheme of the whole undertaking has been inserted by *Mr. Hauber*, in his appendix to the *history of maps*, p. 12 and seq.

Dinglinger.

*John Melchior Dinglinger*, who has immortalized his name by several works in the royal museum, is one of the most ingenious artists in this city. He had six-and-twenty children by five wives; and among the eleven who are still living he had one son, a youth of great hopes, who excelled in his father's art; but he died a few years ago. Another of his sons is at present on his travels, in order to perfect himself in the knowledge of gems, enamel, and chasing. When the czar *Peter the Great* was at *Dresden* in 1712, his majesty chose to lodge with *Dinglinger*; with whose ingenious contrivances in his little box, he was so pleased that he ordered a model of it in wood to be made, and sent it to *Russia*, as a perfect specimen of a commodious dwelling house. On the top of it is a cistern, which one man, by means of a machine placed below in the yard, fills with water in a very short time; and from this reservoir the water is distributed all over the house. On the stair-case at every landing there is a brass cock with two leathern buckets, so that in case of fire there is water at hand to be carried into any part of the house where it may be wanted. The leads on the top of the house serve also for an observatory; and a complete collection of telescopes and mathematical instruments

struments is kept near it, and arranged in the exactest order. Among other curiosities to be seen here, are a water-work which chimes a set of glass bells, a cabinet of shell work, and a machine for forcing a loaded waggon up hill by the help of water. *Dinglinger* has two curious pieces now in hand, which, when finished will be of infinite value. One of these represents *Egyptian* religious ceremonies, in which most of the figures are of oriental jasper, enamelled in the most beautiful manner, and set with gems; the other is a bacchanal on a *sardonyx*, eighteen inches long, and eight inches broad, in the middle of which is a *basso relievo*, representing *Bacchus's* triumph, and on each side mask'd ladies, harlequins and grotesque figures, revelling, &c. In this piece are also some *basso relievo's* on pieces of agate of the size of a large snuff box; the whole is enamelled and set with pearls, rubies, amethysts, emeralds, turquoises and diamonds.\* The curious are indebted to *Mr. Ferrand*, painter to the king of *France*, for an ingenious treatise on the art of enamelling. This kind of painting it seems is so extremely precarious, especially in the third burning, that, as *Dinglinger* informed me, the least mistake or accident will cause a piece to fly or crack, and so destroy the labour of several years, besides all the expences. The ancients enamelled only small pieces; but three years before the death of the emperor *Leopold, Boet*, a *Swede*, enamelled a tablet of gold, with the pictures of the whole imperial family then living. After the piece was finished, and extremely approved of by the emperor, it was unluckily laid in a chair, where he happened inadvertently to set; and by that accident it was cracked thro'. The flaw may still be perceived, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the artist to mend it. This piece, which is now in the imperial treasury at *Vienna*, cost twenty thousand *guldens*,† tho' it be but eighteen inches in length and twelve in breadth. It was there accounted the largest piece of enamel in the world. But the picture of *Mary Magdalene*, in the royal museum described above, greatly exceeds it in dimensions, and was made by a brother of the famous *Dinglinger*, who is now dead.

Representation  
of Egyptian  
rites.

*M. Potschild* has a fine collection of pictures; and *M. Panthaleon Hebenstreit*, never refuses to gratify strangers with a sight of the *Panthaleon*, a musical instrument called by his own name, who was the inventor of it. At present there is another at *Vienna*; the emperor having sent a person to *Dresden* on purpose to learn to play on it. This instrument is hollow, and is strung and played on both sides with two wooden *plectra* like a double psaltery. The length of it is thirteen spans and a half, and

The Panthaleon,  
a musical  
instrument.

\* This curious piece was purchased for the green room or museum; and soon after, namely, on the 6th of *May* 1731, died the incomparable artist, from whose hands it came. He was born on the 24th of *December* 1664, at *Liberach*, four miles from *Ulm*.

† About 2300 *l.* sterling.

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the breadth three and a half. The strings on one side of the instrument are of cat-gut, and on the other of steel wire. The expence of keeping it in repair amounts to near a hundred dollars \* a year, for it has no less than a hundred and eighty five strings; and the sound of it is so loud that it is fit only for very large rooms.

Bridge.

The bridge over the *Elbe*, which joins the old to new *Dresden*, has been lately enlarged and repaired, with so many additional ornaments that it may be said to be the finest in all *Europe*. I speak of bridges over large rivers; and indeed many elegant small bridges, as that over the *Tiber* near the castle of *St. Angelo* at *Rome*, cannot come in competition with it. The length of this bridge is six hundred and eighty five common paces, and the breadth sixteen or seventeen such paces, including the raised foot-way on both sides. † There are several round projections with seats in them on each side of the bridge, and a fine iron balustrade all along. On the fifth pilaster on the right hand, in coming from the new city to the old, the arms of *Poland* and *Saxony* are neatly cut in stone; they are supported by two statues representing *Poland* and *Saxony*. Opposite to these a bronze equestrian statue of the present king is to be erected, which at present stands under cover in the *Zwinger* gallery.

Brass crucifix.

Under a brass crucifix erected on this bridge, in the year 1679, by the elector *John George II.* is the following inscription: *Job. Georg. II. Dux & Elector Saxoniae, S. R. I. Princeps, hanc Christi Servatoris Patientis statuam remoto omni superstite. Adorationis cultu, & aeternae memoriae gratitudinisque praetereuntium in redemptorem generis humani provocandae causa P. C. Anno Sal. MDCLXXIX.* This statue of our crucified Saviour was erected by *John George II.* duke and elector of *Saxony*, not as an object of superstitious worship, but in order to excite in those who pass by an eternal and grateful remembrance of the merciful redeemer of mankind, in the year 1679. ‡

For

\* 15l. sterling.

† This bridge by the late alteration has lost in length what it has acquired in beauty and elegance. It formerly consisted of four and twenty pilasters or piers, on which the arches rested; and the length of it was eight hundred paces. At that time it was justly observed, that *Ratisbon* bridge was the finest, that of *Prague* the strongest, but that of *Dresden* the longest bridge in *Germany*; whereas now, that of *Prague* is the longest, and that of *Dresden* the finest. It reaches to *Georgenburg*, and is adorned with a piece of painting called death's pance, in which duke *George* permitted himself to be represented. On this bridge is a chapel dedicated to *St. Alexis*, whose canonization is founded on no other grounds, than that from an excess of chastity he privately stole away from his bride without ever returning to her. The words *remoto omni superstitione adorationis cultu*, in the inscription under the brass crucifix, were inserted at the repeated solicitation of Mr. *Geries* chaplain to the king.

‡ This crucifix, which is nine ells in height, was in the year 1732 removed to the place appointed for the above-mentioned equestrian statue of king *Augustus II.* Instead of the old inscription, all that is now legible on it are the following words cut in the rock on which the crucifix stands:

Job.

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For the more convenient intercourse between the towns, a new bridge has been built on the new *Dresden* side, near the old one; and carriages going towards the old town pass through the old gate, keeping on the right-hand side of the bridge; and all that come towards new *Dresden* keep on the other side, and pass thro' the new gate. By observing this rule all stoppages and quarrels are prevented. This bridge consists of nineteen arches; and over every pier are four pedestals, with a stone urn on every pedestal. It is also very beautifully illuminated at night.

The court of *Dresden*, in his present majesty's time, has always been distinguished for its splendor. Representations of all the solemnities, Encampment. tournaments, public entries, &c. where the king has displayed his magnificence, are to be engraved on copper-plates; the expence of which will come but little short of two hundred thousand dollars.\* But these fine prints are intended only for presents to sovereign princes, and persons of the highest rank. It may easily be imagined, that the encampment which was made this year at *Muhlberg* will not be omitted, as the expence of it is said to have exceeded five millions of dollars. † And that, from small articles, some idea may be formed of the expences of the encampment, it is said that no less than five hundred new beds, with taffety curtains, were made up on that occasion. If to this magnificence, which carried Opulence of the country. a great deal of money out of the country, be added the calamities of the *Polish* war, when the *Swedes* raised above twenty-four millions of dollars by contributions on the inhabitants of *Courland*, it may be easily conceived how great this prince would be, if by peace, moderation in his expences, and easy taxes, he would study to relieve his subjects; that they might chearfully apply themselves to the promotion of trade and manufactures, for which *Saxony* wants neither a situation nor proper materials.

Besides the great increase of all kinds of grain, hops, and other fruits Mines. of the earth, in this country, the mines have for a long time brought in a considerable revenue to the sovereign. This is paid in kind, or certain proportions of tin, lead, copper, iron, silver, and several sorts

Job. Georg. II.  
Electo.  
Ere fudit,  
Frider. August.  
Rex  
Ornavit &  
Lapide  
subtruxit.

\* First cast in brass by order of the elector *John George II.* decorated and placed on a stone pedestal by his present majesty king *Frederick Augustus.*

\* 30,000l. sterling. † 700,000l. sterling. ‡ 3,600,000l. sterling.

of



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Minerals, &c. found in Saxony.

of minerals, which might have been a foundation for very beneficial manufactures. Tin and latten are made in several parts of *Saxony*, and sent to *Hamburg*, and brass at *Auerbach*. Sulphur is found at *Freyberg* and *Grünbayn*; allum at *Belgern*, *Schwemfal*, *Schmiedeberg* and near *Muscaw*; and vitriol at *Wiesbaden*. A fine blue colour is made of cobolt, with a mixture of arsenic, quartz, or a kind of flint and potash at *Schneeberg*, *Waldkirchen*, *Niederschenna* and *Zschopenthal*. *Leipsick* is noted for gold and silver lace, and rich stuffs. A cinnabar-mine has been discovered near *Zittau*. Mention has already been made of the pearls gather'd in the *Elffer*. According to *Peter Albinus*, in his *Erzgebürg*, Chron. tit. 16. §. 124, *John Frederick*, elector of *Saxony*, had a chain of gold made out of gold dust that was gathered out of the *Elbe* near *Torgau*. It weighed fifteen marks and a half.\* Gold dust has also been found in the *Muldaw*. Veins of cornelian have been lately discovered at *Meissen*; and the hyacinth, agate, amethyst, porphyry, topaz; and a kind of stone in which is to be found jasper, chalcedony and amethyst, dug up here, might be turned to better account than they have been hitherto. Here I must take notice of a kind of agate, with veins of silver in it, found in a rock near *Georgenstadt*, a specimen of which may be seen in counsellor *Trier's* collection of shells and minerals at *Dresden*. The districts of *Annaberg*, *Zoblitz*, *Stolpen*, *Freyberg*, *Crotendorf*, *Kalchgrun*, *Schneeberg*, *Maxen*, *Plauen*, *Reichenbach*, *Buffendorf*, *Wiederau*, and *Zwickau* abound in various kinds of fine marble. Blood-stone is found in the *Irrgang* mines near *Auerbach*, and magnet or load-stone near *Ehrenfriedersdorff*, *Schwarzenberg*, *Eibensstock* and *Breitenbrunnen*. Serpentine stone is dug up at *Zoblitz*, and fine slate at *Maxen*, *Wesenstein*, *Schonberg* and *Zwonitz*. Out of the quarry of the last-mentioned place, not many years since, was dug up a slate two-and-twenty ells long, and one ell broad, of which a handsome table was made.

Gold dust.

Precious stones.

Stone quarries.

The quarries of *Chemnitz*, *Zwickau*, *Rochlitz*, *Liebenthal* and *Pirna* afford such excellent free-stone, that great quantities are exported down the *Elbe*, and even as far as *Copenhagen*, and used for the royal buildings there. The glass manufactories at *Dresden*, *Pretsch* and *Porstchenstein* are in a very flourishing condition.

Porcelain.

Timber.

Paper.

The *Dresden*, or rather *Meissen*, porcelain is famous all over *Europe*. A great trade is carried on in wood and timber at *Grimma*, from whence a vast quantity of boards, chests, boxes, &c. are exported down the *Elbe* to *Hamburg*. A great quantity of paper is also made in *Saxony*, especially at *Dresden*, *Zwickau*, *Pforta*, *Freyberg*, *Kirchberg*, *Tannenber* and *Luntzenau*, and exported the same way. *Liebenwerda*, *Dippoldis-*

\* A mark is 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

walda,

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*walda*, *Waldenburg* and *Wurtzen* carry on a considerable trade in earthen ware; and this, as well as other branches, might be improved to the great benefit of the country, were not all the vessels sailing on the *Elbe* <sup>Tolls on the Elbe.</sup> obliged to pay toll at three-and-thirty places betwixt *Pirna* and *Hamburg*, which is a great clog to trade.

*Muscaw*, *Torgaw*, *Wurtzen*, *Eulenburg* and *Merseburg* are noted for *Beer*. very good bear.

*Meissen*, *Torgaw*, *Grimma*, *Hayn*, *Pirna*, *Chemnitz*, *Zwickau*, *Leisning*, *Dobeln*, *Rosswain*, *Waldbayn*, *Gorlitz*, *Zittau*, *Reichenbach*, *Camentz*, *Bauzen*, *Oederan*, *Stolberg*, &c. have their linnen manufactures. Good ticking <sup>Linnen.</sup> is made at *Zchopaw*, *Zittaw* and *Hirschfeld*; and *Borna*, *Frankenberg* and *Gera* are noted for stuffs.

An advantageous branch of trade is carried on with *Hamburg* in can- <sup>Trade to Ham-</sup> vass and sail-cloth; and the returns from thence are drugs, wine, butter, <sup>burg.</sup> herrings, dried fish, &c.

The fine linnen manufactories are at *Geringswalda*, *Konigsbruck*, *Steinigt-Wolmsdorff*, and especially in several places of *Upper-Lausitz*; where they also begin to make cloth, stockings, and hats. Flax grows to great perfection in *Lower Lausitz*, and the districts of *Lengefeld*, *Pretsch* and *Hartmansdorff*. At *Grimma* and *Laubegast* are spun great quantities of thread; but this is far surpassed by that of *Annaberg*. The latter is also famous for laces of all kinds.

Plush, velvet, and silky stuffs are made at *Leipsick*, *Borna*, *Bischofswerda*, *Stolpe*, *Mitweyda* and *Oschatz*. *Reichenbach* is famous for dying. Salt is the only necessary commodity wanting in *Saxony*, with which it is chiefly supplied from *Halle*, a city belonging to the king of *Prussia*. <sup>Salt wanting.</sup> Possibly this inconveniency might also be remedied, if proper care was taken of the salt springs, of which there are several in the districts of *Mansfeld*, *Merseburg*, and other parts of *Saxony*. These springs, under the management of skilful persons, would yield a sufficient quantity of salt, both as good, and at as cheap a rate, as that imported from *Halle*, &c.

Dresden, October 23, 1730.

PILLNITZ, PIRNA, and KONIGSTEIN.

LETTER LXXXVII.

Description of the king's country seat or palace at Pillnitz, the fort Konigstein, and his majesty's hunting seat at Hubertsburg.

S I R,

Pillnitz.

FORT Konigstein is so famous for its uncommon situation, that when I was at Dresden I could not forbear making an excursion thither. The royal palace of Pillnitz, which is a German mile \* from Dresden, on the other side of the Elbe, lies but a little way out of the direct road to it. This palace stands in a pleasant country; and when the electoral family are there, Treck-schuyts, or boats drawn by horses, daily pass and repass from Dresden to Pillnitz. In the new built part of this palace are a great number of portraits of the celebrated beauties of the court of Saxony; among whom the countess of Orzelska is not omitted; but is drawn in a man's habit in several pieces.

Pirna. Sonnenstein.

About a German mile from Pillnitz lies Pirna. The castle of Sonnenstein in that town is a kind of state prison for persons of distinction, but is not remarkable either for its architecture or fortifications. The neighbouring country affords a very fine sort of white sand and free-stone, which are carried down the Elbe to Dresden, Torgau, &c.

Quarry near Pirna.

Konigstein.

The distance from Pirna to Konigstein is a long German mile\*; and without a written order from the governor of Dresden, no person is admitted into this fort. It stands on a rock, which is cut so steep that it appears quite perpendicular; and the fort in many places has projections or bastions, which command the sides of the rock. The ascent towards Dresden is the least difficult; but it is well fortified and planted with three batteries of cannon. Wood and other necessaries are lifted up to the fort by the help of cranes. The garrison consists only of a hundred and fifty men; but, on the first alarm from the governor, the neighbouring villages are obliged to furnish some hundreds more. This place, however strong, is not sufficient for covering the country, or annoying the enemy: this was evident in the irruption of the Swedes, who over-ran all Saxony without ever being in possession of Konigstein. It may be indeed of great service for securing the archives and other things of value in any dangerous emergency, like the castle of Hohentwiel in

\* About four English miles. † About five English miles.

the

KONIGSTEIN.

the dutchy of Wurtemberg, which stands on a much higher rock, but is quite separated from the rest of the duke's territories. Konigstein is always stocked with provisions for six-and-twenty years; and on the top of it is a large green area, a wood, and several gardens, in which there are eight-and-thirty different kinds of forest and fruit trees. It takes up half an hour to walk round the ramparts; and travellers are always shewn the place from which a shoe-maker, now living in Dresden, when a child, fell down the rock without receiving any hurt. In another place is an inscription on a stone, dated the 1st of March 1720, in commemoration of one Clettenberg's execution, who was beheaded on that spot for a murder he had committed at Franckfort, and for some alchymistical frauds. The fortrefs is provided with fine cisterns or small ponds, as reservoirs for the snow and rain-water; and in them are several kinds of fish for the governor's use. The water which the garrison drinks is drawn up by a wheel from a well nine hundred Dresden ells deep. The sinking of this well was a work of forty years, before a sufficient quantity of water could be obtained, which is at present eighteen ells deep. I observed, that when a pitcher of water was poured down the well, it was exactly forty-five seconds before it reached the surface of the water in the well. It is always kept very clean, and in good repair: for this end general Kyaw,\* tho' he was no water-drinker, contrived a machine for letting down workmen to the bottom of the well. The General has also perpetuated his memory by the large wine cask, which was begun at Konigstein in the year 1722, while he was governor there, and finished in the year 1725. The length of this cask is seventeen Dresden ells, and its diameter at the bung is twelve ells. It consists of a hundred and fifty-seven staves, which are eight inches thick, and fifty-four boards for the heads, six-and-twenty for one, and twenty-eight for the other. Each head weighs above seventy-seven hundred weight and a half. This cask was filled with six thousand quintals of good Meissen wine, which cost above forty thousand dollars †, reckoning the quart of wine only at four grosbans. ‡ It holds three thousand seven hundred and nine hogsheads of Dresden measure, being six hundred and nine hogsheads more than filled the former vessel. Till this was made, the tun of Heidelberg was reckon'd the largest in the world; but, according to the computation current here, this of Konigstein contains six hundred and forty-nine hogsheads more than that of Heidelberg. Upon one head of this cask is the following inscription:

An extraordinary large wine cask.

\* Kyaw, lieutenant-general of foot, was every where known for his jests at court, and the uncontrollable licentiousness of his tongue. He died in the beginning of the year 1731, a little before king Augustus II. † 6000 l. sterling. ‡ 3d. 1/2 sterling.

§ 2

SALVE

KONIGSTEIN.

Inscription on it.

SALVE VIATOR  
 ATQUE MIRARE  
 MONVMENTVM  
 BONO GENIO  
 AD RECREANDAM  
 MODICE MENTEM  
 POSITVM A. R. S. MDCCXXV.  
 A PATRE PATRIAE  
 NOSTRAE AETATIS TITO VESPASIANO  
 DELICIIIS GENERIS HVMANI  
 FRIDERICO AUGUSTO  
 POL. REGE ET ELECTORE SAX.  
 BIBE ERGO IN HONOREM ET PATRIS  
 ET PATRIAE ET DOMVS AVGVSTAE  
 ET KOENIGST. PRAEFECTI  
 LIB. BAR. DE KYAV  
 ET SI PRO DIGNITATE VASIS  
 DOLIORVM OMNIVM  
 FACILE PRINCIPIS VALES  
 IN PROSPERITATEM  
 TOTIVS VNIVERSI  
 VALE.

‘ Welcome, traveller, and admire this monument, dedicated to festivity, in order to exhilarate the mind with a chearful glass, in the year 1725, by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, the father of his country, the Titus of his age, the delight of mankind. Therefore drink to the health of the sovereign, the country, the electoral family, and baron Kyaw, governor of Konigstein; and if thou art able, according to the dignity of this cask, the most capacious of all casks, drink to the prosperity of the whole universe: and so farewell.’

The top of the cask is railed in, and affords room for fifteen or twenty persons to regale themselves. There are also several kinds of welcome cups, which are offer'd to those who delight in such honours. I must own myself at a loss what answer to give to a question often put by foreigners, namely, Why the Germans seem to place such great honour in casks of a prodigious size? But this I may venture to say, that excessive drinking is in a great measure left off in several courts and other places in Germany; and that I have been conversant with other nations, who

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whom it is impossible that either the ancient or modern Germans could exceed.\*

The vault where, as in a temple of Bacchus, the Konigstein cask lies, is hard by and directly opposite to the church. In the arsenal is shewn the mark which was shot at when the emperor Matthias was here; and on every impression is the name of the person who shot the ball that made it. Among the cannon are some which were sent as a present by the emperor Maximilian II. In the hero-apartment, as it is called, besides the old Saxon warriors, which the painter has drawn according to his own fancy, are to be seen the portraits of all the Generals employed by king Augustus, from the beginning of his reign to this time, amounting to a hundred and twenty-three. It is well known, that Konigstein is the place of confinement for state prisoners, whose unhappy situation is made more supportable than in other prisons, by the governor's humanity and politeness; for which baron Kyau has been greatly commended. The drink-money, as it is called, or gratuity for seeing this fortification, generally amounts to ten or twelve guldens.† For besides what is given at the well, the large cask, the arsenal, and the hero-apartment, the lieutenant and barrack-master, who always attend on strangers, must also be gratified. A post-chaise and horses from Dresden to Konigstein may be hired for nine guldens.\* Towards the east and south of this fort are to be seen huge rocks, which, tho' at some distance, are in appearance close to it. One of the highest of them, which is almost inaccessible, is at least three quarters of a mile from Konigstein. Another to the east, beyond the Elbe, is at least two cannon shot from it: on this rock a monument is erected on the spot where king Augustus and Frederick IV. king of Denmark dined together.

The distance from Dresden to Meissen is three German miles; and the road lies thro' a very pleasant country. Among other improvements which the present king has introduced into his electoral dominions, that of setting up stone pillars on the roads, with directions, by which a tra-

\* This method of exculpating by recrimination, which our author makes use of, is far from excusing his country. Mr. Schutz, in a note, draws a comparison between the Germans and ancient Romans in this respect, and concludes, that the latter out-did the former in hard drinking; he adds however, that he does not intend to excuse the modern times, and quotes Clever. German. antiq. l. I. c. 19. Nunc si revivisceret Tacitus, prob summe Deus! quanto justius vitium ebrietatis genti nostrae opprobaret? ut quae sola penè etiam humanioribus jam moribus ceteris in rebus mitigata mordicus id retinet, quod reliquæ abjectum abominantur execranturque. ‘ Was Tacitus to come to life again, with how much more reason might he reproach our nation with drunkenness; to which, tho' exploded and abhorred by the rest of the world, the Germans, however civilized and polished in other respects, are still tenaciously addicted?’

† 1 l. 8s. sterling.

† A guinea.

veller.

veller is in no danger of losing his way, at every quarter of a mile, is a very commendable one. These pillars are of several sizes. The largest are erected at the gates of the cities, and shew the distances from *Dresden* to the most noted towns to which that road leads. The pillars next to these in largeness indicate the whole miles or two hours journey. The mile is two thousand rods, each rod being computed at eight *Dresden* ells, and is the distance from one post-stage to another. The third sort of pillars, which are still less, shews the distance to the nearest stage or town; and these are met with every half mile, or hour's journey, the hour being a thousand rods. Lastly, betwixt the mile and half mile pillars are placed the smallest sort, at the distance of every quarter of a mile, or half hour's journey. Whether such pillars, or mile-stones, were in use among the ancients, is discussed by *Sebrammius*, in his *Saxonia Monumentis Viarum illustrata*, published in quarto in the year 1726. *Christian V.* king of *Denmark*, in the year 1692, caused mile-stones to be set up in *Zeland* and *Finnen*, under the direction of *M. Romer*, an able engineer.

Cathedral at Meissen.

In the cathedral at *Meissen* are the monuments of several bishops. The tower of this church, and the spire on the top of it, is built with stone. On the high altar stand the statues of three margraves of *Meissen*, namely, *Dedo*, *Thimo*, and *Conrad*, represented in the character of the eastern magi bringing gifts to the infant *Jesus*; and a great number of monks, surrounding the brazen serpent in the middle choir, represent so many ecclesiastics who lived at that time.

Bridge across the Elbe.

The bridge over the *Elbe* is supported by stone piers; but the upper part is of wood. It is observed, as a master-piece of art, that a single wooden peg keeps together the middle arch, which is seventy-five paces wide. This bridge was built in the year 1422.

Albrechtsburg castle.

At the castle of *Albrechtsburg*, which stands on an eminence, is shewn the chamber in which the unfortunate *John-Frederick*, duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, lodged in his way to *Vienna*, where he was carried after he was taken prisoner.

The country hereabouts produces a good sort of wine; but of all the *Meissen* wines, that of *Torgau* is the most esteemed.

Wernsdorf.

From *Meissen* to *Wernsdorf* are four computed *German* miles and a half. The first stage is at *Stauchitz*, a mile and a quarter from *Meissen*.

Hubertsberg.

The hunting seat built at *Wernsdorf* for the electoral prince, is called *Hubertsberg*, and stands in a pleasant country. Most of the ornaments; &c. of this palace relate to hunting. Betwixt each stall in the stables a stag's head with the horns on is nailed up. The vanes for showing the fitting of the wind, represent stags instead of cocks. Even on the altar-piece of the chapel *St. Hubert* is represented in the chace, and met

Hunting piece in a chapel.

by

by a stag with the crucifix on his head. The original, of which this piece is a copy, was painted by *Albert Durer*, and is in the possession of the learned baron *Schonberg*, whom I have had occasion to mention before. Not a few families in *Picardy*, *Artois* and *Flanders*, boast of being the descendants of *St. Hubert*; and that by virtue of such relation they are invested with the gift of curing persons bit by a mad dog. In the year 1649, one of these pretenders actually obtained a patent from the king of *France*, with the approbation of several bishops, for the exercise of his miraculous power; as may be seen in *Fisen's Historia Ecclesiae Leodiens.* fol. 183. *Memoires de Madame la Guette*, p. 276. &c. and in *P. Le Brun's Histoire Critique des Pratiques superstitieuses*, T. I. Notwithstanding *St. Hubert's* sanctity, hunters are represented in a very bad light in the canon <sup>Severe clauses</sup> law: *Can. qui venator 2, Dist. 86.* it is said, *Qui venatoribus donant, non* <sup>in the canon</sup> *bonini donant, sed arti nequissima;* 'They who give alms to hunters, do <sup>law against</sup> not relieve their fellow creature, but encourage a most wicked profession.' And in *Can Esau Dist. 86.* *Esau venator erat, quoniam peccator erat. Et penitus non invenimus in Scripturis Sanctis sanctum aliquem venatorem, piscatores invenimus sanctos.* 'Esau was a hunter, because he was a sinner; and in all the holy Scriptures we do not find one person of any piety who was a hunter; but many of the saints were fishermen.'

The distance from *Wernsdorf* to *Wurtzen* is two *German* miles, and three more from the latter to *Leipsick*. A little beyond *Wurtzen* we crossed the *Muldaw*. This river by its frequent inundations causes great damages to the adjacent country.

I am, &c.

Leipsick, October 29, 1730.

LETTER LXXXVIII.

Account of Leipsick and Halle.

S I R,

**L**EIPSICK, both on account of its trade and university, is deservedly <sup>Beauty of the</sup> famous through all *Europe*. The civility and politeness of the inhabitants, its elegant buildings, and the delightful gardens with which it <sup>city of Leip-</sup> is surrounded make it appear superior to many capital cities. I did not send you the names of the professors from *Vienna*, *Prague* and other *Roman catholic* universities; and I shall, tho' from quite different motives, also omit them here. As to the former, I had little inclination

to.



to fill my letters with the names of obscure persons, which probably will ever continue so; and here I am scrupulous of swelling my letter with the names and account of the writings of persons who are already well known throughout the learned world.

University  
library.

The university-library is in the *Collegium Paulinum*, and consists of about twelve thousand volumes, six thousand of which are folio's. The catalogue of the manuscripts has long since been published by *Feller*. The most remarkable among these are *Genesius's Byzantine* history, from the emperor *Leo Armenus*, to the death of *Basilius Macedo*; and *Josephus's* Jewish wars, both in *Greek*; also the *Greek* epistles of *Hermogenes*, *Apthobonius* and *Synesius*. Here also is *Dr. Meyer's* collection of all the writings relating to *Jewish* synagogues. Under a portrait in this library, I observed these words: *Christophorus Preibisius, Sprota-Silesius — Hic mortales esse Rectores Lipsiensis primus exemplo suo docuit. Ergo memento quisquis es, quod sis homo.* *Christopher Preibis*, a native of *Silesia*;—who by his own example first demonstrated that the professors of the university of *Leipsick* were mortal: Therefore reader, whoever thou art, remember that thou art a man.

Among the old printed books are the *constitutions of St. Clement*, in two volumes in folio, printed by *John Faust* and *Peter Schoiffber* of *Gernsheim* in 1460, and *Justinian's* Institutions in folio, printed in the year 1468. This library is open, for the use of the public, from ten to twelve, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Magistrates  
library.

On the same days, but in the afternoon, free access is allowed to the magistrates library, which consists of above twenty five thousand volumes. In this library are many valuable printed books, as the *Vulgate* printed at *Venice* in 1483, an *Italian* version of the bible, at *Venice* in 1477; a *German* translation of the same at *Nuremberg*, 1483, and another in *Low Dutch*, at *Halberstadt* 1523; the new testament printed on parchment in 1523, *St. Matthew* and *John's* gospels in the *Formosan* language, and *St. Luke* in the *Malayan*, and many other valuable oriental books. Here is also a considerable number of manuscripts; among which I must not omit the *Onomasticum Historicum* written by a *Dominican* monk of *Pirna*, about the beginning of the sixteenth century; the *Chronicon Schwarzabense* from *Procas* king of the *Albanians* to the year 1126, and *Petri de vineis Epistole*; *Krenzheimii Opus Chronologicum*, to the year 1596; a *Hebrew* MSS. containing the *Pentateuch*, the book of *Ruth*, the song of *Solomon*, and the beginning of the book of *Esther*, which is allowed by the *Jews* themselves to be six hundred years old; a *Latin* bible written on vellum in the year 1273, and several copies of the *Alcoran*, very curiously written. Here is also shewn a *Turkish* shirt inscribed with *Arabic* sentences, prayers and benedictions, besides several mathematical

mathematical diagrams delineated all over it. The *Turks* imagine that such a shirt is a sort of charm to secure the wearer from being wounded; so that when the grand *Vizir* takes the field, the *Mufii* generally makes him such a valuable present. The *magical* sword kept here, which not long since was falsely given out to be that used by the great *Gustavus Adolphus* in his wars, has been treated of in three elaborate dissertations by *Dr. Wallin*, librarian of *Upsal*, published in the years 1728 and 1729.\* This is not the only sword which is pretended to be that of *Gustavus Adolphus*. The cabinets of urns, antiques, and medals are kept in very good order. Here are also several volumes of copper-plate prints, and designings, by the most celebrated masters; an *Herbarium vivum*; the *hortus Aichstetensis* finely illuminated; an *Egyptian* mummy entire, with its coffin and hieroglyphical characters, which has been described by *Kettler* in his *Schediasma Historicum de Mumiis Aegyptiacis*; four globes, the two largest made by father *Coronelli* of *Venice*, and twelve feet in circumference. Here are likewise shewn petrefactions, fossils, minerals, and other curiosities of nature and art; mathematical instruments; a *Clepsydra* and two *Antliae*, used by the ancients; the horn of a sea-unicorn four ells in length, on which is a very delicate *basso relievo*, representing the metamorphosis of *Daphne*; and several pictures and portraits. Four of these last, namely, *Martin Luther*, his wife *Catherine von Bobren*, *Philip Melancthon* and *John Bugenbagen*; otherwise called *Pomerani*, are done by the celebrated *Luke Mullern*, of *Cranach*.

Among so many respectable personages, is to be seen the portrait of a peasant of the village of *Sommerfeld*, within the district of *Leipsick*, who by mere dint of natural genius attained to such a skill in astronomy, that he made some very judicious observations in that science, which are kept in this library in manuscript. This extraordinary person was honoured with the correspondence of several eminent mathematicians.

His name was *Christopher Arnold*: He died in the year 1695, and in the forty fifth of his age.† Over the library door is the following inscription:

\* The learned Doctor, however, is out in maintaining, that the sword, which *Gustavus* used at the battle of *Lutzen*, was carried to *Sweden*, and that is still kept in the arsenal at *Stockholm*. See *Glasser's* *diff. de gladio, quocum Gustavus Adolphus rex Sueciae in praelio Lützenensi occubuit*, or a dissertation on the sword of *Gustavus Adolphus* at the battle of *Lutzen*, in which he was slain, printed at *Leipsick*, 1749.

† For farther particulars see *Mr. Weitzen's* brief account of the magistrates library at *Leipsick*.

## L E I P S I C K.

*Auspiciis*  
*Serenissimi. & Potentissimi. Principis. ac. Domini*  
**Dn. FRIDERICI. AUGUSTI**  
*Poloniarum. Regis. ac. Electoris. Saxoniae. S. R. Imperii*  
*Vicarii*  
*Patris. Patriae. Pii. Clementis. Fortis. Magnanimi*  
*Bibliothecam. hanc*  
*Ab. Hulderico. Grossio. pro. singulari. quo. ferebatur*  
*ad. juvandas*  
*Literas. amore. ultimo. elogio. primùm fundatam*  
*Post. emulã. aliorum. liberalitate. quin. & suã. haud. mediocri*  
*Impensã. auctam. & instruatam. ne quid. urbis*  
*Honori. deesset*  
*Bonæ. Menti. Lubens. dedicavit. Publicis. que*  
*Vsibus. aperuit*  
*Senatus. Lipsiensis*  
*Abrahamo. Christophoro. Plazio. JCTO. Tertium. Consule*  
*Ipsis. Nonis. Aug. A. R. S. MDCCXI.*

Under the auspices of the most serene prince our sovereign *Frederick Augustus*, king of *Poland* and elector of *Saxony*, vicar of the holy *Roman* empire, father of his country, the pious, the merciful, the brave, the magnanimous, this library, which was first founded by *Hulderick Gross*, out of a generous disposition to promote learning and knowledge, and afterwards increased by the emulous liberality of others at no small expence, was with the highest pleasure dedicated to literature, and opened for the use of the Public by the citizens of *Leipsick*, on the 5th day of *August* 1711, that nothing might be wanting to the honour of the city.

Dr. *Pezold*, professor of chymistry, has a collection of several skins of small animals stuffed, and dried birds and insects invested with fused amber, but the latter is not comparable in hardness or transparency to the natural: For it has a large addition of an oily menstruum, half of which boils away, and requires five days, or longer, to indurate. Dr. *Kerkering* of *Hamburg*, affirmed that

## L E I P S I C K.

that he could inclose a whole foetus in amber which should retain its colour, shape, &c. I have often wondered that no attempt has been made to inclose the bodies of adults in this factitious amber, as such transparent tombs would be very proper for persons eminent for their station or beauty.

Mr. *Richter* the banker has a very curious collection, especially of Mr. Richter's collection of minerals. minerals. But Mr. *Linck's* excellent collection of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms deserves particular notice. The owner has been at the pains of writing an accurate description of it, which is inserted in Dr. *Kanold's* appendix to his *Museographia*; but this treasure of natural curiosities is greatly increased since that account was published, and daily additions are made to it. The animal class takes up eight hundred glasses filled with all kind of creatures preserved in a balsamick spirit: And among these are *American* serpents; *Tonquinese* flying cats and rats; a small *Guinea* roebuck, crocodiles; six species of apes; a great number of lizzards and scorpions; a cameleon; tortoises, *East-India* fishes, &c.

Here is a species of *Surinam* frogs called *pipal*, from the back of one of which its young are plainly seen partly excluded; but on the others the *cellulae* or *ovula* are closed. Here are also human embryos of different sizes, a child with a face resembling that of a lion, born at *Leipsick*; and the skeleton of a child of six months. The *conchyliæ* and shells take up betwixt ninety and a hundred glass cases; among these are thirty sorts of sea stars, in an exact description, of which Mr. *Linck* has been some time engaged, and for that end has caused several copper-plates to be engraved. Fifteen glass cases are full of all kinds of sea-crabs. Forty five are taken up by gnats, flies, wasps, butterflies and other insects, and four cases of all kinds of *echinæ marinæ*. A rat with five heads, and a *caput Medusæ*, were both brought from *Muscov*.

The mineral class, consisting of petrefied shells, fishes, plants, *dendrites*, Curious petrifications. crabs, *stellæ marinæ*, &c. which may also be partly classed among the animal and partly among the vegetable petrefactions, takes up a hundred and thirty glass cases.

Among these are the following curiosities, *viz.* a petrefied bird's nest; \* half the head of an elephant petrefied, which was dug up in *Siberia*, with a very large tooth in it; and a block of slate stone weighing ninety four pounds, (described in the *Acta Eruditorum Lips.* 1718, *Mens. April.*)

\* A like curious petrefaction, in which are five white eggs also petrefied, was found near *Kindenbruck*, in *Thuringen*; and near *Landspreitz*, in the dutchy of *Carniola*. *Valvasor* found among a great number of sea-shells, a little bird sitting upon eggs, all petrefied and adhering together. *Vide Valvasor's Honour of the dutchy of Carniola. Lib. IV. c. 2. p. 478.*

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in which is inclosed the complete skeleton of a crocodile, excepting a piece of the head which is wanting. This extraordinary petrification was brought from *Subla*. In the year 1718, another much resembling it was found in *England*, and is now kept in the Royal Society's *museum* at *London*. But in both these skeletons the bones of the legs appear to me, much too long for such an animal as a crocodile. In the transactions of the Royal Society at *Berlin* is a copper-plate representing a petrified crocodile kept in the cabinet of Dr. *Spiner*, physician to his *Prussian* majesty.

Mr. *Linck* has also a hundred cases full of ores, glebes, salt, alum, amber, *terra sigillata*, talc, *amiantbus*, *topbus*, quartz, (a kind of flint in which sometimes are found veins of gold) crystal, alabaster, marble, calcedony, agate, jasper, and oriental gems. Among the last are three pearls, valued at twelve thousand dollars.† Among the vegetable class are the following: A very large *herbarum vivum*, and exotic roots; foreign and domestick species of wood, with barks and seeds of trees; fruits, spices, gums, corals, sea weeds, &c.

Among the artificial curiosities are microscopes, burning glasses, and concave mirrors; curious goblets cast by the celebrated chymist *Kunckel*, being a mixture of several metals, &c.

Exchange.

Appel garden.

The exchange is an elegant building, and the cieling of the great hall is very well painted. The *Appel* gardens are planted with a great number of yew-trees, and adorned with statues, water-works, and canals. In a structure in this garden is carried on a manufactory of gold and silver tissue, velvet, &c.

Bosen gardens.

The *Bosen* gardens are very large, but are not laid out with that symmetry and beauty which appears in the *Appel* gardens. However, here is a fine orangerie; and in a pavilion, adorned with some paintings, are to be seen a numerous collection of curiosities in the animal and botanic kingdoms. In an inclosure within the garden are kept some small white stags of a different species from the common deer, as appears by their horns.

Country about Leipstick.

Barks.

*Leipstick* signifies a grove of linden trees, being derived from the ancient word *Leipo* a linden tree. All the neighbouring country is very pleasant and well cultivated. Its fertility draws hither multitudes of larks, which are very fat, and have a delicate flavour; so that the *Leipstick* larks are famous all over *Germany*. The excise on these birds produces six thousand dollars § a year to the city. But it is not only here that they are taken in

† 1800 l. sterling.

§ About 900 l. sterling.

such

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such numbers, but also in the country about *Naumburg*, *Merseburg* and *Halle*. The revenue accruing to the sovereign from the city of *Leipstick* is computed at four hundred thousand six dollars † a year. In the sand-pits about *Leipstick*, corals, *asteriæ* or star-stones, shells, and other marine productions are dug up, which seem to confirm the account of the universal deluge. For tho' the land be mostly level, yet it lies pretty high: The *Pleisse*, *Elster* and *Babra* are never known to overflow this country, and the *Muldaw* and the *Elbe* are at too great a distance; nor are the marine productions dug up here to be found in those rivers.

The distance from *Leipstick* to *Halle* is five *German* miles. This town was originally a village, called *Dobresol*, or, as the country people to this day pronounce it, *Diebrefuli*, which signifies good salt. In all probability these are the salt springs mentioned by *Tacitus*, when he says, that a bloody war was kindled between the *Catti* and the *Hermenduri*, chiefly from a superstitious notion, that the gods were more propitious in such places than elsewhere.‡ And this conjecture is not at all confuted by the following words of *Tacitus*:—*Amnis & fluminis gignendo sale fecundi*. 'A stream and river which produces a great quantity of salt.' For that historian is evidently mistaken, there being not a single salt-water river in all *Germany*; so that he could not even mean the *Saaldre*.

The method of making salt, practised by our ancestors [the antient  *Germans*] according to *Tacitus* and other historians,\*\* was very troublesome: for they poured the salt-water, or *fulze*, on burning wood, and afterwards extracted the salt, with which the ashes and charcoal were impregnated, by boiling them. Even so late as the end of the sixteenth century, the only method known in *Zeland* and *Walkern* for preparing salt,

† 70,000 sterling.  
‡ *Tacit. Annal. lib. XIII. c. 57. Super libidinem cuncta armis agendi, religione insita, eos maxime locos popinquare caelo, precesque mortalium à Diis nusquam propius audiri. Inde indulgentia numinum illo in amne illisque silvis salem provenire, non ut alias apud Gentes eluvie maris arescente unda, sed super ardentem arborum struem fusa, ex contrariis inter se elementis, igne atque aquis concretum.* 'Their passion for deciding all disputes by the sword, was further animated by a superstitious notion, that those places had a kind of affinity with the seats of the gods, and that supplications offered to heaven from thence were always favourably received. Hence, as a singular mark of the complacency of the gods, that river and those woods were known to yield salt; which was not produced here as in other countries by a dedication of the surf of the sea, but by throwing water on a pile of burning wood; and thus was the salt concreted by the opposition of two contrary elements, namely, fire and water.' How the *Burgundians* and the *Allemanni* went to war about salt-springs, is related by *Ammian. Marcell. lib. XXVIII. c. 5.*  
\*\* *Pliny*, speaking of salt, and the manner of making it, says, *Galliæ Germaniæque ardentibus lignis aquam salisam infundunt.* 'In Gaul and Germany they make it by pouring salt water upon burning wood.' *Varro de Re rustica, lib. I. In Gallia Transalpina intus Rhenum, cum exercitum ducerem, aliquot regiones accessi, ubi nec vitis, nec olea, nec poma nascerentur, ubi agros*

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falt, was to dig up a kind of black saline earth near the sea-shore, and burn it to a coal; which being well washed by throwing water upon it, produced good white falt. What was thus prepared from the above-mentioned saline earth was called *zilt-zout*.† The whole process is represented in a piece of painting, which is about nine feet by three, of which I met with several copies in the *Netberlands*, and particularly at the celebrated Mr. *Reland's* at *Utrecht*. This tedious method of making falt has been wholly laid aside, since such plenty of *Spanish* and *Portuguese* sea-falt has been imported, which is boiled and refined at a small expence.

There are four rich falt springs at *Halle*, from which the water is taken and boiled about six hours; and for this purpose pit-coal wetted is very serviceable, as wood is scarce in this country. The new regulations made in the falt-works at *Halle* within this century, and his *Prussian* majesty's order for boiling the *salze* in a particular sort of pans, are well known.

Magistrates library.

The magistrates library at *Halle* is kept in very good order, and is open several days in the week for the use of the professors and students of the university. Here is to be seen a book, entitled *Leonardi de Vtino Sermones aurei de Sanctis*, published in the year 1446, without the name of the place where it was printed.

Orphan-house.

The noble foundation of the orphan-house in this city has been the subject of many just encomiums: and it is certainly an institution which does honour to the present age in general, and to the Protestant religion in particular. It were to be wished, however, that in regard to the doctrines of Christianity, the scholars might be allowed to dissent; and that all religious compulsion, or making them Christians by constraint, and against their will, were exploded, as it tends only to promote hypocrisy, and a prophanation of the most sacred truths. In the university library are to be seen a great number of *Greek* and *Russian* books; and more *Ma-*  
*labar*

Library.

*agros stercorearent candida fossicia creta: ubi salem nec fossicium nec maritimum haberent, sed ex quibusdam lignis combustis, carbonibus salis pro eo uterentur.* When I led the army into *Transalpine Gaul*, on this side the *Rhine*, I passed thro' some countries which produced neither vines, olives, nor apples: where they manured the lands with white fossile chalk, and where, having neither sea nor rock falt, they make use of the saline charcoal of certain kinds of wood, which they burn for that purpose. But I very much question, whether the nations *Varro* speaks of did not boil the saline charcoal, instead of using it without any farther preparation.

† Vide *Lemnius Medicus Zirizæi in occultis nat. mir. L. 3. c. 9, p. 340. Hadr. Iun. Batav. p. 278.* In several parts on the sea-coast of *England*, it was likewise usual to throw up great heaps of sand, which were continually wetted with the sea-water. The latter being exhale by the sun, left the sand impregnated with a great quantity of falt, which was afterwards refined by boiling.

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*labar* manuscripts, written on palm-leaves, than any library in *Europe* can show. It is some years since a collection has been begun here of various curiosities, among which are many of the natural kind, peculiar to the sea-coasts; as also all kinds of *minerals*, the materia medica, shells, a forcerer's drum, &c. In a particular closet are seen a representation of the two solar systems of *Tycho* and *Copernicus*, with all the visible stars. Each of these armillary spheres is ten feet in diameter: the whole is of steel and wire, and is gilt in some parts. The maker is M. *Semler*, minister of *St. Ulrich's* church in this city; who also made the fine tabernacle to be seen here, and the representation of the city of *Jerusalem*, with the adjacent country.

The fronts of all the houses in *Halle* are, by the king's orders, painted yellow; which, by reason of the cheapness of the oker, is done at a small expence; but this is no great ornament to the city.

Halle, Nov. 4, 1730.

I am, &c.

L E T T E R, LXXXIX.

Journey from *Halle* to *Eisleben*, and from thence through *Merseburg*, *Jena*, *Weymar*, *Erfurt*, *Gotha* and the forest of *Thuringen* to *Coburg*.

S I R,

THE desire of acquiring some further knowledge in metals induced me to go from *Halle* to *Eisleben*, where the copper-works, before the late war which lasted thirty years, were in such good condition, that in the country between *Eisleben* and *Mansfeld* there were at least thirty smelting-houses; which generally produced above a thousand tons of copper in a year; and every ton contained near two hundred ounces of silver. And tho' at present there are several good shafts overflow'd with water, and the ore is not so rich in copper, nor does the latter yield:



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Superstitious practice among the Lutherans.

Reliques preserved by most sects.

yield so much silver as it did formerly, yet these mines turn to good account.\* On the ore dug out of the Eisleben mines are often found the figures of fishes, especially herrings, perches, and pikes, impressed. But some fanciful persons have gone so far, as to discover the portrait of Luther on several stones found there; which certainly no more confirms the truth of his doctrine, than the image of the pope or some other figure, agreeable to the Romish tenets, pretended to be found on marble or gems, conduces to the establishment of Popery. Eisleben is Luther's native place; and among some other relics of that famous Reformer, the wooden bedstead on which he lay is shewn there. This is said to be of such extraordinary virtue, that whoever carries a bit of it about him, will never be troubled with the head-ach; and a tooth-picker made of it infallibly secures a person from the tooth-ach. The Swedes, who are very fond of being thought the genuine sons of Luther, carried away as many pieces, said to be cut from this bedstead and a table that belonged to Luther, as would have made several tables and bedsteads. As this afforded great satisfaction, so it yielded no small profit to those who shewed these relics; for a very small part of the gratuities they got on this occasion was sufficient to buy such another lucrative bedstead.

Not only the Pagans, but most other religious sects, have their reliques; and, by the veneration they entertain for them, they have often been carried to a superstitious adoration of such trompery. However, this difference is observable, that in some systems of religion this undue veneration for reliques has been approved of, preached up, and enjoined by the spiritual guides; whereas the clergy of other sects have ridiculed and inveighed against such practices, and used all their endeavours to bring their flocks from these errors.

In the consistorial chamber at Eisleben is shewn a print of Luther, which is said to have been wonderfully preserved in a fire that happened at Artern.† On one side of it are these verses:

Baumichii

\* We have no certain account of the origin of mines in Germany. They seem to have been first known in the reign of the emperor Henry the Fowler, or rather of Otto the Great, as appears by M. Meibom's Diss. de metallifodinarum Harzicarum prima origine & progressu. Even Albinus, in his chronicle of the Meissen mines, and Mathesius, in his Sarepta, allow that the mine-works in Upper and Lower Hartz are of a much longer standing than those in Saxony. Among the late writers M. Robr has enrich'd his description of upper Hartz with some ingenious historical and physical annotations. The learned Mr. Calvor, minister of the mine-town of Altena, has promised a complete account of those mines.

† The people of Magdeburg boast of another relique of Luther's, viz. they shew the cell and bedstead which belonged to Luther, when in the year 1497 he visited that university. John George, elector of Saxony, came thither to see it in the year 1636, after it had escaped the conflagration of the city of Magdeburg in the year 1631. Tenzel, in his Bibliothecae curieuse,

E I S L E B E N.

Baumichii flagrante domo in cineresque redacta  
Omnibus effigies salva, Luthere, Tua est.  
Quamlibet in mediis sit conspulta favillis,  
Non tamen hic aliquid flamma nocere potest.  
Janua quippe perit rapidae dans pabula flammæ,  
Non tamen affixa huic disperit effigies.  
Scilicet hinc omen depromimus haud fore quicquam,  
Perdere quod possit quæ docuisse soles.  
F. M. Bartholomæus Beck.

' Amidst the flames which reduced Baumich-house to ashes, thy picture, Luther, remained unhurt; and tho' it was buried in the hot embers, the fire had no power over it. 'Tis true, the door on which thy picture hung was consumed by the devouring flames; however, the latter escaped the general ruin. Hence this happy omen may be deduced, namely, that thy salutary doctrines will ever flourish in spite of all the fraud and violence of its enemies.'

On the other side is a hymn, which is published, and well known in Germany.

Underneath are these words:

Registravit Felix Bauer, asserente eam Historiam Superintendente Arterensi.

' Recorded by Felix Bauer, on the attestation of the superintendant of Artern.'

Such accounts may indeed serve for argumenta ad hominem, against those who are continually alledging such miracles as incontestible proofs of the truth of their religion. But if the fire at Artern spared Luther's picture, it shewed no respect of persons at Eisleben, where it totally burnt down and consumed the house in which Luther was born.

House in which Luther was born burnt.

However, that the memory of Luther's house might not be lost, a school has been built on the spot, and a stone busto of Luther placed over the door without. In the stove-room also stands a statue of Luther, with a crucifix in his hand; and these words in high Dutch under it:

curieuse, says, ' That very great honours were shewn at Magdeburg to Pomarius in 1659; and that this cell was fitted up for his lodging, on which he was congratulated by several persons.' Edward Brown, in his Travels, mentions an inscription in Luther's cell in German verse to this purpose: ' This was the cell of Luther, and this his bed, when he graciously condescended to visit this convent: and they are both preserved in memory of that faithful servant of God.'

EISLEBEN and MERSEBURG.

Anno 1483. ist D. M. Luther in diesem Hause gebobren und zu S. Peter getauft.

In this house Dr. Martin Luther was born, in the year 1483, and was baptised in St. Peter's church.

And lower down this Latin distich:

Hofis eram Papæ sociorum pestis & bujus:
Vox mea cum scriptis nil nisi Christus erat.
Anno post O. R. 1594. mense Majo renovata.
B. X. T.

I was an enemy to the pope, and a plague to his followers: the name of Christ continually dwelt on my tongue, and was the theme of my writings. This monument was repaired in the month of May, 1594.

Luther's pulpit.

In the great church of St Thomas is shewn Luther's pulpit; which, from the extreme veneration entertained for it, is only preached in three times a year, namely, on the anniversary of Luther's birth-day, the day on which he died, and at the opening of the catechetical lectures.

Seeburg. Two remarkable lakes.

Seeburg lies half way betwixt Halle and Eisleben, and is famous on account of its two lakes, which are almost contiguous; and yet the water in one is fresh and sweet, but salt in the other. Whether the latter has any communication with the salt springs of Halle is uncertain. Some are of opinion, that both at Halle and Seeburg little labour would be required to come at the salt rocks, from which these springs derive their saline quality. But if this were true, I don't see the advantage of such a discovery, since, in order to make the rock salt fit for use, it must not only be dissolved in water, but afterwards be refined by boiling. As to the pretence that salt might be prepared in greater quantities in such a case; let it be considered, that already they make more salt in other places than they can well dispose of. Salt I own to be a very necessary commodity in our country; however, the number of salt-works is daily increasing, so that I could enumerate above sixty of them in Germany.

The distance from Halle to Merseburg is two German miles. In the cathedral of the latter is shewn the bones of the right hand of Rudolph duke of Swabia, which he lost in the year 1080, in a battle against the emperor Henry VI. near the river Elster; after which he died at Merseburg.

Mr. Baring, in his description of Lauenstein, mentions a spring of sweet water which is scarce five paces from the salt springs.

Mr. Baring, in the appendix to his description of Lauenstein, has given us a very long list of writers on this subject. The salt-works at Hall have been particularly treated of by Melancthon, Gulielmus, Schlegel, Struw, Hondorf, Hofmann, Jager, and Bodinus.

of

NAUMBURG and JENA.

of his wounds.\* In this church are two reliques of the Popish times, namely, the robes of the emperor Henry II. and his empress Cunigunda, who are both reputed saints. If a man puts on the emperor's robe, he may promise himself success among the ladies; and if a woman puts on that of the empress, she may expect the love of the other sex. How a virtue of this kind came to be attributed to these robes, is the more unaccountable, as such lofty panegyrics have been bestowed on the chastity of this extraordinary pair, who are said to have preserved their virginity, tho' they lived many years in the married state. On the right hand at entering the cathedral, stands the image of a woman holding a plough-share in her hand. This is said to be designed for the empress Cunigunda, and to have been erected in memory of her having cleared herself from a suspicion of adultery, by walking bare-foot over red hot plough-shares.†

From Merseburg to Naumburg, is a stage and a half; and Weissenfels lies on the left hand of the road. Jena stands about three German miles from Naumburg; and a mile on this side Jena, we crossed the Saale near Dornburg, a place famous for the destruction of a party of Croats in the thirty years war, who in a dark night were driven by the enemy

\* Albericus says that the unfortunate Rudolph received his fatal wound from the famous Godfrey of Boulogne: And if Albert. Stadens. ad an. 1080. Conrad. Ursperg. fol. 228. and Auct. vit. Henr. p. 783. may be credited, Rudolph in his dying moments expressed a great concern at having been seduced into his last presumptuous measures. According to Otto Frising and Leon. Opiens. both writers of credit, it was that incendiary, pope Gregory, who instigated him to take arms against the emperor, by sending him a crown with these words engraved on it:

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rudolpho.

Christ gave the disposal of monarchies to Peter, and Peter has given the imperial diadem to Rudolph.

† Cunigunda's extraordinary chastity has given rise to a late controversy betwixt Schurzfleisch in diff. de innocent. Cunigund. and Gundling in his Otia part III. One asserts what the other denies; and both have some favourable appearances on their side, but no certainty. All historians agree that the emperor Henry II. loved Cunigunda most tenderly. In his publick letters he calls her Imperatrix Augusta, conlectalis, dilectissima conjux, i. e. August empress, my best beloved wife, &c. and in a diploma, he expressly says, qui duo sumus in carne una. We, who are two in one flesh. In the year 1002, he caused her to be crowned empress at Paderborn, and to gratify her devotion he instituted a thousand pious foundations; so she might be truly said to be mistress of his heart. On this account the ecclesiastics cannot but speak well of her. Tho' her marriage, from plain natural causes, was attended with no issue, yet she is honoured with the appellation of conjux virginea, i. e. The virgin wife. Pope Innocent promoted her to a saintship by a bull, which is to be found in Bolland's Vita Sanctorum. However, it cannot be denied, (even allowing that her suspicious commerce with the archbishop of Magdeburg and the bishop of Paderborn might be proved to be only calumny, and the story of the red hot plough-shares to be a mere fiction) that at last the emperor conceived a jealousy of her; having seen a very handsome man in a hunting dress going out in the morning from Cunigunda's chamber.

U 2

down

Jena.

down the precipices in the river. From hence to *Jena* the road lies along a pleasant valley. The most remarkable things in the city of *Jena*, are comprised in this distich:

*Ara, Caput, Draco, Mons, Pons, Vulpecula turris,  
Weigeliana Domus septem miracula Jenæ.*

'An Altar, a Head, a Dragon, a Mountain, a Bridge, a Tower, and a House, are the seven wonders of *Jena*.'

By the *altar* in this distich, is meant a passage out of the church contrived under the altar. The *Dragon* alludes to the skeleton of a serpent with several heads, but long since broken to pieces; so that nothing of it now remains. The *Head* was a piece of clock-work in the shape of a head, moving its tongue in and out. The *Mountain* is the *Fuchsberg*, and the *Tower* the *Fox* tower, where in the corrupt times of popery the young students, who were obliged to be slaves to the others for two or three years, were, with certain ceremonies, as it were enfranchised. By the *Bridge* is meant the arch built over the little river which runs thro' several streets in this city, or the bridge over the *Saale*; and lastly, by the *House*, that of Mr. *Weigel*, famous for several mechanical inventions, which are now utterly gone to ruin.

*Brass image of Luther.* Near the altar of the church belonging to the city, *Luther* is represented in a brass *basso relievo*; which formerly stood over his tomb at *Wittenberg*. The latin verses under it are by *Osus*.

*University.  
Academia  
pauperum.*

Chancellor *Ludwig*, in his account of the university of *Jena*, calls it *academia pauperum*, i. e. 'The academy of the poor,' But at present that name little suits it; there being among the students of this university, who are no less than two thousand in number, five counts, and above two hundred and fifty young gentlemen of distinction. The university library, of which the polite and learned Mr. *Buder* has the care, exceeds any in *Jena* for philological books. It consisted at first of the books brought from the old electoral library, which formerly was kept at *Wittenberg*; but has since been enriched by legacies, &c. In some books which once belonged to Mr. *Gerhard*'s library, are these words:

D.

D. O. S.  
*Bibliotheca Gerbardinae  
Pars sum.  
Cave,  
Ne macules,  
Ne laceres,  
Ultra mensam ne è dicta  
Bibliotheca  
Apud te retineas,  
Furari noli.*

'I belong to the *Gerbardian* library; take care not to blot or tear me, and do not keep me out of the library above a month; above all do not offer to steal me.'

Among the books which were brought hither from *Wittenberg* are six missals, beautifully illuminated by *Luke Cranach*, for which he was handsomely rewarded by the elector *Frederick III.* and a curious bible printed in the year 1541, which belonged to the elector *John Frederick*; but its great value is chiefly owing to its fine illuminations by the above-mentioned *Cranach*, who painted no more than two other copies in the same manner; one of which was presented to the margrave *Albert*, and is still extant at *Konigsberg*, the other was sent to *Denmark*, and perished in the last dreadful fire at *Copenhagen*. On the first leaf, where the pope, the cardinals and other ecclesiastics are exhibited in hell with their mistresses, is to be seen a small dragon which was *Cranach*'s mark. Two manuscripts of the gospels and epistles for every *Sunday* in the year, shewn in this library, were a present from pope *Leo X.* in the year 1507, to the elector *Frederick the Wise*. It is observable that according to Dr. *Kanold's museograph.* p. 398, the pope styles the elector in it, *Locum tenens S. R. I.* i. e. 'Lieutenant of the holy Roman empire, a title not to be met with in any other place except on a single dollar'. Here is likewise a parchment manuscript of the four evangelists, illuminated by the same master; another manuscript written on parchment embellished with several gilt letters and flourishes, which belonged to *Charles V.* king of *France*, containing all kinds of physical and chymical experiments from *Aristotle* and the modern naturalists. Some persons have very industriously turned it over to find in it the art of making gold; but they may take my word for it, that all the gold they will be instructed to make by that book will never equal the quantity used in decorating it. It was written in the year 1377. The *French* translation of *Boethius de consolatione Philosophiæ* was written on parchment by *David Albert* in the year 1476, and was dedicated.

cated to an *English* princess who was queen to *Charles the Bold*. Here are also several other manuscripts which were brought hither from *Burgundy*, when one of the dukes of *Cleves* married the princess *Sibylla* of the house of *Saxony*,

The *French* translation of the whole bible, in two volumes in folio, was written in the fourteenth century, and is embellished with several pictures: it formerly belonged to the *Duke de Croix*. Here is also a large missal finely illuminated, which contains a great number of portraits of eminent persons of the royal family of *England*, and of the house of *Austria*.

In this library are also shewn the following MSS. viz. a very curious *German* martyrology, written in the 12th century, with paintings of the several kinds of tortures suffered by martyrs, and the martyrology of the venerable *Bede*, also written in the 12th century; *Geographus Nubiensis* in *Arabic* copied by *Vesich*, but never printed in that language; and a *German* manuscript in rhyme, describing the childhood of *Christ*, written in the 12th century. But one of the most curious pieces to be seen in this library is the manuscript containing letters written by several popes, collected by *Ivo Carnatensis*. Here is also a manuscript of the chronicles of *Otto Frisingensis* which is much more perfect than the copy published by *Urstifus*: It was written in the 12th century, and the most remarkable passages in it are illustrated with paintings exhibiting the several dresses of those times. In this collection are to be seen likewise several manuscripts of the Fathers, some copies of the *Alcoran*, *Gratian's decretal*, a manuscript of decretals differing in several passages from our printed copies; a digest with a glossary of the thirteenth century, *Sophocles* with notes written about three hundred years ago, *Marcus Paulus de Venetis de conditionibus regionum Orientalium*, two manuscripts of *Petrus de Vineis's* Epistles; *Chronica Conradi Urspergensis*, *Anonymi Historia Principum Anbaltinorum*, which has never appeared in print. *Chronicon Schwarzacense*, a manuscript of great use for compiling a history of *Saxony*, as it contains all the particular privileges, &c. belonging to that electorate; some music books, a chronicle of *Nuremberg*, in high *Dutch*, written in the year 1585; the art of preparing the philosopher's stone by *Henry Cunrad*, which secret he picks out of the *Song of Solomon*; a chronicle of *German* orders of knighthood; &c.

Here is also a manuscript of *Campanella's Atheismus triumphatus*, said to be written with his own hand, which treatise he composed a second time during his imprisonment at *Naples*. In the most essential points it agrees with the printed copies. In passages of less consequence there are great alterations; however, the different hand-writings in it plainly shew that *Campanella* did not write the whole. Those who are of opinion that the *Saxon* municipal law is no longer extant in its original high *Dutch*, may have

have the pleasure of seeing a manuscript of it here, written above three hundred years ago. It is well known that in the time when *John Huss* made his appearance, the followers and scholars of *Conrad Candelburg*, as it was dangerous to use freedom of speech in detecting the errors of popery, used to represent the true and false religions under a variety of emblems. These being afterwards improved by *Luther* in conjunction with *Cranach*, were reduced into a volume, one of which may be seen here: It is entitled *antitbeses Fratrum Candelburgicorum*.

Among the printed books is that copy of *Luther's* translation of the bible which he himself commonly made use of, who has in several places corrected it with his own hand, so as to make it come nearer the original than the other copies of that translation. This may impose silence on these who look upon it as a *Crimen lesæ orthodoxia* to make the least objection, tho' it be manifestly well grounded, against *Luther's German* translation of the bible, since he himself never recommended it as a perfect work, and above any amendment.\*

Lastly, here is shewn the staff of *St. Boniface* the apostle of *Thuringen*, and afterwards archbishop of *Mentz*. It is made of a kind of black wood; but the worms, without regard to the sanctity of its canonized owner, have made great depredations on it.†

*Mr. Bofe's* cabinet, with which this library is enriched, contains a *Bofe's cabinet*, good collection of foreign and domestic medals. The physic garden at *Physic Garden*, the anatomical college is also worth observing.

*Weymar* lies about two *German* miles from *Jena*, in a pleasant country, *Weymar*, and is situated in a valley near the *Ilme*. As for the noble palace of

\* A retrospect on the preceding times will shew the excellency of *Luther's* translation of the bible. It was in a barbarous age, at the first happy dawns of literature in our country, that *Luther* undertook his translation, when he was destitute of the most necessary aids. Besides, he has given us the plainest marks of his humility and candour, in the following words: Tom. VIII. Altenb. f. 302. 'Any censures accompanied with instruction, relating to the mistakes I may have committed in the translation of the bible, I shall most gratefully acknowledge.' *Bellarmino* and *Hofius* betray no less effrontery than malice in calling this translation *Idolum Isebiense quod omnes Lutherani adorant*. 'The idol of *Eisleben* worshipped by all the Lutherans.' And some of our own witlings might have spared their carpings. They seem to forget that an original always loses more or less of its beauty and energy in a translation; however, religion cannot suffer from *Luther's* translation. But as *Luther* himself wished for an amendment of it, the application of learned men to that end ought to be thankfully acknowledged: But the misfortune is, that most of the translations which have hitherto been published in *Germany*, are so far from surpassing that of *Luther*, that they do not even equal it.

† Writers in few things differ more than about *St. Boniface*; some exalting him to the third heaven, and others casting him into the lowest pit of hell. And indeed it is matter of doubt whether his indefatigable zeal for the propagation of christianity be more praise-worthy, than his fury and obstinacy are blameable. *Gasper Sagittarius*, who has followed the most impartial writers, speaks thus of him in his preface to the antiquities of *Thuringen*. 'I have placed *Boniface* in a new candlestick; but not as a very extraordinary luminary: For after all that has been said and written in his praise, it is what he does not deserve.'



ERFURT.

The duke's library.

Cabinet of medals.

Erfurt.

Wilhelmsburg, only the corps de Logis and one of the wings are finished. When it is completed, it will certainly make an appearance becoming the noble proprietor. It is a pity, however, that the windows want a proportionate height, and that the court is not broader. The old castle near it, with a wooden bridge before it, is called the red palace. At Wilhelmsburg is an echoing gallery, like that of St. Paul's at London and other places, which we have taken notice of before, where two persons standing opposite and whispering, distinctly hear each other, whilst others standing in the middle know not a syllable of what they say. The duke's library having been enriched with the choicest books that could be procured at auctions, or private sales, is justly accounted one of the best in Germany, as appears from the account published of it by M. Schurtzschleiss. The cabinet of medals, among which is a most valuable collection of Saxon coins, was bought of count Haugwitz, grand marshal to the elector of Saxony. The closet of artificial and natural curiosities chiefly consist of those which were in the possession of Mr. Aldershelm, formerly burger-master of Leipsick. Among these are several uncommon animals, minerals, petrefactions, shells, curious pieces in wax-work, ivory, agate, &c. optical and mathematical instruments, exotic herbs, flowers, &c. in great numbers. The busto and picture gallery abounds with valuable pieces, among which are those which General Wutgenau brought from Italy, and cost eight thousand dollars.\*

The distance from Weymur to Erfurt is three German miles. The whole slip of land from Jena to Gotha is so pleasant and well cultivated, that if all Thuringen was answerable to it, it might justly be reckoned among the finest provinces in Germany. A more convenient and delightful situation than that of Erfurt cannot be desired; and the great number of steeples in this city give it something of a grand appearance. The river Gera flows in rivulets thro' most of its streets. The number of houses, (most of which are but small at Erfurt) is computed at twelve thousand, tho' I am apt to think they must fall short of this account.

The gardens adjoining to most of the houses greatly enlarge the extent of the city, which is far from being populous, especially in the north-east part of it. The governor's house and the weighb-house are stately edifices; and the Jesuits convent, which they are now building over-against the latter, will be a great ornament to the city. The number of Papists in this city is about eight thousand, and of Protestants not less than twenty-four thousand. Each religion has eight churches, in which mass and divine service are performed, and as many churches are always

\* 1200l. sterling.

ERFURT.

always shut up. The Protestants, indeed, could make use of more than eight churches, were it not for difficulties that arise about the support of a greater number of ministers; for their salaries are paid out of the elector of Mentz's treasury at Erfurt. The city magistracy consists of an equal number of Lutherans and Papists; but four of the six burgo-masters are of the Romish communion. The university has professors in all sciences, who are men of abilities: but the small number of students, who do not exceed two hundred and fifty, and the scantiness of their stipends lay them under the unhappy necessity of having recourse to other employments.\*

All the professors of divinity must be Roman catholicks, with this exception however, that they must not be Jesuits. In other faculties are professors of both religions, but these are not limited to any settled number.

There are one thousand men in garrison at Erfurt, consisting of five hundred of the elector of Mentz's troops, and a battalion of Imperialists. The latter are paid by the emperor, and receive some gratuities from the elector. However, these Imperialists are neither quartered in the citadel, nor do duty at the gates; but are stationed on other posts. About three or four furlongs from Erfurt, in the road to Gotha, is a fort called Cyriacsburg. The citadel of Erfurt or St. Petersberg, is fortified in the modern way; but is not quite regular, as some high turrets, formerly raised by the Swedes, are left standing. Besides, it lies too near the city; and on that side, by the unevenness of the ground, an enemy may safely carry on trenches, and get under the cannon of the castle.

In the Benedictine church at St. Petersberg is shewn the tomb of one of the counts of Gleichen, facing the high altar. He is represented lying betwixt two women; but this is no direct proof of the bygamy of which that nobleman was accused. No writer of that age mentions any thing of it: neither are so much as the names of either of the wives known. In the Benedictine convent, adjoining to this church, is kept a sacerdotal vestment, enriched with pearls and other ornaments, which is said to have been brought by the Saracens out of Turkey.

The cathedral has a beautiful choir, with a fine organ, and exhibits the tombs of several bishops, with the monuments of Eobanus and Adalarius. The large bell in the tower was cast by one Gerbard Ivo de Kempis; and at its baptism, which was performed with great solemnity by John de Lassbe Episcopus in partibus, was christened by the name of

\* Not long since father Andrew Gordon made a great noise, by maintaining some bold Theses in his lectures, which seemed to strike at the religious system of the prevailing sect. These Theses did him great honour in the judgment of the world; but at the same time brought an implacable hatred against him from those of his profession. See his *Varia philosophiae mutationem spectantia*, Erford 1749.

ERFURT.

*Maria gloriosa.* The clapper is three ells † and a quarter in length, and weighs twelve hundred weight. The bell itself weighs near fourteen tuns, is five ells high, a quarter of an ell in thickness, and fifteen ells in circumference. Near the entrance of the cathedral hangs one of the *vertebræ* of the backbone of a whale; and in the corner on the right hand, among other embellishments, there is a *basso rilievo* cut in stone, representing a monk and a nun in mutual embraces. Hence it appears, not only from pieces of sculpture in the cathedral of *Strasburg*, but also by those to be seen here, that before the Reformation the monks and clergy were so notoriously debauched, that even the artificers could not forbear exposing their flagrant crimes in public buildings. Near the cathedral stands the collegiate church of *St. Severus*, which is remarkable for a fine organ, and is adorned with three towers on the front. The font, or rather the cover of it, is a curious piece of workmanship; for though it consists of three branches, which unite at the height of twenty feet, it is said to be cut out of one block.

Satirical piece of sculpture.

St. Severus's church.

Luther's apartment.

Ministers library.

University library.

In the *Lutheran* orphan-house, near the *Augustine's* church, is shewn an apartment in which *Luther* is said to have lived. The ministers library, founded by the *Lutheran* clergy about the close of the last century, contains, among other valuable books, some very good *Hebrew* manuscripts, purchased from the *Jews* at their expulsion out of this city.

The university library, in the year 1718, was very much augmented by the addition of count *Boineburg's* collection, which was presented to the university, together with three thousand dollars, and is deposited in the *Schola Juris* behind *St. Mary's* church.

Over the door within the room are these words:

*Hic mortui vivunt.* i. e. 'Here live the dead.'

And opposite to it, under the statue of count *Boineburg*, late governor of *Erfurt*, is this motto:

*Hic muti loquuntur.* 'Here the dumb speak.'

Manuscripts.

Among the manuscripts of the university library are the acts and decrees of the council of *Basil*, several speeches made in that council, and a collection of speeches made at the council of *Constance*, all in *Latin*; the manual bible of the famous *John Huss*, in the same language; the

† The author is something inaccurate in measuring by ells, without specifying what sort of ell he means. 'Tis probable the term must be understood of half an *English* ell here, as in several other parts of this work.

psalter.

G O T H A.

psalter written on parchment, with notes. As for the old printed books in this library, *Kanold* gives an account of them in his *Museographia*, p. 393.

On the bridge built across the *Gera* there is a stone marked with a wheel, which is said to be the centre of the city; and near it is shewn the house of the famous *Dr. Faustus*.

*Gotha* is three *German* miles from *Erfurt*, and lies in a vale; but the ducal palace stands on an eminence. Its ancient name was *Grimmenstein*, which, after the troublesome times under duke *John Frederick*, was changed to *Friedenstein*.

The ducal library consists of about thirty thousand printed volumes, and two thousand manuscripts. The value of the latter may be in some measure known by the catalogue of them published by the celebrated *D. Cyprian*. But since the publication of that work, which was in 1714, the number of manuscripts has been greatly increased. To travellers, whose time will not permit them to take a particular view of the books, &c. are shewn an old manuscript of part of the old testament, which, on account of its illuminations, is a very curious piece, and some *Greek* and *Latin* breviaries, one of which, remarkable for its illuminations and rich binding, was made for the emperor *Charles V. Spolatin's* manual bible, written in the year 1518, in a very small character; letters of *Erasmus*, *Luther*, *Melancthon*, *Munzer*, *Carlstad*, *Zwinglius*, *Calvin*, *Schwenkfeld*, the elector *Frederick the wise*, &c. an original letter from *Henry VIII.* king of *England*, to the duke of *Saxony* against *Luther*; and four volumes in folio of miscellaneous writings by the elector *John Constant*. Here are also one-and-thirty volumes in folio, full of very neat drawings of the ancient coins and medals of the *Roman* emperors, by *Jacopo di Strada*, a native of *Mantua*, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and whose son *Ottavio Strada* also distinguished himself in the polite arts. The first volume is taken up with the coins of *Julius Cæsar* and his wives. This work was begun in the year 1550 for count *Fugger* of *Kirkberg*, for which the artist was paid at the rate of a golden guilder for every piece. There are in the imperial library at *Vienna* ten volumes by the same hand; two of which treat of the consular coins; three are filled with the *Latin* medals of the *Roman* emperors, from *Julius Cæsar* to *Claudius Gothicus*; three with the *Greek* coins of the said emperors; and two contain the remaining coins, with some of those of the barbarous nations. *Lambecci* makes great account of these books at *Vienna*, altho' *Strada's* integrity in his series of medals is not a little suspected.

Manuscripts by di Strada.

The institutes published by *Godfrey* and *John*, bishops of *Wurtzburg*, in the middle of the sixteenth century, shewn here, throw a very great light on the laws relating to the duels and combats authorized among the ancient *Germanis*. There is a man represented, by a drawing in this

Institutes relating to duelling.

work,

work, standing in a pit to his waist, who is engaged in a single combat with a woman. In an edict, or anathema, by bishop *Godfrey*, to be seen among these institutes, any person, not appearing according to appointment at the time of combat, is declared infamous, his body sentenced to be thrown to the wild beasts, &c. and all this *in the name of the devil*; which sounds a little harsh from the mouth of a Christian bishop. Here are also, a book of tournaments, held by *William* duke of *Bavaria*, which consists entirely of drawings and paintings, and another manuscript, or rather book of paintings, exhibiting the liveries worn by the officers and servants of the ancient dukes and electors of *Saxony*. In the title page are these words: *Friderici Electoris Saxonie & Johannis Ducis Saxonie Fratrum vestitus hyemalis An. 1522.* 'The winter dress of the two brothers *Frederick* elector of *Saxony*, and *John* duke of *Saxony*, in the year 1522.' This shews what is confirmed by several medals, namely, that it was in that year when these two princes first ordered the letters *V. D. M. I. Æ.* to be embroider'd on their liveries, and particularly on the ermine. The meaning of these letters is, *Verbum Domini Manet In Æternum*, i. e. 'The word of the Lord endureth for ever.' The copy of the Golden Bull, which is to be seen here, is one of the first, and by some thought to be that which was sent to the elector of *Saxony*. Here is also a manuscript work of *Tycho Brahe*, entitled, *Stellarum octavi orbis inerrantium restitutio*. Among the manuscripts which belonged to the library of *Philip* duke of *Cleves*, now in this library, are, the life of *Alexander the Great* in *French*, which is more romantic than that by *Quintus Curtius*, and a great number of the classics, as *Justin*, *Quintilian*, &c. Within these few years the princes of *Sax-Gotha* have brought from *France* seven volumes of *French state memoirs* of a late date, which were communicated to them by the princes of the blood, and for the copying of which they paid two hundred dollars.\*

Among the old printed books shewn here, the most remarkable are the *new Digest*, or the latter part of the *Pandects*, beginning at the 39th book, printed at *Venice* on parchment in 1477; the *Jus Canonicum*, or canon law, in three volumes, of the same date and place; the *Florentine* edition of the *Pandects*, printed in the year 1553, by *Lorenzo Torrentini*, the oldest impression of *Theuerdanks*, &c.

In the apartments belonging to this library are the portraits of several persons eminent for their birth, high station, or learning.

The cabinet of medals is under the direction of secretary *Liebe*, who has lately given a specimen of his great skill in antiquities, and at the same time of the value of this collection, in his *Gotha nummaria*. The

\* 30l. sterling.

addition

Letters on the  
Electors  
livery.

Cabinet of  
medals.

addition of the *Arnstadt* cabinet, for which the duke of *Sax-Gotha* paid near a hundred thousand dollars,\* has rendered the *Gotha* collection, next to those of the emperor, the king of *France*, the dukes of *Florence* Cabinet of medals. and *Parma*, one of the most valuable in the whole world. It is also kept in complete order both with regard to the medals and the books. The *Number of* them. number of the *numismata Braeteata* amount to about eight or nine hundred; and the ancient gold medals are not much short of the latter number. That of the most ancient date in this collection is one of *Philip* king of *Macedon* father of *Alexander the Great*. Among the current coins is a silver piece of *Aurengzebe* weighing seven marks.† The largest among the medals is one of the present king of *Prussia*, having Prussian medals. on one side the head of that monarch, and on the reverse a review of troops, with this legend:

*Pro Deo & Milite.* 'For God and the soldiery.'

The next to this in largeness is one of *Christian V.* king of *Denmark*. The new gold medals lately struck in *Russia* were bought of General *Wutgenau* for fifteen hundred dollars. Here is a medal struck by *Hamerani* Russian medals. at *Rome*, which on one side represents the Pretender to the *British* crown with his imaginary royal titles on the exergue, and on the reverse the head of his lady with this legend round it: *CLEMENTINA MAGNAE BRITANNIAE E. T. C. REGINA*. Some imagine that there is a latent mystery couched under the letters *E. T. C.* which have been variously interpreted. But I am inclined to think that the points by which the letters are separated were made by mistake, and that they are no more than an abbreviation of *et cætera*. Among the scarce dollars are, one of *Denmark*, a large *Sickingen* dollar, and a *Hessian* dollar of *Philip the magnanimous*; but it is Scarce dollar of Philip the magnanimous. too evident that this dollar is no more than a fraudulent invention of an ingenious goldsmith; who, not a great many years since, thus scandalously imposed on the antiquarians, many of whom thought themselves very happy in purchasing such a piece for a hundred current dollars.

There are two medalists now living at *Gotha*: *Koch* is certainly the best; but is something extravagant in his price. *Wermuth* is apt to slight his work, and diverts his mind from his business by the study of physic, &c. A collection of all the silver medals struck by order of *Lewis XIV.* in 1700 (the subsequent years having produced few occasions for such compliments to that prince) are to be had of him for three thousand dollars ‡; and those of *England* are to be disposed of for eighteen hundred dollars. Most of those of his own invention, which are not a few, would admit of great amendments: And indeed it were to be wished that every Abuse of medals. person

\* 6,000l. sterling. † A mark is nine ounces twelve Penny-weights. ‡ About 450l.

person

person who can cut a die were not permitted to strike a medal in commemoration of historical events, without being under the inspection of persons of capacity and genius, appointed by the sovereign previously to examine the design. The chief use of medals is to illustrate and ascertain passages in history; but if the present method of proceeding is suffered to go on, it will in time throw history into an inextricable confusion. The accuracy of the medals lately struck in honour of the ducal family of Sax-Gotha is not to be questioned, as they are all of the invention of the celebrated *Cyprian*; who not only observes historical precision, but always chuses the legends out of some classic author, which are extremely well adapted to the subject of the medal. The last medal of this kind struck by *Koch* on one side represents the heads of the seven princes of Sax-Gotha now living, and on the reverse the present duke, with this legend:

*Cari genitoris imago.* 'The image of the dear Parent.'

Museum at  
Gotha.

Onyx's.

Artificial curi-  
osities of gems.

The *museum* at *Gotha* is also very far from being contemptible. It contains such a number of onyx's set in different kinds of work, that at a moderate computation they are valued at sixty thousand dollars.\* Among these is one of admirable beauty, representing a man sitting with a spear in his hand, and a woman standing by him; and another is joined to a sardonyx. Here are also shewn the four large bowls, one of which is of red, and the second of green jasper, the third of white agate, and the fourth of *lapis nephriticus*, which is very famous for its virtue as an alexipharmic, and powerful remedy in nephritic disorders. These bowls are each of a single piece. The image of *Lewis XIV.* to be seen here, was cut out of a single amethyst. The silver elephant on a pedestal of agate, with a caparison of gold set with emeralds and diamonds, is the work of the famous *Dinglinger* of *Dresden*; and a standish enamelled and set with gems was made by the same hand. The original price of the latter was eight hundred dollars †; but it was afterwards bought of a certain princess for thirty. Eight fine *cameo's*, to be seen here, together with a crucifix made of a piece of the wood of the cross, as is pretended, were formerly in the cabinet of *Christina* queen of *Sweden*, to whom they were presented by pope *Alexander VII.* This *museum* exhibits a great number both of ancient and modern *cameo's* and *intaglio's*, and the following curiosities: The emperor *Matthias's* drinking-glass enriched with curious chased work in gold; that of *Ernest the pious*, one of the dukes of Sax-Gotha, of rock crystal set with diamonds; seven large tankards of curious workmanship in ivory, one of which, made by *Baltasar* of *Dresden*, is deservedly admired; and two or three earthen vases, painted by *Raphael*,

\* 9000l. sterling.

† 120l. sterling.

together

together with a large copper bowl enamelled with black and white, ascribed to the same artist, which cost the duke ten thousand dollars.\* Several *Indian* idols were brought hither from the *Arnstadt* cabinet, which are made of a kind of spotted stone. Here is also a good collection of *Pictures.* pictures, the most remarkable among which are the portraits of *Paul Rubens*, his mistress and his *disciple Vandyk*, all painted in one piece by *Rubens* himself, with some good pieces in miniature and night pieces; a book, in which *Brugel* the elder has exquisitely painted sixty one portraits of persons of distinction, the first of which in order is that of the emperor *Rudolph II.* also a screen consisting of seven large leaves, on which is painted the most remarkable passages in the history of the new testament, by the same *Brugel*, which cost the duke eight thousand dollars. † Here is a ring of the elector *John Frederick*, which, instead of a stone, is set with a most curious little watch. Among the amber works shewn here is a very curious chess-board, and a small altar. Here is also a great number of crystal vessels. The chalice carved with figures is reckoned a great curiosity on account of its large size, as it is made out of one piece of elder tree. Among the curious wax works to be seen in this *museum*, are the images of several persons of the ducal family of Sax-Gotha, made by a young woman called *Braun*, who lived in the late duke's time; the father, mother and grand-mother of the present duke, together with four other curious pieces of fine white wax, by *Abraham Drentwet*, a native of this place, who finished the last pieces in 1724, when he was seventy-seven years of age. *Adam* and *Eve* in the garden of *Eden*, by *Albrecht Durer*, cost a thousand ducats: And indeed this piece is in every part admirable, especially in the foliage.

Among the curious pieces in ivory are fourteen hollow balls turned one within another; *Augustus* king of *Poland* on horseback, done by the famous *Kreuger* of *Dantzick*; and a beggar ornamented with rose diamonds, which is strangely out of character, made at *Nuremberg*. Here are also shewn the following curiosities, *viz.* a battle beautifully painted on marble, some pieces of curious inlaid *Florentine* work, the electoral sword of prince *Frederick William*, and two *Japanese* sabres with varnished scabbards; another sabre with a scabbard, richly set with rubies, turquoises and *lapis nephriticus*, which was worn by king *John Sobieski*, at the interview with the emperor *Leopold*, after the siege of *Vienna* had been raised; several *Turkish* sabres; a *Janizarie's* musket and sword, both inlaid with silver, and some *Turkish* arrows; a marshal's staff made of the cinnamon tree, a flageolet of the same; and a staff, on the head of which the passion of *Christ* is engraved with surprising minuteness; this staff is the horn of an unicorn, or rather of a fish caught in the north seas. The mineral

\* 1500l. sterling.

† 1200l. sterling.

Cabinet of  
minerals.  
cabinet,



Mathematical  
Instruments.

cabinet, which consists of above a hundred glass cases, contains above thirty quintals of different kinds of ore, the greatest part of which belonged to the collection made by Mr. *Schonberg*, out of the mines in *Saxony*, and was bought by the duke of *Gotha* for sixteen thousand dollars. Among the rest there is no small quantity of pure gold and silver dug out of the mine, with very beautiful pieces of jasper, granate, amethyst, &c. The mathematical instruments are not yet arranged in proper order: Among these are the following curiosities, viz. a perpetual calendar of silver finely engraven and weighing thirty pounds; a burning glass and a concave mirror of metal for the same purpose, both made by Mr. *Tschirnhausen*, who received three thousand dollars \* for them; some optical paintings; several pagan idols; a small mandrake†; and ancient urns of bronze, clay, and glass, for which the late prince of *Schwartzburg-arnstadt* paid a hundred ducats. ‡ The model of the *Toro Farnese*, to be seen here, was made in the year 1614 by *Adrian Vries* a native of the *Hague*. It is a beautiful piece; but the artist has taken the liberty to deviate in several particulars from the original in the *Farnesian* palace at *Rome*. The marble slab, on which is a map of *Germany* with all its names in *relievo*, in my opinion shews the author to have been possessed of the secret of etching in marble, not the least trace of the Engraver being seen on it; but the whole appears as if it was cast. This art, which was supposed to be lost, has within these few years, to the great advantage of the sculptors and all who work in marble, been again discovered; for by an equal mixture of spirit of salt and distilled vinegar, the marble may be etched to any depth in a very short time: The embossed part of the work by means of a certain varnish laid on it, receives no damage. Here is a great variety of figured *Florentine* marble, and several *calculi* taken out of human bodies; one is as big as a man's fist, and proved fatal to the celebrated *Nuremburg* Divine Dr. *Saubert*. Here is another

\* 450 l.

† For an account of this we must look back into remote antiquity. Our credulous [*German*] ancestors suffered themselves to be confirmed in their superstitious opinion by ridiculous artificial figures, which were generally pretended to be the natural shape of the *mandragora* or *mandrakes*; and the possession of one of those figures was supposed to place a person beyond the reach of any misfortune. If the vulgar opinion were to be credited, *Laban's* daughters, in that early age, were not unacquainted with the mandrake and its virtues. The celebrated maid of *Orleans*, it is pretended, owed all her successes to the mandrake. If a counsellor [in *Germany*] comes into repute for gaining of causes, he generally falls under a suspicion of having a secret intelligence with the mandrake. See *Thomas de Mandragora*, *Frommann de fascinat.* p. 669. *Roib. de imagunculis Germ. magicis.* *Job. Sam. Schmid de Abrunis*, and *Keyser. antiqu. Sept.* p. 504.

‡ Urns are well known to be the remains of antiquity; and as a great number of them have been dug up in *Germany*, one cannot sufficiently wonder, at *Munster's* ignorance, who, in *cosmogr. I. IV. c. 49, p. 638*, reckons them among the *lufus naturæ*, or natural curiosities.

not

not much smaller taken from one Mr. *Stange*, an officer of the household to the duke of *Sax-Gotha*; seventy smaller stones were also found in his gall bladder. Seven other large stones, which were found in the gall of a corpulent lady belonging to the court, are to be seen here, who lived above eighty years. Her gall bladder was as large as that of an ox, and what was contained in it, was of a greenish white, like curdled milk. It is observable that the body of duke *William Lewis* of *Wurtemberg*, who died in the year 1677, in the sixtieth year of his age, was opened, his liver appeared quite black and wasted, the lungs extremely decayed, and in his gall bladder were found four hundred and eighty four stones of the size of lin-seeds, and fifteen of the bigness of a pea. I pass over several stones extracted from different animals, and shall only mention one found in the gall bladder of a horse, which weighed four pounds and three quarters. *Bezoar* is supposed to be such a stone or *Calculus* taken from a species of the *East* and *West Indian* goats. The *pietra del porco* or *Swine-stone*, which was in such high repute about thirty years ago that one of them was sold for a hundred or two hundred dollars, is taken out of the gall bladder of a species of porcupines in *Malacca*. The virtue of this stone consists in its alkaline volatile salts, which absorb the acid humours and promote perspiration.

Among the artificial curiosities are the following, viz. a landscape made entirely of coralines, which cost a thousand dollars; the elevation of a palace all of garden seeds arranged with the nicest art; a *gondala* and a crown both made with cloves. Among the *Lufus naturæ*, as they are called, though possibly they may have a resemblance with things unknown to us, is a large sponge, in the form of a grenadier's cap, and a white coral root representing a monkey. Here are also shoes and household furniture used by the *Asiatics*, *Chinese* books, and some beautiful shells. Among the latter I observed the *Ostrea imbricata* & *rugata*, or the *concha bivalvis dentata* & *incisa*, a very rare shell, and by some called the *cocks-comb*. A collection of fine prints and another of chirurgical instruments have been begun here; above three hundred dollars have already been laid out for the latter, and more are daily expected from *France*. All the natives or other surgeons settled here have the free use of them. Here is also kept the coat in which the brother of the present duke was shot before *Toulon*, with his gloves and sword. Here are also not a few anatomical curiosities, among which are embryo's from one month to eight months after conception. A body with the nerves and arteries most curiously injected, a mummy, &c. In the cabinet of rare animals dried are seen an eastern sea cat, with a kind of entrails or strong filaments, which it makes use of for catching fish, and a frog with long ears known by the name of *aurelio*; a *West-Indian* sea mouse without feet, which reflects a variety of colours.

G O T H A.

colours like the rainbow; a sea horse; the orbis, a fish which resembles a round ball; the king of the paradise birds, in colour resembling the finest red velvet, with two feathers in his tail of a remarkable length, turning inwards; a bukva or ant-catcher, a flying fish; with uncommon spiders, serpents, scorpions, salamanders, frogs, crocodiles, tortoises, and a very remarkable large summer bird, which flies only in the night time. This happened to fly into the chamber of the late counsellor Weitzen of Gotha, and is very remarkable on account of the figure of a death's head plainly visible on its back.

Frederick-  
sthal.

Besides the ducal palace, *Fredericksthal* or the pleasure house for feasts and assemblies is also worth seeing. In this palace is a large piece of painting representing the czar *Peter* on horseback, conducted by *Mercury*, *Neptune*, *Fame*, *Courage* and *Plenty*, with several other figures offering him gifts. Here are also the following pieces, viz. the judgment of *Paris*; the four parts of the world with their usual symbols; several small portraits of the royal family of *France*; a family history-piece in four compartments, the first representing the carrying off of the *Saxon* princes *Ernest* and *Albert*, the second, their rescue, the third, their magnificent reception, and the fourth the execution of the robbers. The garden of this palace is indeed small, but well laid out in walks, water-works, grass parterres, and adorned with busto's and statues. Among the latter are some good copies of the most celebrated pieces of antiquity. At the end of the garden is a delightful grotto with a flat roof. The pavement is of a variegated marble dug near *Coburg*; and the cieling and walls are embellished with shells, ores and figures in glass work. On one side of it among several small Jetteaus is the image of *Neptune*, and on the other that of *Thetis*. There are some curious paintings of rare flowers and vegetables in the apartment of the second story.

Orangery.

Betwixt *Fredericksthal* and the palace is a fine orangery or green-house, which is kept in very good order. Here among a great number of exotics are to be seen coffee and straw-berry trees.

The country hereabouts, which belongs to the *Landgravate* of *Thuringia*, swarms with field-mice, which commit great ravages amongst the corn; for they not only devour a great quantity in autumn, but also lay up large winter stores in their holes; so that the government, in order, as far as possible, to extirpate these noxious animals, gives for every full grown mouse six pffenings,\* and three for a young one. One may imagine what vast swarms of them infest this country from the number of these vermin taken only within the dutchy of *Gotha* in the year 1721, which amounted to eighty thousand one hundred and thirty six.

\* About three farthings.

Three

D U T C H Y of G O T H A.

Three German miles from *Gotha* lies *Arnstadt* in a level and very fruitful <sup>Arnstadt.</sup> country. Near this place the river *Gera* puts a very complicated machine in motion: it is a mill consisting of sixteen mill stones for grinding wheat and two for oats, &c. This mill is at present farmed for two thousand guildens a year.

Both the copper and silver mines of *Ilmenauer* have suffered great <sup>Ilmenauer</sup> damages from the water; so that the mint, in which were formerly struck <sup>mines.</sup> very beautiful dollars impressed with a brood hen, is entirely at a stand.

In the slate quarries of this country are found several petrefied plants, <sup>Petrefactions.</sup> shells, crabs and other fishes. Here are also great numbers of *Dendrites* and stones, representing natural landscapes, which may be discerned by the help of imagination. Some have gone so far as to imagine they can distinguish in such stones the figure of a fowl, *Noah's* ark, a crucifix, *Moses's* face, a death's head, *Luther's* portrait, and the like; which may be urged on occasion, as *argumenta ad hominem*,\* but have no other use or foundation in nature. Beautiful petrefied fishes are also found in the black slates dug out of the copper mines lying in the county of *Henneberg*; and I saw at *Dresden*, the skeleton of a sea cat impressed on such a piece of slate, which had been found in one of these mines.

Betwixt *Ilmenau* and *Schleussingen* the road lies through part of the <sup>Thuringen</sup> forest of *Thuringia*, and travellers take fresh horses for *Frauenwalda*, on <sup>forest.</sup> the top of the mountain. This country affords no other grain but a few <sup>Food of the</sup> oats, so that the inhabitants are obliged to buy corn from their neigh- <sup>inhabitants.</sup> bours; but this is in some measure compensated by the great plenty of wood growing in these parts, which is sold at a very low rate. The mountains are very steep and the roads bad, especially for carriages; but are something better between *Jena* and *Coburg* by the way of *Grafenthal* and *Saalfeld*. However, this rugged coarse tract of land included in the *Thuringen* forest, affords the inhabitants many of the necessaries of life, and enables them to carry on a traffic with their neighbours, to the reciprocal advantage of both parties. Here are many iron works; and the great plenty of wood which grows here is very serviceable to carry them on. A great quantity of distilled waters are likewise exported from hence; and the other commodities of the country are, pitch, tar, rosin, pine-foot, and slate; shingles, sieves, shovels, and other utensils made of wood. Here are also some sulphur mines, and several glass-houses. Neither are curiosities for the entertainment of naturalists wanting in these parts. At *Mannebach*, a village of *Sax-Gotha*, in the district <sup>Petrefactions.</sup> of *Schwartzwald*, nor far from *Ilmenau*, fragments of slate are often dug

\* In order to confute Papists, who produce such natural representations as proofs of the *Virgin Mary's* assumption, and other tenets of the *Romish* church.

DUTCHY of G O T H A.

Plants among the Mannsbach slates.

up, on which the impressions of several known plants are to be seen, especially *angelica* and fern.

Those slate quarries were first discovered in 1691, and have ever since proved of considerable profit to the country. Near *Subla*, which belongs to the duke of *Meynungen*, are found beautiful *Dendrites*, whose properties and colours differ, according as they derive their origin from copper or iron. Hence the representation of little trees on some are red, on others yellow or black, on others brown; and on a few they are of a lively green. In one quarry several kinds of petrified fishes have been found inclosed in the slate. I have already made mention of the skeleton of a crocodile which was found near *Subla*. In some parts of the dukedom of *Meynungen* there are mines of pit coal.

Petrified fishes.

Elephant dug out of the earth.

In my description of *Gotha* I omitted the account of a skeleton of an elephant, which was dug up near that city, namely, at *Burg-Tonna*, which is as follows: About the beginning of *December*, in the year 1695, four large teeth, each of which weighed twelve pounds, and two horns, each four ells in length, were dug up at the above-mentioned place (on an eminence where the best white sand for hour-glasses is found) at the depth of eleven ells; and in *April* 1696 all the rest of a complete skeleton was found in the same place; which *Dr. Tenzel* found to be that of an elephant, by comparing it with the description of the elephant anatomized by *Dr. Moulins*, a physician at *Dublin*. But as this skeleton had laid in a *stratum* of sand, it had been corroded by it, and seemed to be rather calcin'd than petrified; so that few of the bones could be preserved entire. Near this extraordinary skeleton a great quantity of long and round shells were also found. *Tenzel* communicated this discovery to the learned *Magliabecchi*, the Great Duke's librarian at *Florence*; but at the same time carried on a hot paper-war with some physicians at *Gotha*; who insisted that this skeleton was an *Unicornu fossile*, and that it had no relation to the animal kingdom, though they themselves could not but allow, that the horns of a stag had been dug up not long before near *Tonna*. *Tenzel* has farther shewn, beyond contradiction, that petrifications of leaves, ears of corn, and wood have also been found in the stone quarries near *Tonna*.

Also at Camburg.

An elephant's tooth, three ells long, and proportionally thick, was found on the banks of the river *Saal*, at *Camburg* in *Thuringia*, which occasioned further search; and, by digging deeper, six *dentes molares* and other large bones of an elephant\* were found.

*Dr. Wedel*, in his *Exercitationes Med. Philolog. Dec. X. Exerc. I. p. 10.* gives a particular account of the elephant's tooth that was dug up entire,

\* *Vid. Büttneri Rudera diluvii testes §. 128.*

in

C O B U R G.

in the year 1685, near *Hildburghausen*. The Doctor, at first sight, knew it to be the tooth of that animal; and it also proved good ivory when it was tried in the turner's lathe. *Agricola de natur. fossil. l. V. c. 5.* informs us, that the skeleton of a human body was found near *Saalfeld* in digging a mine.

At *Schleussingen* there is a celebrated college maintain'd by the joint contributions of the dukes of *Eisenach*, *Gotha*, *Weymar*, *Meynungen*, and the elector of *Saxony*. The president of it is chosen annually; and he has the disposal of all places which fall vacant within his year. Here are about thirty students on the foundation, and the whole number of them is between seventy and eighty.

The celebrated *Homann* has published a copper-plate, in two sheets, of the ducal palace of *Hildburghausen*, together with the gardens; but instead of giving us the palace as it now appears, he has represented it according to the elegant plan design'd by the late duke; which has not yet been put in execution, and probably never will, unless affairs should take a happier turn. The town is indeed small, but well built. The streets are broad and straight, and most of the houses regular and of an equal height. The present duke is highly to be commended for his honour and justice in paying off his family debts. For this purpose he has reduced the number of his guards, and observes the same simplicity and moderation in every other part of his household.\*

The road leading from *Hildburghausen* to *Rodach* lies along a plain, and is kept in good repair.

About *Rodach* are found several pure veins of plaster. At *Elfa*, about half a league from the town, is a hollow way, where a great number of streaked shells or *peetines* are found; and about *Gradstadt*, among many other shells, some beautiful *nautilus* are dug up. As to the fossils and petrifications found in the country about *Coburg*, good pit coal is dug up in the forest; at *Feckheim* petrified *conchæ chamitæ* and *cornua ammonis* are frequently found, and at *Lauter*, *peetines* *cornua ammonis*, and all sorts of *conchæ*, singly and in masses adhering together; at *Garnstadt*, which is three stages from *Coburg*, and lies opposite to *Cronach*, *Belemnitæ*, and all kinds of shells are dug up; at *Unter-siemau* petrified wood, and at *Sonnenberg*, *morochti* or white *dendritæ*, are found in abundance.

*Dr. Verpoorten* has a curious cabinet at *Coburg*, the greatest part of which was collected by his late father-in-law *Dr. Riehm*. A considerable collection of petrifications, minerals, insects, &c. has also been made by *Dr. Albrecht* of the same place.

\* The present duke *Ernest Frederick Charles*, in 1749, married the princess *Louisa* of *Denmark*. Some account of the foundation of the *Hildburghausen* college in 1706 are to be found in *Mr. Burchard's* history of his own times.

Coburg

B A R E I T H.

Coburg is a pretty town, and has a very flourishing trade and several manufactures. The *Cajmire* college has sustained a great loss in the removal of that prodigy of literature and model of virtue Dr. *Cyprian*, and no longer enjoys the reputation it formerly had.\*

I am, &c.

Coburg, Nov, 13, 1730.

L E T T E R X C.

An Account of *Bareith* and *Bamberg*.

S I R,

THE distance from *Coburg* to *Bamberg* is six German miles: the road lies thro' a delightful valley, which is watered by the *Issè* or *Itch*. I shall first make some observations on the margravate of *Bareith*, and then proceed to describe the difficult rugged road over the mountains.

Revenue.

Trade.

Mines.

The alterations which within these thirty years have happened in the margrave of *Bareith's* court, the situation of affairs at the last margrave's death, and some other occurrences are sufficiently known to you, Sir; but it is to be hoped the country, under the present government, will be restored to its former flourishing state. Its revenues at present scarce amount to five hundred and fifty thousand *guldens* †; but they may be very much increased, if the people have but time and opportunity allowed them to recover themselves. *Christian-Erlang* is a place of considerable trade; and the *French* Refugees settled there have set up several manufactures, to the great profit of the country. Formerly the mines produced a great quantity of copper and silver, and some gold; but the smelting houses and other works have gradually declined, and are now almost at a stand. However, good green vitriol is still dug up at *Wurtfberg*, near *Gold-Cronach*. There is in *St. Georgenstadt* a manufacture of

\* A particular account of this celebrated college has been published by *Godfrey Ludwig*. The emperor *Leopold*, in 1677, conferred such extraordinary privileges on it, that it might be said to rival some universities. As *Luther* resided some months at *Coburg* in the year 1530, the archives here may be looked upon as a treasury of authentic papers relating to the Reformation.

† 64,166 l. sterling.

brown.

B A R E I T H.

brown and white porcelain, great quantities of which are sold in the *Porcelain manufacture* neighbouring provinces. They have got the art of burning in the silver and gold on the brown porcelain, so as not to wear off. A set, consisting of half a dozen cups and saucers, a small tea-pot, a sloop-bason, a sugar-dish, and tea-canister, is sold for twenty dollars. The art of polishing marble, which this country abounds with of all colours, has likewise been set on foot at *St. Georgenstadt*; and, among other things, they make snuff-boxes of yellow and white plaster, so as to resemble the finest *Lumachella*: these are sold for two, *guldens* a-piece, without any garniture. The marble is polished here by a new invented *Wheel for engine*, set in motion by horses or criminals taken out of the house of *correction*; and this machine is so well contrived as to polish nineteen or twenty marble vessels of different shapes at the same time. This *country* abounds with all the necessaries of life; but produces no good wine. All sorts of game is in greater plenty here than the peasants could wish. Fresh-water fish of all kinds are here in great abundance, particularly *Fish*. trout and carp; for, besides several brooks, there are two lakes in this country well stock'd with pike and carp, which are drained alternately once a year. One of these is the *Neustadt Weyber* or wear, as it is called by the peasants; and the other the *Brandenburg Weyber*. The latter is only *Brandenburg lake* a quarter of a league from *Bareith*: this induced the late *margrave* to build the town and castle of *St. Georgenstadt* on this lake. Every time this lake is drained it yields about a hundred and eighty quintals of fish. It is said that it formerly covered fifteen hundred acres of land; but its present extent is not above eight or nine hundred acres; and in many parts it is over-run with weeds, which must needs occasion unhealthy exhalations. In my account of *Ambras* \* I mentioned the fatal consequences attending the neglect of such a lake, and the effects its noxious *effluvia* had on the air; and probably the many fevers that rage every year in *Bareith* are chiefly owing to the vicinity of this lake, and the want of proper care in clearing it of weeds, &c. About the beginning of this century malignant and continual fevers prevailed every year at *Stutgard*, so that the physicians were at a loss what to do with such a number of patients. But a large pond, or ditch, on the east side of the city wall being drained, not with any view of preserving the health of the inhabitants, but on another account, the fevers in *Stutgard* proved not only less frequent, but also less fatal than before; so that what *Pliny*, lib. XVII. c. 4. says of *Philippi*, may be justly applied to that city: *Et circa Philippo culturâ siccata regio mutavit cæli habitum*; i. e. 'The draining of the morasses about *Philippi*, by cultivating the soil, caused an agreeable

\* See Vol. I. p. 43.

change



'change in the temperature of the air.' There are still two lakes, or large ponds, near *Stutgard*, the draining of which, as appears from the instance cited above, would evidently conduce to the salubrity of the air.

Fichtelberg.

As for the internal and hidden riches of *Fichtelberg*, a place on the frontiers of *Bareith* opposite to *Upper Pfalz*, which have been so much talked of; that opinion is grounded on very ridiculous, or at least uncertain traditions. However, the *Fichtelberg* mountains yield good cornelians, crystals, &c. One part of them is continually covered with snow. What is most remarkable in these mountains is, the source of four famous rivers, which at first direct their course towards the four cardinal points. This circumstance, and the names of the rivers, are specified in the following lines:

*Quattuor effundo fluvios Mons Pinifer, ex his  
Ad terræ partem quamlibet unus abit.  
Mœnus ad occasum fertur, sed Nabus, ad Austrum,  
Egra Ortum, Boream denique Sala petit.*

The margravate of *Bareith* abounds with marble of various colours, beyond any other province in *Germany*. From *Schwarzenbach* in the wood and the neighbourhood of *Preseck* comes a grey marble, variegated with yellow spots, which shine like metal. Near *Hof*, in *Voigtlande*, red, black, and grey kinds of marble are dug up; some pieces of the last sort are variegated with red spots, like drops of blood. Green marble is found at *Naila*, yellow at *Streitberg*, and several other kinds at *Lichtenberg*, near *Heerwagen*, and *Gold-Cronach*.

Hermitage  
near Bareith.

There is nothing remarkable in the city of *Bareith*, so as to deserve a traveller's notice. The hermitage not far from hence, built by the late extravagant margrave, has beautiful grotto's and fine marble ornaments.

The road from *Bareith* over *Hollfeld* to *Bamberg* is very uneven, rugged, and stony; and yet it is not near so bad as that over *Streitberg* to *Erlang*. Those who are fond of natural curiosities may find in these parts a great variety of petrefactions.

In the county of *Giech*, *cornua ammonis*, *asteria*, *nautili*, *turbinites*, *lapides judaici*, *vermes marini*, *belemnita*, *pectines*, *oclitibi*, *conchæ*, *anomida dentata*, and other shells, together with petrified wood, are found in great quantities. What is particularly worth notice, is a spring of excellent clear water, at half a league's distance from *Thurnau*, near the village of *Upper-Mengau*, which throws up sand, little pieces of corals, *echini*, *belemnita*, muscle shells, *asteria*, *stellæ marinae*, *cornua ammonis*, *tubuli vermiculares*, *lapides judaici*, *glossopetrae*, petrified teeth of several animals,

animals, &c. well preserved, and frequently full of a concreted substance, not unlike agate. Most of these petrefactions, though entire, are very small, which is undoubtedly owing to the want of sufficient force in the spring to detach larger marine substances from their strata, and to throw them up by the bubbling of the water. There is a cave near *Schurndorf* which exhibits a variety of figures, all of a shining white colour, formed by petrefied exudations.

In the district of *Schefsitzler*, as also in the country about *Lutheran-Hallstadt*, are found fine *alcyonia*, *cornua ammonis*, *chelonites*, which are a species of *echini*; *cochleæ*, *belemnita*, and coralline concretions.

The *echini* which are found in these parts bear the name of *Knopsen*, on account of their shape; and for the same reason they are called button-stones in *England*. The Latin names of the different kinds of them are *Brontia*, *ombria*, *lapides bufonum majores*, i. e. toadstones, &c. They are divided into *pileati* & *galeati*. The latter are called in *English* helmet-stones.

The *pileati* again are subdivided into a convex sort, terminating in a sharp point, which, in *English*, are called *Capstones*, and those which are distinguished by the appellation of *fibulares*. In both these kinds five double rows of knobs run from the apex in the centre to the base, like so many sutures. Here are also *Echini cordati*, which have some distant resemblance of a heart. The sea animal, from which this petrefaction derives its origin, is of the testaceous kind; and from its figure is called in *High Dutch* *Seeappel*, i. e. sea-apple, and in *English* the *button-fish*, or sea-urchin,\* on account of the prickles with which it is armed in every part. It is called by the *Italians* *Estrice marino*. Those found in the *European* seas (especially in the *Adriatic*, the gulph of *Genoa* and in the north sea) have only one orifice, and that in the middle of its basis or belly. The *echinus cordatus*, which, in some places, is found petrefied, is properly the *Riccio marino*, or *echino spatago*. A particular species of the *Echini* is called *cardo marino*, which has large prickles growing on round tubercles. These have an aperture both in the upper and lower part just at the centre. The neighbourhood of *Christian-Erlang* affords a fine white *Pisolitibi*, which seem to be a species of the *Oclitibi*.

The city of *Bamberg*, which was formerly called *Babenberg* or *Pfaffenberg*, lies in a fertile and delightful country. The monks and clergy seem to be good judges of the fertility, &c. of a country; for we seldom

\* This little fish, I believe, is never found in the *British* seas, and consequently is little known in *England*, tho' the author has given it an *English* name. It is found in the *Mediterranean*, and is called in the southern parts of *France*, *Ursin*. It resembles a hedge-hog in miniature, for it is not above two inches in diameter, including the prickles.

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Fertility of the country.

meet with a convent, or any religious foundation, which is not possessed of some of the best land in the whole province where it stands. Bamberg abounds in esculent herbs and other vegetables, fruit, grain, and wine; but is more particularly remarkable for the fine liquorice it produces, which is exported to most parts of Europe. This plant grows to the height of five or six feet, and takes very deep root. This country also produces saffron; but this not so good as that of Austria.

Clement the Ill's grave.

In the treasury of the cathedral of Bamberg, besides abundance of reliques\*, are shewn the four gospels written on parchment in beautiful letters of gold, curiously bound, and set with precious stones. This volume was a present of the emperor Henry II. as was also the bull of pope Boniface VIII. in which the credulous vulgar are assured that the holy nail kept here is unquestionably one of those that fastened our Saviour to the cross. Here are also to be seen several large ivory trumpets formerly used, before bells were invented, to call the people together to divine service; many valuable ostensoria, chalices, priests vestments, &c. In this church is the monument of pope Clement II. who was a native of Germany, and died at Bamberg in 1047. His proper name was Suidgerus: He was born at Meyendorf, and was the second bishop of Bamberg. The emperor having in 1046, deposed the three anti-popes Benedict IX. Silvester III. and Gregory VI. exalted Suidgerus to the papal dignity. But this pontif not being able to suppress the corruptions of the court of Rome, and laying them extremely to heart, returned again to Bamberg; where, about nine months after he had been raised to the papal throne, he joyfully exchanged his temporary dignity for the eternal reward of the good use he intended to make of it.

Change of the Pope's name.

Angelus de Nuce in his notes on the Chronicon Cassinense, lib. III. c. LXVI. p. 409, and Hahn in his history of the empire pretend, without any probability, that the custom of changing the names of the new elected popes was wholly, or in a great measure, owing to the harshness of the sound of the family names of several popes, who were natives of France, or Germany; as for instance Gerebert, Suidger, Poppo, Hildebrand must sound very rough, inharmonious, and disagreeable to a Roman ear. Upon this account they tell us, that these names were changed into others more musical, as Silvester, Clemens, Damasus and Gregory. What is alledged of pope Sergius, and his former name os porci, i. e. hog's face, has too much the air of a fable to be credited.†

\* A long catalogue of reliques is here omitted.

† The improbability of this story is demonstrated by Du Pin Biblioth. eccl. tom. 8. Beermann in syst. dignit. illustr. p. 539. and in the Act. Erud. Lips. an. 1698, p. 234. In all ap-

The

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The emperor Henry II. died in the year 1024, at Grona, near Gottingen; but his remains were interred at Bamberg. Marianus Scotus, lib. III. says, that he was buried in the convent of St. Peter, which he himself had founded. However, the tombs of Henry II. and the empress Cunigunda are still to be seen in this cathedral. A fabulous legend acquaints us, that when Cunigunda's body was brought into the church, a voice was heard which uttered these words, Cede virgo virgini; 'virgin, give place to a virgin;' upon which the legend says, that the body of Henry, which lay on the right hand, immediately moved to the left, and gave place to his imperial consort. The marble image of the empress lies on the right of her husband on the tomb; a circumstance not uncommon in such places. The basso relievo's represent the most remarkable passages of Henry the second's life; among which the circumstance alledged in the bull for the canonisation of Cunigunda to be seen in Mabillon, Seculum VI. Benedictinum Pars I. p. 467. namely, that the emperor on his death-bed solemnly declared before several princes and other witnesses who were present, 'That he left Cunigunda a virgin as he received her' is not omitted.\* On the upper part of the monument are these words:

Testimony of Henry II. concerning the virginity of his consort.

D. O. M.  
Humani generis  
Redemptori Jesu Christo,  
Hujus Ecclesie.  
Fundatoribus, Tutoribus, Patronis,  
Divis Henrico & Cunigundæ  
Cæsareis & virgineis conjugibus,  
Aram, Trophæum, Monumentum,  
Sacrauit, erexit, posuit.  
M. O. E.

pearance the pretended vicars of Christ would have themselves looked upon as the worthy successors of St. Peter, who is supposed, but without foundation, to have been the first bishop of Rome; since our Saviour changed that apostle's name from Simon to Peter. At last, custom has established it into a law, that every pope, upon his accession to St. Peter's chair, must take upon him the nomen obedientie, as the new name that he assumes is called; and for this reason even pope Adrian VI. is accused by the Roman catholic historians of obstinacy and disobedience for refusing to conform with this ancient custom. What seems very remarkable, is, that none of the popes have ventured to assume the name of Peter; but this proceeds from a superstitious fear, grounded on an old prophecy, which says, that Peter the second is to be the last of the bishops of Rome. See Wolf. lect. memor. tom. I. cent. 13. p. 454.

\* Beata Kunegunda sancto Henrico Imperatori fuit non matrimonialiter cognita. Unde cum dominus Imperator ageret in extremis, Principibus & parentibus inquit de illa: Qualem mihi eam assignatis, talem vobis eam resigno. Virginem eam dedistis, & virginem reddo.

Z 2

To

B A M B E R G.

' To God the greatest and best of beings, and to Jesus Christ the Redeemer of mankind; to the founders, guardians, and patrons of this church; to St. Henry and St. Cunigunda, the imperial wedded pair who were pure virgins, this altar, trophy, and monument were erected and dedicated by M. O. E.'

The three last letters denote Melchior Otto, Episcopus or bishop of the diocese.

The present empress's renunciation of her religion in this cathedral.

This cathedral was the scene where the present empress renounced the Lutheran, and made a public profession of the Roman catholic religion. This extraordinary event happened on the first day of May, 1707, as she passed through Bamberg on her way to Vienna. As there are never wanting learned men, who besides their other talents, have an unlimited complaisance to great personages; so on this occasion some persons were found who laboured hard by sophistry and flattery to represent the difference between the Roman catholic and Lutheran religion so inconsiderable, as scarce to be perceived or regarded. The sentiments of Thomäsus, Fabritius and other celebrated persons, published in support of that position, are in every body's hands; so that I need not enlarge upon this subject. This extraordinary paradox, namely, that the protestant doctrine differs in no essential article of the Christian faith from that of the Romish church, also gave occasion to those fine medals which were at that time struck at Wolfenbuttel, by order of duke Antony Ulrich, representing the princess's head with this inscription round it, ELIZABETHA CHRISTINA PRINCEPS BRUNSV. & LUN. And on the reverse is the same princess under the image of religion, with a burning censor between two altars, leaving the altar on the left hand, and approaching that on the right. On both altars are also burning censors, irradiated by the name Jehovah, with this inscription:

COETUM NON NVMINA MVSTAT.

' She changes her sect but not her God.'

Underneath are these words:

BAMBERGIAE MDCC VII. I. MAJ.

And round the edge

ACTOR. X. (v. 34.) IN OMNI GENTE QVI TIMET DEVM ET OPERATVR IUSTITIAM ACCEPTVS EST EI.

i. e.

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i. e. " In every nation, he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is " accepted with him."

I question whether the zealots of either religion will subscribe to the legend on this medal. This however is certain, that soon after, another medal was struck, the invention of which was attributed to a celebrated Jesuit. On one side was the head of the princess with the following inscription:

ELISAB. CHRISTIN. PRINC. BR. ET. LVN. AVITAE. FIDEI. REGIQ. FIDA.

' Elizabeth Christina, princess of Brunswick and Lunenburg, faithful to the religion of her ancestors, and to her sovereign.'

On the reverse is seen a sea-compass with the needle pointing to the polar star, which is surrounded by several other northern constellations. Among these is the figure of a sceptre inclosed within a wreath of crowns and sceptres interwoven: The motto,

NON SCEPTRA SED ASTRA, i. e. ' Not for a sceptre but for heaven.'

On the east side of the cathedral of Bamberg stands a statue of Henry II. and under the left leg, which it seems was shorter than the other, is fixed a stone, about three inches thick. That the emperor was lame by reason of that deformity is beyond all doubt, as appears from his known surname of Claudus. Historians had for a long time disputed about the cause of Henry the second's lameness, and some ridiculously maintained that his hip, like that of the patriarch Jacob, had been touched by an angel. At last Brower put an end to the dispute, by proving from most authentic records, that it was occasioned by a hurt the emperor received from a wild boar, at the beginning of his reign.

Not to amuse you, Sir, any longer with fables, I shall pass over the thread which St. Cunigunda is said to have spun about the city of Bamberg, the miraculous hole she made in a bell, &c. I shall only observe, that the bishop of Bamberg, for personally officiating in this church once a year on St. Cunigunda's day, receives four thousand ducats.

The bishop's new palace and the town-house are irregular buildings; however, they are very spacious, and are furnished with some good pictures.

The orangery in the Geyerswerth is very well worth seeing. At one end of the garden a stag's head is nailed up, with two thick branches of a tree, which in the year 1683, he split with his horns, in rutting time.

The

The *Benedictine* convent on the *Monchsberg* is a very magnificent edifice. The church belonging to it has an admirable frontispiece, a superb arched roof, and three fine organs. It is also embellished with fine sculpture and paintings; and among the latter, the assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, being the altar-piece, is the most remarkable. The *Jesuits* have also a very fine church, and an elegant library at *Bamberg*.

*Bamberg*, Nov. 18, 1730.\*

## L E T T E R. XCI.

Account of *Pommersfeld* and *Christian-Erlang*.

## S I R,

*Pommersfeld.*

ABOUT three hours journey from *Bamberg* lies the castle of *Weissenstein Pommersfeld*, which belongs to Count *Schonborn*. It was begun by the late elector of *Mentz* and bishop of *Bamberg*, and the present imperial vice-chancellor and bishop of *Bamberg* intends to finish it. The elector's engineer *Salomon Kleiner* has drawn twenty perspective views and plans of this castle, together with the gardens, stables, and menageries; which were engraven on copper-plates by *Jeremiab Wolfen Erben* of *Augsburg*. A curious traveller will not think much of the trouble and expence in seeing this castle; especially as it does not lie far from the road that leads from *Bamberg* to *Erlang*. The fine hunting-seat of *Seehof* lies close by the road, about a league from *Bamberg*. The castle or palace of *Pommersfeld* stands in a delightful country: but the *corps de logis*, or main body of the building, instead of a grand entrance or portico, suitable to so magnificent a palace, has three little doors; and there are two more in the wings.

The same number of doors are also to be seen in the garden front; but they are in a right line, like the seven entrances to the stadthouse at *Amsterdam*.

\* A long dissertation on *St. Vitus's* reliques and the figure of a black cock on a silver arm of that saint, containing a tedious account of a local superstition, enquiries into the origin of it, &c. is here omitted.

Opposite

Opposite to the front of the palace are the menagery and stables, *Menagerie*, which are built in an oval form, with a colonade. On one side of the middle door stands the statue of *Julius Caesar*, and on the other that of *Alexander the Great* with the Gordian knot at his feet. At the entrance to the prince's apartments, which are in the front, are the statues of Charity and Faith on one side, and Fortitude and Justice on the other. Here is a grand double stair-case which has few equals; but it is said, *Great stair-case*, that the stair-case designed for the new palace at *Wurtzburg* will exceed it. The *Pommersfeld* stair-case indeed is but one story high, but the roof is as high as the palace itself, and the ceiling is finely painted by *Bies*, one of the present bishop's gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and *Marchini* an *Italian*: the latter was also the architect of this noble stair-case. The stairs, together with the sculpture on each side, are of free-stone; but some connoisseurs find fault with the vases, as much too small in proportion to the pedestals on which they stand. From the court at the foot of the stair-case you descend down some steps into a beautiful grotto, which, though plaster or stucco work, by the fine polish, &c. resembles marble. *Grotto*. The eight statues of plaster in this grotto represent the four Elements and the Seasons; and between these are several elegant figures of shell-work, representing sea-animals, and some concealed water-works. The lustres are made with glass of various colours. On each side of the grotto is a small colonade, where in summer orange-trees, &c. are set, which, by their fragrancy and verdure, heighten the agreeableness of this cool retreat. In the story where the grand stair-case ends, and exactly over the grotto, is a hall well worth seeing, which is adorned with capital pictures and family portraits: it yields a charming view of the gardens, and a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. *Hall*. The ceiling of this hall is curiously painted, and embellished with gilt cornices. Most of the other apartments are small; but the tapestry hangings and other furniture are very splendid. One room exhibits ten battles, in which prince *Eugene* signalized himself by his courage and conduct; and in the present bishop of *Bamberg's* drawing-room hangs a copy of *Corregio's* night-piece, which represents the birth of Christ, and is commonly called *La Notte di Corregio*. In the bed-chamber a very fine picture of an old man praying to a crucifix hangs over the fire-place; and in the same room are three very large porcelain vases, and the birth of Christ in mosaic work which seems to have been done many years since. Adjoining to this room is a looking-glass closet, in which is a great quantity of valuable *China* ware, and some of the finest *Dresden* porcelain. *Looking-glass closet*. On the tables are placed crystal vases, cups made of precious stones, and other curiosities; among which is an exquisite piece of workmanship in amber, representing our Saviour supported by an angel in his agony.



## K E R S P A C H.

agony in the garden on the mount of olives. The dining parlour is hung with gilt leather, on which is *David's* triumphant entry, after he had killed *Goliath*. In this piece, which is very old, the figures are as big as the life, and well executed. The chapel is not answerable to the magnificence which appears in every other part of this palace, and is generally affected by the *Roman* Catholicicks in their churches. Before the altar are deposited the bowels of the late elector of *Mentz*, whose heart lies buried at *Bamberg*, and his body at the capital of the electorate. As for the paintings in this palace, some of the small pieces on the stair-case are by *Gebhard* of *Nuremberg*. The ceiling of the large hall was painted by *Rotmeyer* of *Rosenbrunn*, who was employed a whole year in this palace; during which time, besides a present of a thousand dollars, he and his family were entertained here in a very elegant manner. The best pictures are to be seen in the gallery, which contains a hundred and forty-nine large pieces, and in a room adjoining to it, in which are eighty-four smaller pictures. *Bies*, whose paintings on the stair-case ceiling (mentioned above) have not escaped censure, hung up these pictures in the order they now stand; and as one side of the gallery is dark, he is blamed for placing his own pieces in the best point of view, while many good pieces are either placed too high, or in an improper light. On the top of the palace stands an image of *Atlas*, with an armillary sphere on his shoulders. The garden is on a slope, or gentle declivity; and very much resembles prince *Eugene's* garden at *Vienna* in situation, &c. On each side of the garden is a small wood of linden-trees, planted in vista's. Eleven villages belong to this estate; but the rents of them are not sufficient to defray the expence of keeping the house and gardens in order.

The lordship of *Pommersfeld* formerly belonged to the stewards of that name, who were subject to the electors of *Bavaria* as hereditary lords of the bishoprick of *Bamberg*. The *Pommersfeld* family not long since becoming extinct, it devolved to the house of *Schonborn*.

On the left-hand, between *Bamberg* and *Erlang*, not far from *Bayerfeldorf*, lies a village, or country-town, called *Kerspach*, which belongs to the margrave of *Bareith*, and is remarkable for a strange custom practiced by the inhabitants, which is as follows: If a man has been married a year, or fifteen months at most, and his wife does not prove with child, he is carried out of the village on a wooden horse, or pole, and plunged into a pond. As soon as the person who has undergone this discipline gets out of the water, he is at liberty to lay hold of any one of the by-standers if he can, who is plunged into the water in the same manner, and this concludes the farce.

It

Chapel.

Garden.

Kerspach.

Strange custom.

## C H R I S T I A N - E R L A N G.

It happened once that the late margrave of *Bareith* passed thro' this town when one of these processions was exhibited, and was desirous of seeing this extraordinary ceremony; little imagining that the person who had been thrown into the water might, possibly, take his revenge on the lord of the country, as in fact it happened. The margrave at first only laugh'd at the odd fancy of the man who made towards him; but the whole village gathering round his post-chaise, and insisting on their right as founded on a very ancient custom, he was obliged not only to give them a sum of money to make them drink, but likewise to deliver up to them his running footman, whom, for the greater confirmation of their favourite privilege, they obliged to undergo the discipline of the pond. If these people are severe against such as do not propagate their species in a lawful way, tho' probably it may not be owing to any fault of theirs, what punishment might old batchelors expect to suffer if the *Kerspach* law should prevail in the world?

*Christian-Erlang* lies about five German miles from *Pommersfeld*. It is a regular well-built town; and the *French* refugees have set up several manufactures there.\* In the gardens belonging to the castle are fine fountains, statues, and ever-green hedges. *J. Bat. Homann* has published prints, exhibiting plans and perspective views both of the town and the castle. The distance from *Erlang* to *Nuremberg* is three post-stages, but the journey may be easily performed in three hours. The subject of my next letter shall be some observations I have made on the city of *Nuremberg*. In the mean time I am,

Nuremberg, Nov. 23, 1730.

Sir, &amp;c.

\* *Erlang* has acquired new lustre by means of an academy founded there a few years since. Professor *Delius*, in his *Erlang* Memoirs of Literature for the year 1749, has given a judicious account of the natural curiosities of this country.

N U R E N B E R G.

L E T T E R X C I I.

Account of the City of *Nurenberg*.

S I R,

THE republic of *Nurenberg* has under its jurisdiction, besides the capital of the same name, four other towns, namely, *Altdorf*, *Hersbruck*, *Lauff* and *Grassenberg*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, together with above five hundred villages. The city of *Nurenberg* contains a hundred and twenty-eight principal streets, four hundred lanes, and is adorned with twelve large, and a hundred and thirty-three smaller fountains, besides a hundred and seventeen wells. In this famous city are also sixteen churches, forty-four religious houses, twelve bridges, ten market-places, three hundred and sixty-five towers on the city walls, and one-and-twenty thousand houses, which are inhabited by seventy-five thousand families. It takes up three hours to walk round the city and its suburbs. However, I shall not pretend to vouch for the exactness of this computation, especially with respect to the number of houses and inhabitants. The *Pegnitz*, which runs through this city, puts in motion about a hundred and sixty mills, of different sorts, within the territory of *Nurenberg*. It is the opinion of some that *Nurenberg* stands in the centre both of *Germany* and *Europe*; but this is not to be understood in mathematical strictness. The principal clocks in this city strike the hours from one to twelve progressively from the rising of the sun, and begin again after sun-set, which at first puzzles strangers; but by the table of the æquation of time, published here, this may be reduced to the common method of calculating time. The city is well built; but not one private house in it can deserve the name of a palace: so that the kings of *Scotland* must formerly have been but very indifferently lodged, since *Æneas Sylvius* could justly, and without exaggeration, say, *Cuperem Scotorum Reges tam egregiè quàm mediocres cives Norimbergenses habitare.* 'I could wish that the palaces of the kings of *Scotland* were as elegant as the houses of the middling citizens at *Nurenberg*.'

Extent of the city of Nurenberg.

Clocks.

Buildings.

Trade.

The importance of the trade to *Italy*, carried on by the *Nurenbergers* in former times, appears not only from the privileges which the *German* house at *Venice* enjoys to this very day, but likewise from the respectful letter

N U R E N B E R G.

letter \* which the doge and senate of *Venice* sent to *Nurenberg*, when the former republic was reduced to great streights in the year 1509. As a proof of this I shall quote the following passage: *Cum vestro Cæsare (Maximiliano I.) pacem perpetuam intercedere cupimus, cujus si possumus, esse volumus cultores obsequentissimi. Verùm obstant obtrectatores, quibus vos obviam ire par est, dum nostra simul & vestra res agitur, quando mutua nostra commercia vicissim semper usui sunt. Nostra potissimum in vobis spes est, & in Deo Opt. Max. - - - Vos igitur, auctore Deo, in vobis, qui semper antiquâ benevolentia nobis conjuncti fuistis, nostram, quæso, causam agite apud Cæsarem, ut vestrâ operâ illo conciliato, nobiscum vos rebus nostris omnibus uti possitis, atque conservata dignitas & civitas nostra, non magis nobis quàm vobis semper usui sit.* 'We desire nothing more heartily than a perpetual

Regard shown to the Republic of Nurenberg by the Senate of Venice.

peace with your emperor (Maximilian I.) whose favour on all occasions we would study to cultivate. But some malicious persons would fain disturb the harmony that subsists between us, by calumny: and these it becomes you, no less than us, to suppress, as it equally concerns both, since the commerce betwixt us has always been of mutual benefit. Our hope is chiefly in you, and in the divine assistance. - - - We pray God that he will inspire you, who have been always joined to us by the strictest friendship, to intercede with the emperor in our behalf, that his majesty being reconciled to us by your means, we may both partake of all the benefits of friendship and commerce; and that our honour and state, being thus preserved by your good offices, may, for the future, be of no less advantage to you than to ourselves.' The superscription of this letter was, *Dux & Senatus Venetorum, Reipublice & Communitati Noribergensi.* 'The Doge and Senate of *Venice* to the Republic and Community of *Nurenberg*.'

This trade is indeed at present much declined from its former flourishing condition; and is daily lessened by that carried on by three other towns, namely, *Erlang*, *Schwobach* and *Furth*. One-third of the last belongs to the city of *Nurenberg*, another to the margrave of *Anspach*, and the other to the chapter of the cathedral of *Bamberg*. However, *Nurenberg* is still famous for its manufactures, which are exported to all parts of the world, according to the known phrase, *Nurenberger hand geht durch alle Land*, i. e. *Nurenberg* ware are welcome every where. And though the toys which go under the name of *Nurenberg*-ware seem of little importance, yet the annual profit accruing from them to that city amounts at least to a hundred thousand dollars\*; and in 1728 the

Manufactures.

\* *Vid. Tuschus in Tract. de Jure Statuum Imperii Romani, Part. III. Membr. 25, in fin. p. 78, & seq.*  
 † About 17,500 l. sterling.

Nuremberg company sold so many toys as came to more than seventeen thousand *gulden* † in *Constantinople* only.

Police of  
Nuremberg.

*Bembus, lib. VII. Hist. Venet. Giuseppe Mattbeacci, ragionam. polit. p. 86,* and other historians pretend, that the police of Nuremberg was modelled after that of *Venice*; but this is an assertion entirely groundless. And the very paintings in the Doge's palace at *Venice*, to which they appeal on this occasion, do not in the least countenance their opinion, as I have already observed at large in my account of that city. It is still less probable, that *Nuremberg* derives its laws from *Valenciennes*, as *Bertius* asserts in his *Geography*, p. 182. The council has always two presidents, who continue in that office four weeks, and are then succeeded by two others. It consists of twenty-six burgomasters, besides eight elders (who, like the former, are of the Patrician order) and eight masters of companies; but the last are only summoned when any extraordinary deliberations are on the tapis.

Method of col-  
lecting the re-  
venue.

The burghers every year take an oath truly and faithfully to tax themselves according to their stock, in conformity to the laws of the city. Any person that is suspected of fraud in rating his stock, &c. may be compelled to produce his books to be examined by the senate; and if by the division of his inheritance after his death, or by any other means it should appear, that he has been guilty of perjury in this point, the fine in such a case is so large, as to make sufficient amends to the public treasury for the loss it has sustained. But as few persons choose that the world should know the exact value of their goods and chattels, &c. those who are not willing that the public should know their circumstances pay a certain fee to the treasury, and receive tickets, which, on a certain day, every year, they lay under a cloth on a table in the council-house; so that the burghers do not know what tickets every one delivers in, or in other words, how much his quota of the tax amounts to, which he had already cleared by virtue of these tickets.

Contest be-  
twixt the  
council and  
the burghers.

The heavy tax laid on capital sums of money, which, for want of a proper opportunity to put them out at interest, lie as useless hoards, and several other inconveniences which the burghers look upon as great grievances, induced them some years ago to petition the *Aulic* council for redress, and that a commission might be appointed to settle the affair. On the other hand the council or senate endeavours by every method in its power to elude this determination. Both parties are very strenuous in prosecution of their different views; but it must be left to time to determine which will get the better, though, it is to be feared, the city will gain nothing by these litigations.

† About 1983 l. 6 s.

The

The council-house is a handsome edifice; and on the ceiling of its upper gallery are represented in stucco the ancient tournaments of the *Nuremberg Patricians*. In one of the apartments are the portraits of *John, Frederic the wise,* and *John Frederic,* electors of *Saxony*, painted by *Luke Cranach*. *Frederic the wise* as it were weighs the imperial crown in his hand, which seems to him too heavy, denoting, that the reason why he was not elected Emperor in 1519, was, because he did not choose to accept of the imperial dignity, upon mature deliberation. In the other apartments are the portraits of several of the *German* emperors as big as the life; among which the emperor *Matthias* is to be seen in the imperial robes now used at the coronation of the head of the empire. Another piece of painting represents the homage received by the emperor *Leopold* at *Nuremberg*. Here is also a picture of the *Virgin Mary* with the infant *Jesus* painted by *Cranach*: but what chiefly attracts the eye of a connoisseur is a picture of *Adam* and *Eve*, as big as the life, by *Albert Durer*; for which piece the famous General, *Lewis* margrave of *Baden*, offered forty-two thousand dollars. Under it are the following words:

*Albertus Durer Almanus faciebat post Virginis partum 1507.*

i. e. 'Painted by *Albert Durer*, a *German*, in the year 1507 from the 'parturition of the *Virgin*.'

This, like all the other pieces of that excellent master, is painted on wood; which is a great pity, as in damp places boards are liable to warp, or to split if they are kept too dry. The figure representing *Eve* in this piece is damaged by two cracks running across it. In the same apartment, the ceiling of which was painted by *Owenel*, is to be seen a fine picture by one *Lange*, who is still living, and has acquired great skill in his art, without the help of a master; and also the following pieces: a picture on wood representing the evangelist *St. Luke* painting the portrait of the *Virgin Mary*, by *Lembe*; *St. John*, *St. Mark*, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* by *Albert Durer*; *St. Jerom* awaked out of sleep by an angel; the intended sacrifice of *Isaac*, &c. Here is also a large picture representing a feast, held on account of the peace concluded in the year 1650, painted by *Sandrart*. General *Piccolomini*, the Palgrave *Charles Gustavus*, and all the guests (whose names are to be seen near them in gold letters) sitting at table, were painted from the life; and the painter has also drawn his own portrait on one side of the piece in a conspicuous point of view.

The homage-hall, as it is called, is a very lofty elegant room; and the entrance, which is adorned with pillars, &c. is of brass. Another door is ornamented with most admirable sculpture in wood, by *Albert Durer*.

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*Durer.* In almost every apartment is a beautiful iron stove, which are all different from each other; and some of them are curiously gilt. Every year, on *Easter-day*, the council house and castle of *Nuremberg* are kept open, to be viewed by every one whose curiosity leads him thither.\*

Imperial jewels  
and relics at  
Nuremberg.

*Nuremberg* has had the honour, for many centuries past, of keeping the greatest and most valuable part of the imperial crown-jewels, with the relics belonging to them. The jewels are kept apart; and the whole is shewn only to princes, and Counts of very ancient families. But on such an occasion other persons generally crowd in with those noblemen as their friends or attendants. I shall not enter on a particular account of these jewels, that being already done by *Wagenfeil*, in his treatise *De Republ. Norimbergensi*, and in *M. Herold's* learned dissertation, which he read in the year 1733, before several illustrious personages at *Halle*.

Medal.

I cannot however omit a curious medal, struck at *Nuremberg*; on one side of which is the head of the emperor *Sigismund* who, chiefly on account of the *Hussite* war, removed these jewels from *Prague* to *Nuremberg* in the year 1424, together with the imperial crown, sceptre and globe. On the reverse are the principal reliques which were brought hither with the jewels, namely, the spear that pierced our Saviour's side, a piece of Christ's cross, and a piece of the holy manger.

The inscription on the medal is in *Gothic* characters: the words are, *Lancea et clavus Domini*, i. e. 'The spear and nail of the Lord.' For to the spear, mentioned above, one of the nails which fastened Christ to the Cross has in process of time been added. But *Nuremberg* is not the only place which boasts of having such a spear; for the city of *Paris*, *Le Puy*, *Andech* a convent in *Bavaria*, and *Rome* itself, since the close of the fifteenth century, have pretended to be possessed of the sacred spear. However, that of *Nuremberg* has been declared to be genuine by several bulls of the following popes, viz. of *Innocent VI.* in 1354, of *Martin V.* in 1425, of *Nicholas V.* in 1454, and of *Pius* in 1460. Pope *Innocent VI.* even instituted a high festival, to be annually observed throughout *Bobemia* and all *Germany*, in honour of the spear and the sacred nail of the cross of Christ, which were then in the possession of *Charles IV.* And all those pious persons, who on that day visited the chapel, where these relics were kept, obtained an indulgence of three years and a hundred and twenty days. But if the *Nuremberg* lance be a counterfeit, all this, even according to the *Romish* principles, must be a profane farce. However, pope *Innocent VI.* in his bull, breaks out into the following rapturous exclamation: *O felix lancea, que tot bona nobis effecit, & ad*

\* The description of several medals struck at *Nuremberg* in honour of the emperor are here omitted, as the legends are nothing but a series of chronograms.

tanti

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*tanti triumphi gloriam superadditam hoc latus ipsum aperiendo sanctissimum januas nobis regni celestis aperuit.* 'O blessed spear, which hath procured so many good things for us, and, for an augmentation of the glory of so signal a triumph, by opening the most sacred side of Christ, hath opened to us the gates of the kingdom of heaven!'

The other pretended relics at *Nuremberg* are, a tooth of *John the Baptist*, three links of the chain with which *St. Peter*, *St. Paul*, and *St. John* were bound; an arm of *St. Anne* the Virgin *Mary's* mother, which is also shewn at *Rome* and *Cologne*\*; a piece of the table-cloth used by Christ and his disciples at the last supper; and five thorns of Christ's crown. I am apt to think that a collection of a great many hundreds of these thorns might be made, considering how many of them are shewn at *Cologne*, *Bremen*, *Utrecht*, *Ghent*, *Antwerp*, *Hannover*, *Bamberg*, *Lowvain*, *Walkenried*, *Wittenberg*, *Prague*, *Vienna*, *Rome*, and a great many other places. The cathedral at *Halle* in *Saxony*, according to an account of the relics kept there, published in the year 1520, had twenty of those thorns; and at *Stade* a great part of the crown of thorns was formerly shewn. The abbey of *St. Dennis* in *France* had for many years been in possession of the whole crown of thorns; and, as it is pretended, used to perform many salutary miracles, till *Lewis IX.* brought another from the east, said to be an authentic crown, which was received at *Paris* with a most splendid and solemn procession. The *Benedictines* of *St. Dennis* were obliged to march among the other monks in that procession; and ever since no more has been heard of their crown of thorns.†

\* The accounts of the life of *St. Anne* are so defective and mutilated, that *Luther*, tom. VII. p. 53. very justly says, 'What a deal of stuff has been published about *St. Anne*, when it is not so much as known whether such a person ever existed. Divine Revelation does not so much as mention a syllable of her: and the credibility of her encomiast *Epiphanius* is not a little suspicious.' *Clyfor*, an ecclesiastic of *Cologne*, has writ the life and panegyric of *St. Anne* and *Joachim*, the parents of the blessed Virgin. He inserts in that work a very edifying litany, in which *Anne* is extoll'd even above Christ and the Virgin *Mary*. They who delight in fables may gratify their taste in *Rivetus*, in his *Apol. pro Virg. Mar. l. l. c. 2.* On a bell at *Annaberg* is to be seen the image of *St. Anne*, with this inscription:

*Qua potes immensum Anna tu flectere Jovem,  
Pelle mala & morbos, contortaque fulmina pelle.*

i. e. 'Thou, *Anne*, who canst prevail on the infinite God, drive hence calamity and sickness; and suffer not the forked lightning to approach this place.'

*Calvin*, de Reliq. p. 86. speaks thus of the contradictions relating to *St. Anne's* relics: '*Anne*, the mother of the Virgin *Mary*, has one body at *Apta* and another at *Leyden*; as if this was not enough, she has one head at *Triers*, another at *Tureno*, and a third in the province of *Thuringia*, in a town which derives its name from her. As for particular parts of her body there is no end of them, as they are to be found in so many places, &c.' † Vid. *P. Simon's Bibliothecque Critique.*

The



Religion at  
Nuremberg.

The Roman-catholics are allowed the public exercise of their religion in the *German-house*, or factory, where they maintain a priest and two chaplains, who are always Regulars. The rest of the inhabitants of *Nuremberg* are all Protestants, except one single burgher, who had promised, that as soon as he should obtain his freedom, he would leave the *Romish* church, and embrace *Lutheranism*. He had no sooner gained his end, but he made a jest of his promise: however, as his children are brought up Protestants, his prevarication is connived at.

New church.

The new church, as it is called, is the finest in the city. It is built almost in an oval form, but not of a height proportioned to its length.

St. Sebald's  
church.

St. *Sebald's* church is very spacious, but dark. In this church is an admirable brass monument of St. *Sebald*, a prince of the royal family of *Denmark*, finely cast, after a design of *Albert Durer*. The large picture which hangs against the wall of the church, and represents the creation of the world, is by the same masterly hand: it is valued at twenty thousand dollars. Near St. *Peter's* altar stands a lamp, which is kept perpetually burning; a legacy having been left from time immemorial for supplying it with oil. But what chiefly contributed to make the *Nurembergers*, who are *Lutherans*, retain in their churches the use of *Latin* hymns, surplices, anthems, canonical hours, lamps, and popish ceremonies, was their accepting the *Interim*.\*

City library.

There is a fine library in the *Predicant* convent, containing near sixty thousand volumes; among which are the valuable works of *Grævius*, *Gronovius*, *Marsigli*, and other learned men. This library consists of the collections of books found in five convents and two nunneries, which at the time of the Reformation were all brought to *Nuremberg*; and the original catalogue of every collection, as it came from the convent, is still very carefully preserved. The building where the books are kept was formerly a *Dominican* convent. This treasure of learning has been considerably augmented by *Pirkamer*, a learned magistrate of *Nuremberg*, whose commendable example was followed by *M. Baumgartner* and others. The Rev. *M. Dilherr*, who is the librarian, having no family, has settled a capital sum of a thousand *guilders* on this library; and forty *guilders*, which are the annual interest of it, are applied to purchase books, &c. and this is the only fund with which this library is endowed. But it must be owned that the council spare no cost to enrich the library with every valuable new book that is published. The oldest manuscript in this collection is of about eight hundred years standing, and contains the gospels, the prayers, and hymns of the old *Greek* church. Here

Manuscripts.

\* The contents of this famous *Interim*, and the disturbances it occasioned, are impartially related by *Hortleder*, *Du Thou*, and *Sleidan*.

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are also eight large *nun-books*, as they are called, which contain the *Horæ* of the *Romish* church with musical notes; all written between the years 1458 and 1470, by *Margaret Charthauserin*, a nun of *Nuremberg*; and the original manuscript of *Philip Melancton's* treatise *de Anima*.

Among the old printed books, which are a hundred and fifty in number, are *Durand's Rationale divinatorum Officiorum*, of the year 1459, and *Luther's bible*, said to have been taken out of a fire without receiving any damage, which may serve as an *argumentum ad hominem* to papists; *Haloandri Pandectæ*, the title page of which represents a crowded congregation, and a preacher fastened on a high place with a chain about his neck; the *Hortus Eichstedtensis*, a scarce and valuable work, which shews the beauty and magnificence of the episcopal gardens at *Aichstett*, above a hundred years ago; a chronological table down to the nativity of Christ, written by *John Regiomontanus*; a folio full of draughts and etchings, by the celebrated *Susanna Maria*, (daughter of the famous *Jacob Sandrart*) who was first married to a painter of the name of *Auer*, and afterwards to one *Ender*, a bookseller.

Some antient lamps, and a lachrymatory are also kept in this library; and on the wall is a piece of painting, which represents the course of the comet that appeared in 1665. Here is a great number of mathematical instruments, among which are, two globes made by Mr. *Pratorius*, formerly professor of *Mathematics* at *Altdorf*, both of brass and most curiously gilt, likewise *Scyphus mathematicus* or a mathematical cup, made by *Christian Heiden*; a curriole which is put in motion, by the person who sits in it, by turning round a single wheel placed in the front. Mr. *Farster*, a clock-maker at *Altdorf*, was the inventor of this machine, and Mr. *Doppelmayer* has a model of it at his country house.

Here is also shewn a curious bowl, which at first was made of iron, and afterwards received a case of copper from the vitriolic waters of *Neusöhl*.

Among the natural curiosities are several pieces of wood petrefied; particularly a most beautiful piece taken out of the *Maine* near *Culmbach*, and a very large branch of a tree found in a pond near *Farnbach*, about two *German* miles from *Nuremberg*, which is of an uncommon hardness.

The following curiosities are also to be seen in this class: The horn of a cow, the substance of which is like harts-horn; two human skulls brought from *Sweden*\* of an uncommon thickness, one of which, being that of a *Moor*, is blackish and without any sutures; a human skull with two little horns, or rather *tuberculi* caused by the venereal distemper, &c. &c.

*Herodotus*, in *Thalia*, cap. 12. takes notice of the difference of the skulls of the *Persians* and *Egyptians*; the former being soft and thin, and the latter every where compact and hard.

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Fizlipuzli

Arsenal.

Instance of the strength of king Augustus of Poland.

Military forces at Nuremberg.

Order concerning fires.

Here are also shewn some writing tables of John or rather John Frederick, elector of Saxony, containing some sermons, which, according to his custom, he took down with his own hand, whilst Luther was preaching. The last thing shewn in this collection is a little Mexican idol of gold, which is called fizlipuzli, and has a face like that of a cat or monkey, with a large tail like that of the former animal. It has a pearl in each ear, and a speculum or mirrour on its back, in which those votaries who came to ask relief or advice of this deity were to look. A farther account of this library may be seen published by Wagenseil, Spitzel, Sanbert and John Jacob Leibnitz, a native of Nuremberg.

The arsenal at Nuremberg contains two hundred and seventy four great guns of brass, and two of iron, with a sufficient number of small arms to furnish 18,000 men. The largest cannons are eight and forty pounders; and two pieces of ordnance which were cast in the year 1521, carry balls weighing eighty pounds. One of the cannons in this arsenal is charged at the breech, and may be fired eight times in a minute. Here are also fifty field-pieces which are called by the names of the four and twenty letters of the alphabet, the twelve months, the twelve signs of the zodiack, and of Mars and Pallas. The small arms are very beautifully disposed in the form of columns, shields, suns, trophies and the arms of the city; being curiously arranged like those in the tower of London. All these implements of war are kept in two large halls; one of which is a hundred and seventy, and the other two hundred and twenty common paces in length. Ten persons are daily employed here in cleaning the arms. In a court between these halls is shewn a leaden ball weighing three hundred and eighty pounds, which king Augustus of Poland, lifted up with one hand.

This opulent city keeps in constant pay seven companies of foot, each company in time of war, consisting of a hundred and fifty, but at present of only a hundred; two troops of cuirassiers, each troop consisting of eighty five men; and two companies of invalids, one of which consists of a hundred and thirty one, the other of ninety five men. Besides these, which are regular troops, the burghers form themselves into twenty four companies, of about three hundred and fifty men each, who are all well disciplined, and go through the several evolutions and manual exercise with great exactness and activity. Two hundred men also belong to the train of artillery; and the city selects two troops of horse out of the burghers, who are remarkable for their height and comeliness. The latter on the breaking out of a fire in the city, have their particular stations assigned them to which they immediately repair; and the men belonging to the artillery secure the arsenal. And here I cannot omit an excellent regulation observed in this city, when a fire happens

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happens to break out, namely, that in order to encourage the people to be the more active and vigilant at such times, a ducat is given as a reward to that person who brings the first pail of water, two guldens to the second, one gulden to the third, eight groschens to the fourth, and to every one of the rest fifteen crutzers.

The castle stands on an eminence in the centre of the city; and on account of this advantageous situation, an observatory has been built in it: But I wish the mathematical instruments were kept in as good order, as those of war in the arsenal. This observatory was formerly under the direction of the celebrated astronomer, M. Wurzelbauer; but this place is now filled by M. Doppelmayr, who is a person of no mean parts. On a stone in the parapet of the castle is shewn the impressions of three horse-shoes in a direct line: These the credulous vulgar believe to have been made by a magician's horse, which, according to the position of these impressions, must have had three feet before.

A design was formed many years since of embellishing the city with a superb fountain, for which purpose the most skilful artists have been employed; and no cost has been spared. Christopher Ritter first made a model of the whole work in wax; the quantity of brass used for the ornaments of this fountain, amounted to upwards of two hundred quintals. The figure of Neptune alone, which is to stand on the top of the fountain, weighs thirty three quintals; and ten other statues are to be placed round the principal figure.

All these statues have been admirably cast by Jerom Herold, who also made the brass statue of St. John Nepomuc, on the bridge at Prague, which weighs above twenty hundred weight. Dispositions have also been made for supplying the fountain with water, a hundred thousand barrels of which, as some have computed, will be required for every hour; so that nothing is wanting now but money to defray the expence of setting up the statues, &c. in order to complete this noble plan. In the mean time the brass statues are kept under cover, together with four large cubical stones designed for pedestals to support them. Without the city near Frauenthore, or Womens gate, are nine other stones of a prodigious size, to be used in the same work. About a hundred and sixty horses were required to draw one of these stones, which have already lain on this spot near a hundred years. Some travellers are mistaken who tell us that these huge stones are too large to be brought through the city-gates; but the bridge, indeed, must be well strengthened before they attempt to draw them over it. The elevation of this superb fountain, is to be seen in Mr. Doppelmayr's learned 'Account of the celebrated mathematicians and artists, who for three centuries past have signalized themselves

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‘ themselves by their writings, and endeavours to promote mathematical and mechanical knowledge in the city of *Nuremberg*.’

Other fountains.

There is a stone fountain of *Gothic* architecture, but well executed, on the market place, near the town house, which resembles a little tower. There is also an elegant fountain on the *Neuenbau*, which was completed in the year 1687. The inscription, which is to be seen on a medal (one side of which represents the fountain) is as follows :

A. SALUT.  
M. DCLXXXVII.  
QVO  
LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS  
PARTA DE TVRCIS  
VICTORIA MAXIMA  
IOSEPHVM FILIVM  
REGEM HVNGARIÆ CORONARI F.  
HIC FONS LÆTO OMINE EXSILIRE  
COEPIT  
CVRANTE SENATV POPVLOQVE  
NORIMBERG.  
QVI AQVAM HAVRIS  
FONTEM CORONA.

‘ In the year of our redemption 1687, when *Leopold the Great*, after a most signal victory over the *Turks*, caused his son *Joseph* to be crowned king of *Hungary*, this fountain began to eject water as a sign of joy at those happy events, by the care and at the expence of the senate and people of *Nuremberg*. Whoever drinks of the water, let him crown the fountain with flowers.’

The author of the *Antiquarius Curiosus* mentions a well in *Nuremberg*, which is sixteen thousand feet deep, and tells us that the chain to which the bucket is fastened weighs three thousand pounds. But this and many other exaggerated accounts I refer to his maturer consideration. *Misson*, *Tom I.* says that the depth of that well is computed to be sixteen hundred feet; but is of opinion that it is not near so deep.

New bridge.

On the new bridge which is said to have cost the city a hundred thousand *gulden*s, are two pyramids; on the apex of one of which stands a dove with an olive branch in its bill, and on that of the other the imperial black eagle. On the first pyramid in this distich:

Qui

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Qui pontem hunc Caroli transis fac vota, perennet  
Cæsaris Augusti, dum fluit unda, genus.

‘ In passing over this bridge, dedicated to *Charles*, pray that his imperial race may flourish whilst the waters flow under it.’\*

Several companies of mechanics have their annual procession on certain days through the city; in which the coopers particularly distinguish themselves by their hoop-dances. Procession of trades.

The council’s wine-cellar is so spacious, that a coach and six may turn about in it; and king *Gustavus Adolphus* used to shoot at a lighted candle in it. Remarkable wine-cellar.

For the improvement of painting and sculpture an academy has been founded here like that at *Augsburg*; where men are hired to stand naked, that the young painters and statuaries may have the opportunity of copying from nature. Academy of painting.

*St. John’s* church-yard is remarkable on account of the great number of the tombs and monuments in it. The common people here have a custom of decking the graves of their relations and friends with garlands of flowers on *St. John’s* day. St. John’s church-yard.

Here is also an anatomical theatre, founded at the expence of the city, in which are about a hundred skeletons of different animals, especially of the winged species. The skeleton of a tortoise, that was dissected here, shews that the outward shell makes a part of its body. The *Amphisbæna* is generally supposed to have two heads; but in the serpent preserved here in spirits, which goes under that name, the head and tail are manifestly distinguishable. Theatrum anatomicum.

This anatomical theatre is at present under the management of *Dr. Treu*; and is embellished with several very apposite inscriptions.

This learned gentleman’s house is not far from the theatre; and as I am now entering upon a description of the curiosities to be met with in private houses at *Nuremberg*, justice requires that I should begin with his cabinet. It contains a collection of about six thousand kinds of plants; several petrefactions; a *seminarium*, or a set of all kinds of seeds; some delicate and curious skeletons of leaves and fruit; and several pieces, shewing the curious mechanism, &c. of the human body. *Dr. Treu*, in his system of generation, declares in favour of the *ovaria*; and among the many embryos which is in his possession, he shews an *ovulum* of a

\* The inscription on the other pyramid is a Chronogram, and consequently not worth inserting.

very

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very small size, which he supposes to have been impregnated about a month before; however, the rudiments of the human body are very plainly discernable in it. The Doctor has set up in his *muscum* the following moral inscription:

Inscription in  
Dr. Treu's  
cabinet,

*Mortalium quisquis es  
Te ipsum & tui causâ procreata  
Imprudenter ignorans,  
Hic pedem paulisper fige  
Corporis Mentisque oculis præditus sanis.  
Huc  
Mens otiosa,  
Manus Curiosa  
Exuvias Hominum,  
Reliquias Brutorum,  
Ornatum Vegetabilium,  
Lusum Mineralium  
In tuam & suam congestit utilitatem.  
Quot cernis horum particulas  
Tot adspicis hieroglyphicas Naturæ literas  
Gratiam & gloriam Creatoris infinitam  
Saniorem quàm olim Ægyptiorum Sapientiam  
delineantes,  
Simul atque docentes  
Dei immortalis omnipotentiam celebrare imperscrutabilem,  
Rerum cunctarum fabricam admirari inimitabilem,  
Athei nefandi pertinaciam vincere ineptam,  
Formositatis vanæ mutationem rimari subitam,  
Et inde  
Vitæ hujus fragilis Prudentiam discere veram.*

‘ Mortal, if ignorant of the structure of thy own body, and of that of the animals, &c. created for thy sake, if thy sight be good, and thy mind inclined to knowledge, stop here a while. Hither, for thine and his own benefit, an abstracted mind and curious hand have collected the skeletons of men, animals, and vegetables, with the various kinds and forms of minerals. Every particle of these is a kind of natural hieroglyphic, which delineates the infinite goodness, bounty, and glory of the Creator much more distinctly, than those invented by

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‘ by the *Egyptians*; and at the same time teaches thee to celebrate the unsearchable power of the Deity, to admire the inimitable and wonderful formation of all things, to confute the absurdity and obstinacy of the wicked atheist, to observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsomeness, and, from thence, and the frailty of human life, to learn true wisdom.’

The celebrated Dr. *Thomasius* has a fine library, in which there are eight hundred volumes of epistles of learned men; ancient coins of gold, silver, and copper; *nummi bracteati*, and a very complete series of dollars. Among the current coins, which are looked upon as curiosities, is a *French* crown, which in every particular corresponds with the usual coin of that nation, except that on this piece *Lewis XIV.* has a forked beard; but this was occasioned by a flaw in the die. Of late those *French* crowns are kept as curiosities, on which is the figure of a cock, or the tail of a fox, either above or under the head of *Lewis XIV.* These some interpret as satirical pieces struck in *Holland*; but the figures, which have been supposed to contain some mystery, are no other than marks of the masters of the mint, or of those cities which have the privilege of coining money in *France*.

In this library I also met with a *French* translation of the first book of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, in folio, printed in the *Louvre* in the year 1651. The author is said to be no less a person than *Lewis XIV.* of *France*, whose translation of this *Latin* author was published in order to inspire him with a greater fondness for that learned language, and to induce him to apply closer to his studies.\*

Dr. *Thomasius* has an only daughter, who has made such a progress in foreign languages, natural philosophy, morality, history, and other sciences, that she may be justly ranked among the most learned of her sex. She has had several advantageous matches proposed to her; but philosophy has so far engaged her affections, that for the sake of it she has hitherto declined all overtures of that kind.

Professor *Dopplemayer* has a fine apparatus for trying experiments in natural philosophy; in which science he sometimes reads lectures. He lately bought of Dr. *Odelem*, of *Brunswick*, a magnet, of no great size, but of such a force, even before it is capped, that he expects in a short time to bring it to lift up and sustain pendent a piece of iron weighing fourteen pounds and a half, *Nuremberg* weight.

\* *Voltaire*, in his *Siecle de Louis XIV.* says, *On fit imprimer sous son nom une traduction des Commentaires de Cæsar, et une de Florus sous le nom de son frère. Mais ces princes n'y eurent d'autre part que celle d'avoir eu inutilement pour leur Thème quelques endroits de ces auteurs.*

Hitherto



Hitherto the magnet in the possession of the late Mr. *Teyler*, a compass-maker at *Amsterdam*, which moves the needle of a compass at the distance of fourteen feet, has been reckoned the best in *Europe*. But professor *Muschenbroeck*,\* of *Utrecht* (brother to the ingenious *John Muschenbroeck* of *Leyden*, who makes several sorts of mathematical, chirurgical, and other instruments, in a most accurate manner) assured me that lord *Boyle*, an *English* nobleman, is possessed of a magnet which sustains a hundred and seventy pounds pendent, and moves the needle at the distance of sixteen feet.

In professor *Doppelmayr*'s cabinet is also to be seen some undecayed corn, extremely well preserved, which had been laid up in the city granary in the year 1347, and consequently is above a hundred and eighty years old. Should this seem a trifling curiosity, I must refer you, Sir, to the imperial library at *Vienna*, where corn, that has been preserved for some hundred years, is shewn as a very great curiosity. In the year 1707 a granary, which had remained in obscurity since the year 1553, when that city was besieged by *Charles V.* was discovered at *Mentz*, and the corn was found under a *stratum* of chalk, or loam, without being in the least damaged.†

\* This learned professor is diligently prosecuting his observations on the variation of the magnetic needle; for which purpose he has some curious contrivances in his garden at *Utrecht*. The needle formerly declined to the east of the north pole; but within these seventy years has changed its declination to the west: Its occidental variation at present is from 14° to 16°. It appears from accurate observations that the variation alters not only every day, but almost every hour; it has not, however, been hitherto discovered, whether this be in any measure occasioned by the wind, the density, humidity, or dryness of the air, &c. *Muschenbroeck* is possessed of a piece of iron which stood exposed to the air on the top of a tower for the space of two hundred years, by which it has acquired a magnetic virtue. The professor made me a present of some black dust, which he assured me had nothing of iron in it, and yet is more strongly attracted by the magnet than iron or steel filings. It was at first supposed that this dust was to be found only in *America*; but Mr. *Muschenbroeck* told me that it was produced also in many parts of *Germany*. The cause of this surprizing effect would be best found out by a chymical analysis of the dust. I have not yet had time, or opportunity, to get any knowledge of the nature of its *partes regulinae*; but have made some experiments on it, with oil of vitriol, and likewise with *aqua fortis*. And as these two *menstrua*, poured on iron filings, or any pulverized mineral impregnated with ferugineous particles, causes a fermentation, effervescence, steam, and intense heat. Yet on mixing oil of vitriol or *aqua fortis* with the professor's dust, not one of these effects appeared, which is an evident proof that it has nothing of iron in its composition. It would be doing a favour to those who are fond of natural philosophy, if the professor would be pleased to communicate to the learned world an accurate account of this dust, and the places where it is to be found. Repeated experiments might then bring us to a knowledge of several substances, which, have no affinity with iron, and yet are attracted by the magnet. Besides, the latter does not always discover the iron, where it is yet actually inherent, by its attraction. This last circumstance is manifest in pulverized iron-ore, on which the magnet has no visible effect, unless the iron-ore has been previously purified from the sulphur, with which it is impregnated, by ignition.

† Some corn, and even bread, is said to have been found in the ruins of *Herculaneum*, which was swallowed up by an earthquake in *Pliny's* time, who died about A. D. 76.

It

It is well known, how far the humour of composing *Rebus's* ob- A rebus no new invention. tained in *France* about fifteen or twenty years since, so that almost the whole nation gave into such puerilities: Nay, they were even looked upon as a new proof of the strength and extent of the human genius. These idle conceits were even in high repute at Court, and are not yet totally sunk into their deserved contempt.\* However, that they are not to be classed among late inventions, appears from a carved wolf's tooth (such as in some places is given to children instead of a coral when they cut their teeth) to be seen here, which was made above a hundred years ago. On it an *Abbe* is represented lying dead in a meadow, with three lilies growing out of his posteriors. The *Abbé* is designed to express the *Latin* word *Habe*; a meadow is called *pré* in *French*, and the three lillies in the *Abbe's* posteriors express the *French* words, *au culis*. These representations, according to the explanation annexed, are intended to compose this *Latin* sentence, *Habe mortem præ oculis*, 'Let the fear of death be always before thine eyes.'

Mr. *Holschuer* has a very large collection of fine prints. The Mr. Holschuer's Cabinet. historical prints are placed in an exact chronological order, and make twelve volumes. The late *John Baptista Homann*, of *Nuremberg*, very Homann's Museum Geographicum. much promoted the study of geography in *Germany*, and his son Dr. *John Christopher Homann*, with no less ardour, followed so commendable an example; but this city was deprived of that learned man a few days since. He died unmarried. During his life he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, on account of his learning and exemplary piety; and even after his death the legacies he left by his will do him great honour. He has left all his books, &c. relating to physics to his three colleagues in that profession; and his geographical books, instruments, &c. he bequeathed to Dr. *Ebersperger*, his brother in law, and Mr. *Frantz*, a civilian, who for a long time had assisted him in carrying on his extensive correspondence. From the known learning and abilities of these two gentlemen, and their disposition to oblige the learned world, we may hope, that geographical knowledge, which, at present is very defective, will be greatly improved in many particulars by their united endeavours.

At Mr. *Laufer's*, the general assay master of the circle of *Franconia*, Mint. are sold the best gold, silver, copper and block-tin medals that have been struck at *Nuremberg*. Every gold medal, weighing above six ducats, is valued at fifteen cruzers † Prices of Medals. per ducat for the workmanship, &c. besides the number of ducats which it weighs. The

\* The author very justly decries this trifling kind of false wit; but, by the prejudice of education, does not express the same contempt for *Chronograms*, as most of the public inscriptions in *Germany* are nothing else.

† About 7 d. sterling.

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oval silver medals of the first size weigh five ounces *Nuremberg* weight; those of the second four ounces; and those of the third size two ounces and a half. The round silver medals of the first size weigh three ounces; of the second about two ounces and a half; those of the third one ounce and ten pennyweights; the fourth an ounce; the fifth fifteen pennyweights; the sixth about six pennyweights. Every ounce is valued at two dollars or five guilders. The oval copper medals of the first and second magnitude cost a dollar, the third a guilder. The round copper medals of the first magnitude are sold for a guilder and one third; the second for a guilder; the third for three fourths of a guilder, or half a dollar; the fourth for half a guilder; the fifth for the third part of a guilder, or twenty cruitzers; the sixth, for one fourth of a guilder, or fifteen cruitzers. The block-tin medals are marked with copper to prevent all fraud, as they are little inferior to silver medals in beauty. The price of the oval tin medals of the first, second and third magnitude is three quarters of a guilder, or half a dollar; of the round ones of the first and second magnitude half a guilder, &c. It were to be wished, that the *Tesaurus Numismatum modernorum hujus seculi*, printed in folio at *Nuremberg* by *Ender's* heirs, were continued by some able hand; for we should then have the designs and description of all the medals struck here of late years. Some of the devices and legends on these medals are by *Dr. Thomafius*; but most of them by *M. Von Fuhrer*.

Observations  
on the new  
medals.

It must be owned, that there is a great deal of ingenuity and propriety in some of the devices and inscriptions; yet is it wished by many connoisseurs, that there were a greater conformity to the taste of the ancients in this particular, without such a parade of art and affectation of subtilty: but I shall not engage in examining the grounds of this opinion. However, this is undeniable, that those medalists who do not confine themselves to the practice of antiquity, have an opportunity of introducing a greater variety and number of figures on their medals; which gives them a more striking appearance, and consequently procures a larger vent for them. Indeed I do not know, whether such inscriptions as *Paci Publicæ*, *Felicitati temporum*, and the like, strike the mind so forcibly, or express a variety of circumstances, like an apposite emblem, which, when performed according to the proper rules, requires more pains and attention than most people imagine.\* But I do not mean by this that I approve of those too elaborate medals, the design

\* This is no proof of the goodness of the device, or wit of the legend; for such emblems and chronograms must be very offensive to persons of true taste, though they cost ever so much pains or time. It must be entirely owing to national prejudice that the author speaks so favourably of them.

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of which it is impossible to understand, without a particular knowledge of a great many trivial circumstances or anecdotes. The three medals struck, during the time of the misunderstanding betwixt *Antony Ulrich* duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, and his brother *Rudolph Augustus*, are a manifest instance of what I am speaking. For in order to comprehend the meaning of them, a person must not only be acquainted with the effects of the air-pump in exhausting the air from two contiguous receivers, but likewise with the names of the ministry of *Wolfenbuttle*, (of which the initial letters only are to be seen on the medals) the images representing the imperial and *British* courts, together with those of *Brunswick*, *Zell* and *Hanover*, and the reason of the eagle being under a cloud, &c. But I think it is best in every thing to observe a medium, and avoid the two extremes.

Among the great number of medals struck at *Nuremberg*, which are remarkable for the ingenuity of the device, I am particularly pleased with that struck on account of the long stay of *Charles XII.* king of *Sweden* at *Bender*. One side exhibits the head of that restless prince, with his usual titles. On the reverse is a landscape with a fierce lion sleeping in calm weather, and a clear moon shine. The protection, which the *Ottoman Porte* granted the king, is denoted by this, and the following legend, which is part of a verse in the first book of the *Æneid*.

*Per amica silentia Lunæ.*

*i. e.* 'By the friendly silence of the moon.\*'

In the exergue are these words:

*Oculis dormitat apertis.†*

*i. e.* 'He slumbers with his eyes open.'

This medal, in my opinion, may be accounted a master piece; and it were to be wished, that many of the same kind may be made public, instead of such as have nothing to recommend them but a punning jingle of words, on which the device is founded. The following inscription on the medal struck here, in the year 1689, on the taking of *Bonn*, is of the latter sort.

\* Alluding to the *Turkish Crescent*; so that this is a mere pun at the bottom, and consequently does not deserve the encomium the author bestows upon it.

† I could wish this exergue had been omitted; as the timorous hare is generally supposed to sleep with its eyes open.

C c 2

Bono

*Bono redit omine Bonna :*

To this may be added the following devices, *viz.* The French General Count *de la Motte* delivering a glove to the duke of *Marlborough*, to denote the surrender of the city of *Ghent* \* in the year 1708; the representation of *France*, on occasion of the taking of the city of *Lisse* by the confederates in the year 1708, weeping for the loss of a lily out of its coat of arms; the allusion to a musical air on the taking the city of *Aire* in the year 1710; and lastly, the inscription on a medal struck on the taking of *Belgrade* in the year 1717.

*Cbe bel grado da Belgrado.*

For a motto cannot be said to be witty, or just, unless it retains its beauty and force when translated into another language.

*M. Von Fetzer* is possessed of a fine collection of coins, and of natural and artificial curiosities. Among the latter is a bowl very ingeniously made out of a rhinoceros's horn, which is extremely hard to work.

Widow Fetzer's cabinet.

A widow lady of the same name has a very pretty collection of antique gems, both *intaglio's* and *cameo's*. Among the latter is a fine head of *Didus Julianus*. She is also possessed of some curious groupes carved in ivory; as the triumph of *Neptune* and *Thetis*, of excellent embossed work on a boat, consisting of one single piece of ivory which is exceeding white, &c. and the following curiosities, *viz.* a model of the *Mogul's* large diamond, which, tho' it exceeds the largest in *Europe* in depth, comes far short of *Mr. Pitt's* diamond (which is at present among the crown jewels of *France*) in breadth; the *Farnesian Hercules* a foot high, copied by *Sandrart*, in black wax, from the original at *Rome*; a curious wax *basso relievo*, by *Breunerin* of *Franckfort*, representing a female penitent, weeping, and prostrating herself before a death's head; and four brass bowls, curiously enamelled on both sides with black and white, one of which is marked *P. R. 1571*. What an exorbitant price the duke of *Sax-Gotha* paid for such a piece of work, you remember, Sir, from my account of the *museum* at *Gotha*. I also saw two large plates of the same kind of work at baron *Von Roth's* at *Vienna*; which he supposes to have been painted by *Giulio Romano*, and valued at four thousand *guldens*. Many such uncommon curiosities are, as it were, buried in private hands at *Nuremberg*; the families in whose possession they are, being, for several reasons, unwilling that it should be publicly known that they are masters of such valuable things. The great trade which this city formerly carried on to *Italy* gave the *Nurembergers* an op-

\* *Gant*, in *French*, signifies a glove.

portunity

portunity of importing several curious pieces from thence, which a traveller would never expect to meet with at *Nuremberg*.

*M. Geysel* has a very curious collection of petrefactions, and among them are some crabs and other fish of a most exquisite beauty. Mr. Geysel's cabinet.

Here is also a collection of three hundred original impressions of antique seals, which are very rare. Some of these have a smaller seal at the other end, which may be looked upon as a *contra-sigillum*; and most of them have rings to hang them by. Hence it is not improbable that they were worn about the neck by secretaries, as a badge of their office. This collection was first begun by *Sartorio Ursato*, author of the treatise, entitled, *de notis veteribus Romanorum*. After his death they came into the possession of *Mr. Stricker*, the Dutch consul at *Venice*, who, a little before his decease, sent them as a present to *Mr. Geysel*, with whom he had contracted a friendship in *Italy*. *Mr. Geysel* has likewise a Prints. collection of one-and-twenty thousand copper-plate prints, all portraits; five thousand of which are those of so many natives of *Nuremberg*; so that I question whether any other city in the world can boast of the like number of eminent men. It must, however, be observed, that a person may have his portrait engraved on a copper-plate here for a very trifling expence; and that there is scarce a preacher, professor, or even a school-master, who has not this honour paid him.

But the most remarkable part of *Mr. Geysel's* cabinet is a collection of Medals. above seven thousand five hundred medals. These are not indeed the gold and silver originals, as it would require a vast sum to purchase them; and on account of several rare pieces, to be found only in the cabinets of princes, it would be utterly impossible; but they are copies in block-tin, lead, copper and plaister. That of *Sax-Gotha* is one of the completest cabinets in *Europe*; but for number of modern medals it comes far short of *M. Geysel's*. The following arrangement of the latter may Judicious arrangement of a collection of medals. serve as a model for other virtuoso's to form a complete collection of medals.

The first class consists of medals struck on the birth of princes, of which (and indeed of all medals that have been transmitted to our times) The largest medal extant. that of gold, presented by the states of *Austria* to the present empress on that occasion, is the largest. On one side is the emperor's head, with this inscription:

*Cæs. Aug. Car. VI. Gentis Habsbur. Decus & Columnen.*

*i. e.* 'The ornament and support of the illustrious house of *Hapsburg*.'

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On the reverse is a child sitting on a lion, with this legend:

*Æternitas Augusta:*

*i. e.* 'The imperial line perpetuated.'

The weight of this medal is sixteen marks\* of gold; and the *Supplementum numismatum historicorum ab anno 1700, usque ad annum 1701*, gives a large description of it. Next to these follow:

II. Medals struck on the journies or progresses of sovereign princes: among which the progress of Charles XI. into *Lapland* is the most remarkable.

III. Coronation medals.

IV. Inauguration medals.

V. Medals struck on account of public entries and other solemnities.

VI. —Institutions of civil and religious Orders.

VII. —Marriages of princes.

VIII. —Alliances and leagues.

IX. —Settlement of limits or boundaries of states.

X. —Sieges and battles.

XI. Coins made for current money in the extremities of a siege.

XII. Medals of Monuments of famous Generals.

XIII. Medals of remarkable negotiations and conclusions of peace.

XIV. Medals struck on account of institutions of trading companies; of new canals, harbours, and other works for the improvement of commerce.

XV. —Lotteries, &c.

XVI. —Foundation of religious edifices, as churches, hospitals, &c.

XVII. —Building of civil edifices, as town-houses, palaces, &c.

XVIII. Medals of mines and coining cities.

XIX. —Academies and learned societies, university-jubilees, literary premiums, &c.

XX. Medals struck in honour of learned men.

XXI. —Celebrated artists.

XXII. Medals of museums and cabinets of curiosities.

XXIII. —Remarkable events in ecclesiastical history.

XXIV. Medals illustrating natural history, &c.

XXV. Astronomical and mathematical medals.

XXVI. Alchymical medals.

XXVII. Amulets and superstitious coins of various kinds.

\* A mark is about 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy-weight.

XXVIII.

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XXVIII. Satirical medals.

XXIX. Medals of civil solemnities, and jubilees on several occasions, as

XXX. Papal jubilees.

XXXI. Nuptial jubilees.

XXXII. Medals struck on account of national calamities, as inundations, plagues, famines, earthquakes, &c.

XXXIII. —On occasion of the deaths of princes.

XXXIV. Memorials of princes and persons of high rank, among which those of the popes (of which there is a complete series) have the preference, and are followed by those of

XXXV. Cardinals.

XXXVI. Archbishops.

XXXVII. Bishops.

XXXVIII. Knights of Malta; the grand master of the Teutonic order.

XXXIX. The *German* emperors.

XL. The electoral princes.

XLI. The *German* princes and Counts.

XLII. The knights of the empire.

XLIII. And, lastly, medals of the imperial cities.

The foreign medals are placed in alphabetical order, according to the names of the countries belonging to those princes in honour of whom they were struck.

The medals invented by the *Academie des Inscriptions*, in honour of *Lewis XIV.* make a particular class, consisting of two hundred and eighty-six pieces. Those of the *Italian* family of *Cararra* constitute another class, of which the learned professor *Kobler*, of *Altdorf*, has published a particular account. Among the medals of *Italy*, that which Oldest medal. passes for the most ancient coin struck by the modern *Italians* is to be seen in this cabinet, with this inscription:

*Krolus secundus de Manfredis Faven.*

This medal is of the year 1368, and has an impression only on one side. An accurate account is given of it by *M. Kobler*, in the first year of his medalic entertainments.

It must here be observed, that the coining cities have struck medals on block tin for sale, only since the peace of *Nimuegen*.

*Dorsche*, the celebrated engraver of seals, who is also a diamond-cutter, Some account of Dorsche, a celebrated engraver. has something remarkable in his life, having gone through strange vicissitudes of fortune. When he was a boy he was servant at a wine-cellar, and afterwards became a wine merchant. As that business did not turn out according to his expectations, he applied himself to grinding of glass, and



and spent two hours every day in learning to draw of the most eminent masters he could procure. He continued this practice for four years, though he was then turned of thirty, and father to five children. After this he studied geometry, and at the same time attended the academy of painting, and Dr. *Heister* of *Altdorf's* lectures on anatomy. In the mean time he read the best authors on all the sciences; and at last attained such an exquisite skill in engraving on gems, that he is excelled but by few. Among the latter may be reckoned his own daughter, who surpasses him in that curious art. A medal was struck in the year 1728 in honour of this ingenious artist, with his head, on one side, and this inscription:

*Christophorus Dorscheus Gemmarum cælator.*

‘*Christopher Dorsche, engraver of gems.*’

On the reverse, *Pallas* is represented sitting, with this legend:

*Sola comes,*

‘*She alone is his companion,*’

probably alluding to his great skill in engraving, &c. which was not acquired by any instruction; but chiefly by his own industry and the dint of natural genius.

In the exergue are these words:

*Arti & Artifici.*

*i. e.* ‘*To art and the artist.*’

The heads of the popes cut on cornelians, making in all a series of two hundred and thirty-eight gems, which he has by him, are to be sold for three thousand *gulden*.\* He has also a vast number of intaglio's, which he values at ten or twelve dollars † a piece. This artist always takes particular care to engrave on good stones: the *Bohemian* and *Anspach* stones are equal to the oriental for hardness; but they are apt to flaw in working, and have not so fine a lustre; which makes him prefer the latter. Mr. *Dorsche* has a son who was bit by a mad dog, which gave him a great deal of concern; and after the boy had, by the help of a skilful physician, been cured of the terrible disorder occasioned by that misfortune, a sudden gust of passion threw him into the falling sickness. He laboured under that disease for four years; but at

\* About 350l. sterling.

† About 2l. sterling.

length

length, by the constant use of the *Oleum Cajebach* (of which every morning and evening he took one drop upon a small lump of double refined sugar) he got the better of it; so that at present he is able to apply himself to the art of engraving gems.

Mr. *Pellerisch* has a fine house at *Nuremberg*, in which are ten or twelve pictures painted by *Palma*, that are worth a curious traveller's notice.

Mr. *Ditsch*, the painter, has a collection of petrifications, shells, coins, gems, prints, paintings, ores, insects, ivory works, &c. Among the natural curiosities, the *Colibri*, a very small and most beautiful bird, and a kind of spider, which spins a very strong web and wraps itself up in it, are the most remarkable. Mr. *Ditsch* has three sons and a daughter, who have all a good genius for painting flowers, birds, and landscapes.

In the court before M. *Imhoff's* house, in the *Leder-gasse*, is to be seen the trunk of a tree petrified. In some parts of it a kind of crystalline matter has so penetrated the pores, that some pieces of it may be ground like stone for rings, &c. This petrification is the more remarkable, as it stands entire with its roots in the earth; and it is not improbable, that there is a spring or some other petrifying fluid under it, which being imbibed by the root, has caused this change in the trunk of the tree. Such springs are not only to be met with in *Hungary*, but also in several parts of *Germany*, which not only incrust the outside of pieces of wood, laid into them, with stone, but fill the very pith and inward interstices of it with a lapideous concretion. Pieces of wood have been known to undergo such a change without the help of such springs, by only lying in a damp soil; and I have by me several such pieces found in different parts of *Germany*, which for weight and hardness exactly resemble stone, and will even strike fire; and yet by their bark, texture, the circular marks caused by their annual growth, knots, branches, and roots, they indubitably appear to have been originally wood. These are generally found in a turfy soil; and in *Holland*, *Westphalia*, and the county of *Luneburg* whole trees are frequently found at a considerable depth in the earth, which appear to have been thrown down by violent storms; for they all lie with their roots towards the north-west, and the tops the contrary way. It is natural to suppose, that those countries formerly lay much lower than their present surface; but whether the position of the trees be the effect of the general deluge, or was caused by some partial inundation from the north-west, is not so easily determined. Though these trees, which lie in a turfy soil, are not petrified; yet they are found to have imbibed a great quantity of sulphur, saltpetre, and resin. All these minerals I found in a piece of fossil wood, besides vitriol, alum, iron, &c. As wood may thus be impregnated with such a variety of

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substances, it is not to be wondered at, that petrifying juices, which are afterwards indurated into stone or crystal, may gradually insinuate themselves in such quantities through the pores or interstices of the wood, that at last the whole tree must participate more of the property of a stone, than of vegetative substance.

Petrified beech-tree.

About two hundred years since a deep subterraneous passage was made at *Joachimsthal* in *Bobemia*, which runs under the whole city; and as the emperor kept it in repair, it is called the emperor's passage, but its original name was *St. Barbara's* passage. After the pioneers had carried on the work for several fathoms, they came to a very large beech-tree, the trunk of which was then carried away. About sixteen years ago a commissioner of the imperial mines, being at *Joachimsthal*, took the trouble to go to the place where the beech-tree had been formerly found, and there had the satisfaction of seeing the branches of the tree spread out in their natural order. An ingenious friend was so obliging as to procure me a piece of that tree, in which green and white *Fluor Crystallinus* has insinuated itself. This is used at *Joachimsthal* as a sovereign remedy against convulsions in children.

Mrs. Sandrart's cabinet.

There are five other large cabinets to be still seen at *Nuremberg*. Among these I shall give the precedency to that of *Mrs. Sandrart*; not so much for the superior value, or curiosity, of what it contains, as on account of the respect due to that lady, who is the worthy widow of the ingenious *Joachim Sandrart*, so celebrated for his paintings and designs. Besides, she takes a pleasure in shewing strangers whatever is curious in her house. The first object that strikes the eye is a beaufet, inlaid with *Florentine*. Here are also the following curiosities: several tables of *Florence* marble, all kinds of curious works of ribbands, paper, silk, shells, &c. white porcelain, so ingeniously embellished with filken threads, of various colours, that the eye is easily deceived, and takes them for paintings; landscapes done on ivory in the same manner; with others on paper and parchment with black silk, which very much resemble copper-plates; several kinds of foreign habits; abundance of gems, both intaglio's and cameo's, by ancient and modern artists; collections of coins, medals, shells, coralines, petrifications, butterflies, insects, birds-nests, eggs, minerals, amulets, &c. Here are also to be seen five hundred and sixty little cups inclosed in a single pepper-corn; and several designs and pieces of paintings by her late husband, of whose skill in that art there are many admirable specimens extant. *Joachim Von Sandrart* died at *Nuremberg* in the year 1688, in the eighty-second year of his age. And *Harsdorfer* composed the following epitaph for him:

Cum

N U R E N B E R G.

Cum, Sandrarte, Tuas tabulas Natura videret,  
Quæis facies rerum perpetuare soles,  
Obstupuit, tinxitque genas pudibunda rubore,  
Optans esse suum, quod videt Artis, opus.

' Great nature stood amaz'd, to see thy works,  
' And, blushing, wish'd thy labours were her own.'

*Mrs. Sandrart* herself is indeed one of the greatest curiosities in her cabinet, on account of her activity and uncommon strength of memory at the age of eighty years. She knows the name of every particular piece of her numerous collection, of the person from whom she had it, and likewise the name of the plant or tree from which every species of butterflies and insects derive their nourishment, &c.

Observations on the age of Mrs. Sandrart.

That of *M. Praun* is the most valuable among all the cabinets at *Nuremberg*. It was first begun by *M. Paul Praun*, (a person descended from an eminent family of this city) who at the beginning of the last century resided for several years in *Italy*, and died in the year 1619. He carried on a silk manufacture at *Bologna*, and collected all kinds of rare curiosities, which he sent to *Nuremberg*; where he proposed to end his days in ease and tranquility. But the scheme he had formed was prevented by death; for he died at *Bologna*, where he was also buried. Since his decease no great additions have been made to his collection; which, however, has, in some measure, increased in value. It is very probable, that not a few curiosities, carried away from the pillage of *Rome* under *Charles V.* by different persons, fell into his hands. The oldest piece among the paintings in this cabinet is a table, painted with oil colours, in the year 1318, representing several women in the old *Misnian* dress. Here are also eight pictures, by *Bassano*, among which are the four seasons. The eastern *Magi* coming to worship the infant *Messiah*, which is attributed to old *Bassano*, is an admirable piece, and is a groupe of a vast multitude of people; some of whom are spectators, others riding in caravans, &c. The conversion of *St. Paul* is finely represented by *Dennys Calvert*.\* *Mary Magdalene* at our Saviour's feet, when he appears to her in the garden, and forbids her to touch him, with *St. Cecilia*, and the judgment of *Paris*, are also by the same hand. Here is another picture of *St. Cecilia* by *Raphael*, like that of *Bologna*, on account of

The Praun museum.

\* The author makes one exception to this piece, namely, that *St. Paul* travels on horse-back; which, as I have shewn in a note (Vol. I.) it is very probable that he did, on account of the distance, and the important commission he was charged with by the high priest, &c.

N U R E N B E R G.

which a celebrated painter, who was contemporary with *Raphael*, is said to have died out of envy and vexation. Here are also the following pieces; viz. a capital piece, representing *Abigail* meeting *David*, by *Guido Rbeni*; the shepherds paying their adorations to our Saviour; with the arts and sciences asleep in time of war by *Nicholas Juvenell*, which are all admirable pieces. The excellency of an original by *Michael Angelo*, which is about three feet high, and represents a man who had been flayed, chiefly consists in the accurate representation of the muscles; for *Michael Angelo* had acquired a complete knowledge in anatomy. Here are two portraits of *Albert Durer*, one in his youth, and the other when he was advanced in years; and another of his wife who is represented naked, painted by *Albert* himself. Her person is none of the most beautiful; and what is worse, she is said to have been of a very morose and impetuous temper. The old servant maid of the founder of this collection has the honour of appearing in the cabinet in an admirable piece painted by *Andrea del Sarto*. The portraits of *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo* are also to be seen in this cabinet. The former has a countenance full of sweetness, and not unlike that which the best painters give our Saviour in their pieces: Indeed *Raphael* endeared himself to every one by his friendly disposition, his good nature, and the agreeableness of his conversation. Here is a picture of the emperor *Charles V.* in his thirty second year, by *Christopher Amberger*, for which it is said a thousand dollars have been offered.

Raphael's portrait.

of Charles V.

Near this hangs the picture of *Sebastian Munster* the cosmographer, by the same *Amberger*, or by *Holbein*, in which *Munster's* grey beard is admirably represented. The next piece is a beautiful landscape by *Sibeto*, which is remarkable for the figure of an owl perched on a rock. As this bird is called *Civetta* in *Italian*, I am inclined to think the painter intended it as an allusion to his own name, in order to denote the pieces to be his. A great many pictures by the masters already named, and likewise by *Francesco Parmegiano*, *Ottavio Miserone*, *Lorenzo Sabbatino*, *Adamo Ligastro*, *Luke Cranach*, *Jacob Sprengler*, *George Amberger*, *Lavinia Fontana* an *Italian* Lady, &c. I pass over in silence. The names of the artists by whom they were painted are sufficient to gain their works all their due value.

Designs.

Here is also a numerous collection of designs; great numbers of which are said to be by *Raphael*, *Michael Angelo*, *Annibal Caraggino*, *Giulio Romano*, *Antonio Coreggio*, *Ercole Procacino*, *Andrea del Sarto*, *Bassano*, *Caravaggio*, *Perino del Vaga*, *Mantegna*, *Lorenzo Sabbatino*, *Micerino da Siena*, *Horatio Samachino*, *Bagnaccanallo Vecchio*, *J. da Pontorno*, and other celebrated masters. A hundred and fifty nine of these drawings are by *Hans Hoffman*. The copper plates of *Albert Durer* also make an entire volume. The number of small bronze antique images of heathen

Bronzes.

deities,

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deities, gladiators, &c. amounts to eighty one. Among these, a *Pallas*, about two or three feet high, and two images of *Mercury*, of the same height, are represented standing only on one foot. The twelve *Cæsars* are represented in a brass *basso relievo* of the bigness of a common plate. Nine marble statues, and seven of the *Roman* emperors in *basso relievo*, are all looked upon as originals. Here are farther to be seen, 1. A great number of brass copies of antique *Roman* statues. 2. Fifty six statues of plaster, &c. by eminent masters. 3. Near two thousand *Cameo's* and *Intaglio's* of agate, granate, jasper, cornelian, chalcedony, onyx, chrysolite, amethyst, hyacinth, sapphire, and other precious stones. Seventy seven of these gems are set in gold rings; and the series of emperors, the *Egyptian* hieroglyphicks, a pagan sacrifice in agate, three *cameo's* representing our Saviour on a sanguine colour jasper; an admirable head of an old man on an amethyst which is considerably larger than a walnut, and another of our Saviour led to his crucifixion, on which is a groupe of some hundreds of figures, though the stone is not too large for a ring, deserve particular notice. 4. The angel appearing to the shepherds tending their flock on the night of Christ's nativity, is painted on a kind of white *Indian* marble with such art, that the glory of the heavenly host is chiefly represented by the colour and texture of the stone. 5. All the species of rough gems. 6. Ancient coins. Eleven hundred and fifty of these ancient coins are of copper; a hundred and twenty of silver, a considerable number of gold; and seventeen *Grecian* pieces.

Picture on marble.

Here are likewise the following curiosities, a collection of all kinds of marble in globular pieces; a table of curious variegated marble; another table of ebony inlaid with pieces of *Lumachella*, jasper, cornelians, agate and *lapis lazuli*; several *Indian* pieces; marine productions; a large shell which naturally grew in the shape of a pitcher; several petrifications; various minerals; pieces curiously cut in wood and stone, among which is a wooden crucifix said to be done by *Michael Angelo*; ivory admirably turned; and lastly, some pieces of copper enamelled on both sides, which by some is reckoned among the arts the secret of which is lost.

The *Imhoff* cabinet contains several good pieces of painting, by *Mr. Imhoff's* *Albert Durer*, *Palma*, *Paolo Veronese*, *Titian*, and other masters; with *cabinet.* Medals, sea shells, petrifications, minerals, pieces of enamel, *Turkish* arms and colours, curious books, &c.

*M. Ebermeyer's* cabinet consists of paintings, antique images of bronze, corals, painted glasses, agate vessels, &c. But the most remarkable part of this collection is the gems, both rough and cut, as onyx, beryl, garnet, emerald, agate, sapphire, cornelian, hyacinth, amethyst, chalcedony, &c. A fuller account of the gems in this curious collection may be seen in two printed treatises, with the following titles: *I. Gemmarum affabrè sculptarum Thesaurus,*

Mr. Ebermeyer's cabinet.

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Theſaurus, quem ſuis ſumptibus haud exiguis nec parvo ſtudio collegit Ioh. Mart. ab Ebermayer, Norimb. Digeffit & recenſuit Ioh. Iac. Baierus P. & M. V. D. hujusque in Acad. Altorff. Profeſſor primarius, Norimb. 1720. II. Capita Decorum & illuſtrium hominum gemmis incifa, quæ collegit Ioh. Martinus ab Ebermayer & illuſtravit Erhardus Reuſch, 1721, fol.

Mr. Volkamer's cabinet.

Mr. Volkamer's cabinet of curioſities exhibits all forts of minerals, petrifications, marine productions, ſhells, uncommon animals preſerved in ſpirits of wine, curious work in ivory and wax, burning glaſſes, paintings, &c. This collection is at preſent kept in Mr. Volkamer's ſummer houſe in his garden, which is ſtocked with a great number of phyſical plants. Five geographical pillars are alſo erected in this garden, the largeſt of which is ten feet high, excluſive of the pedeſtal and capital, and ſeven and a half in circumference. It exhibits the moſt remarkable places lying within a hundred and fifty German miles of Nuremberg, together with the diſtance from one town to another. This pillar was ſet up by M. Volkamer, in imitation of the Columna milliaria, which is to be ſeen in the capital at Rome.

Columna milliaria.

The other four pillars ſtand in a ſquare, and ſupport the covering raiſed over the above mentioned large pillar, which ſtands in the middle: And on the firſt is ſeen the ſituation of thoſe towns, which lie from a hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty German miles from Nuremberg. The ſecond exhibits ſuch places as lye at the diſtance of five hundred German miles from that city. The third repreſents all Europe, together with the ſituation of its ſeveral countries, ſo that every kingdom repreſented on the pillar, points to the real one on that continent. On the fourth pillar are pointed out the ſeveral villages which lye in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg.

Obeliſk.

In this garden alſo ſtands an obeliſk, with hieroglyphical figures on its four ſides, in imitation of the Theodoſian obeliſk at Conſtantinople. It is one and twenty feet and a half high, and is cut out of one block. On one ſide of its baſe is the following inſcription:

ANNO SERVATI ORBIS MDCCVIII.  
EVROPA PENE VNIVERSA  
BELLO, FAME, CONTAGIO, MISERE VASTATA  
OBELISCVM HVNC  
THEODOSIANI IN CIRCO BYZANTINO  
ERECTI SIMVLACRVM  
ANIMI PACEM SVSPIRANTIS SIGNVM  
EX VOTO POS.

J. C. V.

This

N U R E N B E R G.

' This obeliſk, which reſembles that of Theodoſius ſtanding in the Circus at Conſtantinople, was erected, purſuant to a vow by J. C. Volkamer, as a ſign of his ardent deſire after peace, in the year of the Redemption of the world, 1709, when almoſt all Europe was in a moſt deplorable manner deſolated by war, famine, and peſtilence.'

On another ſide are theſe words:

BEATI PACIFICI,  
TRANQVILLITATEM  
QVI ANIMO SERVANT INTEMERATAM  
BEATIORES,  
II DEMVM BEATISSIMI  
QVIBVS E CALAMITATE ET MISERIA EREPTIS  
ÆTERNA IN PACE  
FACTVS EST LOCVS.

' Bleſſed are the peace-makers: more bleſſed are they who enjoy an undiſturbed tranquility in their ſouls; but ſtill more bleſſed are they, who, being delivered from all calamities and miſfortunes, are admitted into the manſions of eternal peace.'

On the third ſide is to be ſeen this Greek inſcription:

HN ΠΑΑΑΙ ΕΣΤΗΕΝ  
ΤΕΤΡΑΠΛΕΥΡΟΝ ΑΡΟΤΡΗΣ ΟΥΚΟΝ  
ΚΙΟΝΑ  
ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΟΣ ΑΔΚΙΜΑ ΚΟΙΠΑΝΕΩΝ  
ΤΗΝ Δ' ΙΕΡΟΝ ΜΝΗΜ'  
ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΤΕ  
ΤΕΡΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΡΕΡΟΥ ΑΡΕΩΣ  
ΕΖΟΧΑ ΒΟΛΚΑΜΕΡΟΣ!

' Such an obeliſk as the emperor Theodoſius raiſed, as a ſuperb monument of his glory and ornament of the city, is here erected by J. Volkamer, as the ſacred memorial of peace, and the end of the calamities of war.'

On the fourth ſide are the following words:

MISERI



## N U R E N B E R G.

MISERI MORTALES  
 QUID PACEM POSCITIS  
 TVRBIDIS ANIMI IMPOTENTIS MOTIBVS  
 MOX PROFLIGANDAM  
 PERPETVA PIIS MENTIBVS  
 DE COELO FVLGET SERENITAS  
 IMPII NON HABENT PACEM  
 NEC HABEBVNT.

‘ Restless mortals! why do you so ardently wish for peace, which, by the turbulent passions that tyrannize over your minds, will, alas, too soon be driven away. Heaven irradiates the pious soul with perpetual serenity, whilst peace is not, nor ever will be, the portion of the wicked.’

The sentiments in these four inscriptions are full of piety, and elegantly expressed; and, indeed, they could not be otherwise, as they came from the pen of the learned and ingenious Dr. *Thomasius*, a native of this city. In this garden are also a great many exotics, and a fine orangery.

*Pegnitzschaser.* Some time since a society was formed in *Nuremberg* under the name of the *Pegnitz* academy, with a view of refining and improving the *German* language and poetry. However commendable the design of this institution was, the means were none of the best concerted; so that at present, though the *Pegnitz* society is still in being, its members are all persons very unequal to such an arduous undertaking; and even these meet but very seldom.

*Master-fingers.* The vocal musicians, or fingers, who have a great affinity with the *Bardi* and *Scaldi* among the ancient *Germans*, generally hold their meetings on festivals, and perform even in private houses for money.\* Music flourishes greatly at *Nuremberg*, where they have musical meetings or concerts, which they call *Krantzel*. *Fischer* on the violin, and *Tenner* on the *German* flute, are no mean performers.

\* Let not this comparison be construed to the disadvantage of the *Bardi* and *Scaldi*. Those good men were so far from being flattering parasites, that they were rigid moralists. *Martin de la relig. des Gaulois, Tom. I. p. 173.* says, *Les louanges ne faisoient pas l'unique occupation des Bardes, ils se meloient encore de censurer, de syndiquer les actions des particuliers: sur tout ils chargeoient ceux, dont la conduite ne repondoit pas à leur devoir.* ‘ Praise was not the sole business of the bards; for they took upon them to animadvert on, and censure the actions of private persons, and were particularly severe on those whose behaviour was not answerable to the duties of their station.’ *Vid. Torner de poesi Scaldor. c. 8. Koler de Scaldis, Atorf. 1724. Lauterbach de carmin. vet. Germ. Ien. 1696.*



*A Remarkable roe Bucks horn* Vol. IX. page. 109.



N U R E N B E R G.

Converſation with the fair ſex is under much greater reſtraints in *Converſation with the ladies.* Nurenberg, than in moſt other large cities. A ſtranger is ſeldom allowed to ſee them in the aſſemblies which they hold among one another; and even the natives of the place, unleſs they are particular friends, are not admitted. And though a foreigner be recommended to a *Nurenberger* in the ſtrongeſt manner, he will very ſeldom invite him to his houſe if he has a wife or daughter; but is ſo miſtruſtful, that he rather chuſes to carry him to a tavern, and there do him the honour of a *Kaufche*, i. e. make him drunk.

It is now ſome years ſince a good porcelain manufacture has been ſet on foot in this city. *Manufacture of porcelain.*

Few things at *Nurenberg* deſerve a traveller's notice more than a machine, which is put in motion by water, where the gilt ſilver ingots are drawn through a ſucceſſion of ſmall holes, gradually leſſening into the fineſt ſilver wire imaginable. And though it be obvious to the ſenſes, yet it is difficult to form an adequate idea of the incredible extension of metals, as it is here performed, until it is demonſtrated by computation. A cylinder of ſilver, weighing forty-five marks,\* and about two-and-twenty inches in length, in the hands of the wire-drawer becomes above nine thouſand times ſmaller in diameter, and is drawn out to a length of 1,163,520 feet, which, at the rate of twenty-four thouſand feet to a mile, are equal to forty-eight *German* miles and one-third. *of ſilver wire.*

The ſilver, which is to be ſpun on thread, is firſt flattened betwixt two wheels of poliſhed ſteel, by which means it is farther lengthened above one-ſeventh part of the whole; ſo that it may then be affirmed, that the wire, after this, becomes fifty-fix *German* miles, or a hundred and twelve *French* leagues in length.

But the ductility and extension of gold, by this method of drawing it into wire, is ſtill more wonderful. As the ſilver cylinder, of two-and-twenty inches in length, is gilt before it is drawn into wire, the thickneſs of the gold laid on it diminuiſhes in proportion to the length to which the cylinder, or wire, is extended. The gold, at firſt, is commonly but the ninetyeth part of a line in thickneſs, and never exceeds an entire line; ſo that only ſix ounces, oftentimes two, and ſometimes but one ounce is uſed for gilding a cylinder of ſilver twenty-two inches in length. If the gilding be computed at two ounces to the above-mentioned cylinder, it may be demonſtrated by the drawing of the ſilver, that the extension of the gold ſurface is ſo great, that a ſingle ounce of gold, (1220 of which go to a cubic foot) is ſufficient to cover 1190 ſquare feet of ſilver. When the gold is thus extended, its thickneſs is but

\* A mark is about 9 oz. 12 dwts.

*A Remarkable roe Bucks horn*

Vol. IV. page. 109.

*Hemerich Sculp.*

Conversation with the fair sex is under much greater restraints in *Nuremberg*, than in most other large cities. A stranger is seldom allowed to see them in the assemblies which they hold among one another; and even the natives of the place, unless they are particular friends, are not admitted. And though a foreigner be recommended to a *Nuremberger* in the strongest manner, he will very seldom invite him to his house if he has a wife or daughter; but is so mistrustful, that he rather chuses to carry him to a tavern, and there do him the honour of a *Kaufbe*, i. e. make him drunk.

It is now some years since a good porcelain manufacture has been set on foot in this city.

Few things at *Nuremberg* deserve a traveller's notice more than a machine, which is put in motion by water, where the gilt silver ingots are drawn through a succession of small holes, gradually lessening into the finest silver wire, imaginable. And though it be obvious to the senses, yet it is difficult to form an adequate idea of the incredible extension of metals, as it is here performed, until it is demonstrated by computation. A cylinder of silver, weighing forty-five marks,\* and about two-and-twenty inches in length, in the hands of the wire-drawer becomes above nine thousand times smaller in diameter, and is drawn out to a length of 1,163,520 feet, which, at the rate of twenty-four thousand feet to a mile, are equal to forty-eight *German* miles and one-third.

The silver, which is to be spun on thread, is first flattened betwixt two wheels of polished steel, by which means it is farther lengthened above one-seventh part of the whole; so that it may then be affirmed, that the wire, after this, becomes fifty-six *German* miles, or a hundred and twelve *French* leagues in length.

But the ductility and extension of gold, by this method of drawing it into wire, is still more wonderful. As the silver cylinder, of two-and-twenty inches in length, is gilt before it is drawn into wire, the thickness of the gold laid on it diminishes in proportion to the length to which the cylinder, or wire, is extended. The gold, at first, is commonly but the ninetieth part of a line in thickness, and never exceeds an entire line; so that only six ounces, oftentimes two, and sometimes but one ounce is used for gilding a cylinder of silver twenty-two inches in length. If the gilding be computed at two ounces to the above-mentioned cylinder, it may be demonstrated by the drawing of the silver, that the extension of the gold surface is so great, that a single ounce of gold, (1220 of which go to a cubic foot) is sufficient to cover 1190 square feet of silver. When the gold is thus extended, its thickness is but

\* A mark is about 9 oz. 12 dwts.



N U R E N B E R G.

75,000  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of a line. But, as I observed above, the gilding of a cylinder of silver, weighing forty-five marks, may be performed with one ounce of gold, it is evident, that the latter may be drawn to that fineness, that it shall not exceed  $\frac{1}{525,025}$ th part of a line. The consideration of such ductility must absorb the human mind, and elude its comprehension; especially if we reflect, that even this amazing tenuity may be doubled to  $\frac{1}{1,050,050}$ th part of a line, the latter being but the twelfth part of an inch. That the gold does not only communicate its colour to the silver, but that its constituent parts remain in their natural arrangement, is proved by the following experiment, viz. If you lay this gilt wire in *Aqua fortis* it will erode the silver, but without damaging the gold in the least; for such wire, or thread, becomes a hollow tube, of a fineness beyond imagination.\*

In Mr. Fezer's brass manufactory at *Werth* (which is one of the suburbs of *Nuremberg*, but has its own magistracy and town-house) I observed a new invented method of cutting brass plates, about half an inch thick, with a pair of sheers, set in motion by water; whereas this work used to be performed by saws, and a considerable quantity of brass was wasted into dust.

Mechanics.

Those who are fond of mechanical arts, manufactures, &c. may here abundantly gratify their curiosity. It is now some centuries since the *Nuremberg* artists have been reckon'd among the best in all *Germany*; and indeed to set forth the whole merit of this city in promoting and improving useful knowledge of all kinds would afford matter for a large volume. The neighbouring country is sandy, but yet fruitful. In some places it yields good marble; and a kind of grey or ash-coloured marble, with white veins, is dug at no great distance from the city.

*Nuremberg*, Dec. 10, 1730.

\* On this curious subject see *L'Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences*.

LETTER

R A T I S B O N.

LETTER XCIII.

Account of the City of *Ratisbon*.

S I R,

THE distance from *Nuremberg* to *Ratisbon* is twelve German miles, <sup>Road from Nuremberg to Ratisbon.</sup> and for the last eight miles the road is very uneven and stony. About a league on this side of *Ratisbon* we crossed the *Naab*, and a little further on ascended a steep hill; and after descending from the latter we had a delightful prospect over the vast plain in which *Ratisbon* lies. This free imperial city contains five different states within its circuit, viz. the cathedral of *Ratisbon*, the imperial abbey of *St. Emmeran*, the lower *minster*, the upper *minster*, and the city itself. This See is immediately <sup>Episcopal See.</sup> subject to the pope, without acknowledging any metropolitan. In the cathedral are buried several of the bishops of *Ratisbon*; and in the middle of the church lies cardinal *Philippus* (who died in 1598, in the twenty-second year of his age) in a mausoleum finely decorated with marble and brass ornaments. On the left hand, as you enter the church, over the tomb of the count *Herberstein*, one of the bishops of *Ratisbon*, is a marble *basso relievo*, representing the miraculous feeding of the four thousand men; and on the right is a wooden crucifix as big as the life, the <sup>Miraculous crucifix.</sup> hair of which, as the credulous vulgar imagine, is continually growing. On a tower of the church is to be seen the stone statue of a little man, as it were, putting his head into a pot, and throwing himself down. This represents the architect of the cathedral, who is said to have precipitated himself from the top of it in a rage, because another architect <sup>Story of an architect.</sup> had undertaken for a wager to build a bridge over the *Danube* before he could complete the cathedral, which he performed. But the whole affair may be classed among other fables of the same nature; for it may be easily shewn, that the cathedral and the bridge over the *Danube* were built at different times. As the ascent to the top of this tower is without steps, so that beasts of burden may easily go up and down, it is called the *Ass's tower*. The largest bell in the cathedral weighs ninety-eight <sup>Ass's tower.</sup> hundred weight.

The church of *St. Emmeran*\* boasts of having among its reliques the <sup>Dispute about St. Dionysius's body.</sup> body of *St. Dionysius*, the *Arcopagite*, which even the monks of this

\* The bishop of *St. Emmeran* was a few years ago by his imperial majesty created a prince.



abbey own to have been purloined from the abbey of St. Denys in France. The authenticity of this relique has been confirmed by pope Leo XI. in a particular bull, wherein he excommunicates all those who dispute the reality and genuineness of the Ratisbon St. Dionysius. But notwithstanding this, the monks of the abbey of St. Denys, near Paris, insist, that the body of that saint is actually in their possession, and his head is shewn in the third shrine of their treasury. On the other hand the monks of St. Emmeran maintain, that the only part wanting in their relique is the middle finger of the right hand. However, an entire hand of this saint, is shewn in a chapel at Munich. His head is also devoutly worshiped in the cathedral of Bamberg, as I have already mentioned; and at Prague another head of that saint is kept in the church of St. Vitus in the castle.

Treasury of St. Emmeran. MSS. of the Gospels. From the above mentioned abbey of St. Denys, St. Emmeran has also been enriched with a beautiful manuscript of the gospels, written in golden letters, in the year 870. It was presented by Charles the Bald to the monks of St. Denys. The cover is set with jewels, and the title page represents Charles the Bald on his throne, with these words:

*Francia grata Tibi, Rex inclyte, munera defert,  
Gothia te pariter cum regnis inchoat altis.*

'To thee, illustrious prince, grateful France brings its gifts, and Gothia places its powerful states under thy auspices.'

Here also is to be seen another manuscript of the gospels said to be written in the year 751, by a bishop in the ninetieth year of his age, together with many other valuable curiosities, which are kept in the treasury.

Picture of Christ as big as the life. On the wall near the entrance of the church, is a picture of Christ in a purple vest and a scarlet robe, with a globe in his left hand: And we are informed by an inscription under it, that our Saviour during his abode in this world, usually wore such a dress; and that he appeared to St. Marina d'Escovare in such a garb, expressing his desire that he might always be painted so. It is further added, that this picture had the approbation of the sacra Inquisitio Vallisaletana.

Paintings. On the great altar is a capital piece of the martyrdom of St. Emmeran, by Sandrert, which is valued at ten thousand guldens, and in the old chapel is shewn a portrait of the virgin Mary, as it is pretended, by St. Luke. On the altar of St. Benedict, near count Metternich's tomb, behind a glass, stands a black crucifix, which, we are told, came down from the cross, and taking two of the burning wax tapers from the altar,

Miraculous crucifix.

altar, held them to the eyes of St. Ramuold, who had been totally struck blind two years before, and immediately restored his sight. Ramuold was the seventh bishop of this diocese, and lived to the age of a hundred years. St. Wolfgang is interred here in a pretty subterraneous chapel. Childerick, the deposed king of France, the emperor Arnold and his son Lewis IV. also lye in the church of St. Emmeran: But most of the old tombs were greatly damaged by a fire in the year 1642. In a small burial place behind the church stands the monument of the celebrated historian John Aventin, with the following inscription:

Aventin's tomb.

*Scio quod redemptor meus vivit, & in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum.*

*Nascentes morimur.*

*Homo bulla est.*

*D. O. M.*

*Johannes Aventinus, Vir singulari eruditione, fide ac pietate praeditus, patriae suae ornamentum, exteris admirationi fuit, Bojorum & Germaniae studiosissimus, rerum antiquarum indagator sagaciss. Religionis & honestatis amator, cui b. m. ad posterit. memoriam p. c. o. V. Idus Jan. Ann. 1534.*

i. e. 'I know that my redeemer liveth; and that at the last day I shall rise from the earth. As soon as we are born we hasten to our latter end. Man is an empty bubble.'

'Sacred to God the greatest and best of beings, and to the memory of John Aventine, a person of singular learning, fidelity, and piety; the ornament of his country and admiration of strangers; a warm patriot, a consummate antiquarian, and a lover of religion and virtue, &c.'

Though Aventin in this inscription is termed *Religionis & honestatis amator*, the Roman catholic clergy will never forgive his exposing the tyranny of the popes, the vitious lives of the clergy of those times, and his spirited complaints of those abuses. It was on that account he was thrown into prison in the year 1529, on a suspicion of heresy\*; however,

\* It is but natural to suppose that Aventin should be accounted a heretic by the papists, and a confessor of truth by the protestants. The pious Jacob Faber Stapulensis, of Paris, had represented to him the beauty of practical christianity in a quite different light, from what he conceived of it before. Indeed he was himself of too open a disposition to be a silent and unconcerned spectator of the corruptions of christianity. In the professorships which he successively enjoyed at Vienna, Cracow, Ingoldstadt, and lastly at Munich, he with a decent freedom censured the more than antichristian behaviour of the Romish clergy. But what contributed more than any thing else to make him suspected of heresy, was the discovery of a correspondence carried on betwixt him and Philip Melancthon. Gretser, in exam. myst. Plesean. p. 354, says, *Professione Romanus, hoc est catholicus non fuit Aventinus, sed haereticus: cujus criminis, utut alia probamenta deessent, id tamen satis superque liqueret ex epistola.*

ever, for want of legal proof of the charge, he was released. In the *Index librorum prohibitorum* the Jesuit *Gretser* and other writers publicly treat him as a heretic; and the papists here are not fond of shewing his epitaph. Several of them even go so far as to say, that satan scourges *Aventin* round the church yard every night with iron-chains. *Aventin*'s proper surname was *Tburnmayer*, which he altered to *Duromarus*. The former name he derives from *Abensberg* (in *Latin Aventinium* or *Abusina*) a town in upper *Bavaria*, where he was born in the year 1466.

The ladies in the upper and lower *Minster* live in a free manner, and are under little or no restraint in these two abbeys. They go abroad when they please; receive visits from gentlemen; appear at balls in the city, and generally stay to the last dance; and that no liberty may be wanting of indulging their desires, they have always the privilege of quitting the abbey by marrying. The abbesses avoid public assemblies, as if they were princesses, because the envoys ladies will not allow them the honour of precedence. Indeed they are not without disturbances on this account among themselves, one abbess disputing precedency with the other, and canonesses with canonesses, in these two societies. Those of the lower *Minster* allow the upper *Minster* to be the more ancient foundation of the two; but on the other hand, they maintain that their abbey was created a principality prior to that of upper *Minster*. These disputes are carried so high that the ladies belonging to these foundations must not be invited at the same time to any entertainment, unless every thing relating to precedency and ceremony be previously adjusted.

*Trinity church.* The largest church, belonging to the protestants, in this city is that of the Holy Trinity. It is luminous and has an arched roof in which the joists are curiously inserted into one another. It has no pillars; and the galleries rest on abutments projecting out of the wall. In the new parish church the cure of the man with the withered hand is finely painted by *Block*.

*Miraculous image of the virgin Mary.*

Without this church formerly stood a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin, which was called the beautiful *Mary*, and was honoured with many pilgrimages. The *Roman* catholics will have it, that this image is still kept privately in some part of the church; and abbé *Anselm*, in his *Ratisbona Politica & Ecclesiastica*, chiefly attributes the long prosperity of the city to its being in possession of this sacred image. But the *Lutherans* to whom this church belongs, deny there being any such

*epistola Melanchthonis ad Aventinum, quam ex ipso autographo recitavi l. II. contra Calvinianum replicatorem, c. 19. \* Aventin was not a Roman or true catholic, as evidently appears, if farther proofs were wanting, from an epistle of Melanchthon to him, which I have set down from the original, Lib. II. against the calvinistical writer, c. 19.*

image

image in it; and that their adversaries in their zeal for their error may not attempt some fraud to promote it, a guard patrols round the church every night, and suffers no body to sit on the steps, or to come near the entrance of the church.

The convent of *S. Jacobus Scotorum* has a good library; and the present prior, *Bernard Bailey*, is a man of politeness and learning. Such *Roman* catholics as are natives of *Scotland*, are the only persons admitted into this society; and those of the greatest abilities are selected from the rest, and sent as missionaries to their native country. There is also such a seminary at *Wurtzburg*, and another at *Erfurt*. In the library is shewn a *Latin* manuscript of the four evangelists, said to have belonged to *St. Ansbarius*, who died in the year 865; but the writing seems to be more modern. According to the introductory account, this manuscript was formerly deposited in the cathedral at *Bremen*, and afterwards fell into the hands of *Francis William*, Count of *Wartenberg*, who was bishop of *Ratisbon*, *Osnabrug*, *Minden* and *Verden*. Here is also to be seen a description of the whole diocese of *Ratisbon*, in nine volumes folio, which was finished about the year 1686, by *Wasserburg*. It is divided into *Ratisbona*, *Docta*, *Religiosa*, *Ecclesiastica*, &c. and has never been printed.

The *Jesuits* college affords nothing remarkable; and even their library is but mean. On the ceiling of the church are some good paintings in *fresco*; and there are some curious pieces of sculpture in ivory on two of the altars. Four of the latter representing the actions of *Ignatius Loyola*, and four others of the life of *St. Francis Xavier*, are very well worth seeing. The artist, who is at present a jesuit of this college, was formerly called *Steinbard*, and performed one half of this curious work, whilst he was a layman, or *in seculo*, as the phrase is; and for each of the first four pieces he was rewarded with a hundred dollars.

The epitaph of *Kepler*, the famous mathematician, was formerly to be seen in *St. Peter's* church yard at *Ratisbon*; but there are now no remains of it.

The town-house is the most remarkable among the civil edifices of this city, in which the council chamber, and those of the *relations* and *correlations*, as they are called, are the best apartments. In an antechamber near the electoral college, the following inscription is to be seen on a black tablet, which was set up in the year 1554.

*Quisquis.*

*St. James's*  
*convent.*

*Scots missiona-*  
*ries.*

*Kepler's Epi-*  
*toph.*

*Quisquis senator officii causâ curiam ingrederis,  
Ante hoc officium privatos affectus omnes abjicito  
Iram, vim, odium, amicitiam, adulationem,  
Publicæ rei personam & curam suscipito.  
Nam ut aliis æquus aut iniquus iudex fueris,  
Ita quoque Dei iudicium expectabis & sustinebis.*

Let every senator, who enters this court to sit in judgment, lay aside all private affections, anger, violence, hatred, friendship and flattery; and let his whole attention be on the public welfare: For as thou hast been equitable or unjust in judging others, so must thou expect to be acquitted or condemned at God's awful tribunal.

The poetical translation under this inscription, as likewise several pieces of German poetry, &c. little become the dignity of the place. In the council chamber is a drawing of the emperor *Leopold*, very ingeniously done with a pen on white satin, by *Leonard Schuffler*, in the year 1675.

Ingenious clock.

In the princes college the stove is placed in the centre, under the floor. In the hall stands a clock, after the model of that in the cathedral at *Straßburg*; in which the quarters are struck by several figures, and every hour, the three kings make their appearance and pay their adoration to the virgin *Mary* and her divine infant, while the cock that is placed over them crows.

Desert table.

The side boards, in the apartment where all the three estates of the empire meet, now serve the secretaries to lay their hats and canes on, instead of the wine and sweetmeats with which the members of the Diet were formerly regaled at every meeting\*. The city of *Ratisbon* at length eased themselves of this expence by discontinuing the treat, which, as the Diet is constantly held there, must have fallen heavy on them.

Library.

There is a good library in the council-house which belongs to the city; but it contains more books relating to the civil, than the municipal law. It seems highly proper, that this city, or every college of the states of the empire, or at least the Diet in general, should have a good collection of all sorts of books; and particularly of all the valuable pieces relating to the constitution, laws, and interest of the German empire and its members. And though the want of such helps has been

\* Let secretary *Ludwig* answer for what he has written about these abuses in his *Gel. Anz. B. I. n. 133*. In the afternoon not only the members of the diet were pretty much flustered; but in the secretary of *Mentz's* office, several bottles of wine were put on side tables, for the use of the clerks, that they might not suffer by thirst, while they were employed in writing what was dictated to them.

often

often experienced; yet it has never been considered with that seriousness which an affair of such importance deserves. The deputies, or members of the diet, are unwilling to be at any expence out of their own purses; and though some of them may have good collections of books at their own houses, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will carry them to *Ratisbon*, where their stay is but short and precarious.

In the walls of the town-house are to be seen seven or eight ancient Roman inscriptions, found in or near this city. But most of them are sepulchral monuments, and afford nothing of any importance. Whoever is desirous of seeing exact transcripts of them may consult *Paricius's* Description of *Ratisbon*, or *Anselm's Ratisbona Politica*, published about a year ago in quarto.

In *M. Krutinger's* house, facing the town-house, is a piece representing a single combat betwixt *Hans Dollinger*, a knight of *Ratisbon*, and a Saracen called *Craco*, done in plaster as big as the life. This duel was fought in the year 930. Over it the emperor *Henry I.* called *Auceps*, or the fowler, is represented on horseback, with a hawk in his hand, and this inscription:

*Fertur equo celeri hic Henricus in ordine Primus  
Aucupio celebrer nec minus imperio.*

i. e. 'This steed bears *Henry I.* famous for his skill in hawking, and in the art of governing.'

Under this piece, and above the representation of the single combat, are these words:

*Hans Dollinger Ratif. DCCCCXXX.  
Barbarus hic solidis certant Germanus & armis,  
Germanus vicit, Barbarus occubuit.*

i. e. '*Hans Dollinger*, of *Ratisbon*, 930. Here the Barbarian and German are engaged in battle; but the German conquered, and the Barbarian fell.'

\* The spears of both these champions are still shewn here, with some old German verses on a tablet covered with parchment.

The bridge over the *Danube* was begun in 1135, and finished in *Bridge*. eleven years. It is of free-stone, supported by piles of oak driven to a considerable depth in the bed of the river. This bridge consists of fifteen arches, and is four hundred and seventy common paces, or a thousand and ninety-one feet in length. The fabulous story concerning this

this bridge, namely, that it was built by the Devil, who was outwitted by means of a dog and two cocks, the images of which are to be seen on the ballustrade, is common to other places; and is related with almost the same ridiculous circumstances, of a lofty stone bridge in *Switzerland* (at *St. Gotbard*, about a league from *Gessinen*) which is built over the *Reufs* from one rock to another. It is commonly said of the three principal bridges in *Germany*, that *Dresden* bridge is the most elegant, that of *Prague* the longest, and that of *Ratisbon* the strongest.

Am-hoff.

The jurisdiction of the city of *Ratisbon* extends no further than the foot of the bridge on the *Am-hoff*, or suburb side; the latter being subject to the elector of *Bavaria*.

Hospital.

The hospital of *St. Catherine* in this suburb is endowed at least with eighty thousand *guldens* a year; and both the governors and poor who are admitted consist of an equal number of *Papists* and *Protestants*. Six-and-thirty persons are here daily provided with a hot dinner. Their supper is of animal food, and their usual drink is beer; but on holydays they are allowed some wine. The *Protestants* have their own church or chapel in this hospital, which is not tolerated in any other part of *Bavaria*. However, mass is said in it by the *Roman catholics* twice a year, namely, on *St. Catherine's* and *St. Mary Magdalen's* day. A *Lutheran* minister preaches in this church every *Monday*, and likewise annually on *Whituesday*. As for diet the *Protestants* are obliged to take up with the same fare with the *Papists* on *meagre days*\*; however, they are permitted to dress victuals for themselves, or sell their allowance of fish on those days.

Carthusians.

At *St. Veit*, on the other side of the *Danube*, about a quarter of a league from *Ratisbon*, stands the *Carthusian* monastery of *St. Pruel*, on a delightful plain. The monks eat nothing but fish and vegetables, and yet appear healthy and florid; and many of them live to the age of eighty, or above. This convent is in the elector of *Bavaria's* territories; and, like other monasteries in *Bavaria*, annually pays a considerable acknowledgment for the lands they hold. The common taxes they pay, according to assessment, amount to fifteen hundred *guldens*, and the composition for beer to five or six hundred *guldens* more. For every hoghead of wine they pay to the city of *Ratisbon* a duty of three *guldens*, and forty-two *creutzers* by way of toll.

Library.

The library of this convent deserves notice, not so much for the number and value of the books, which do not exceed seven thousand

\* I call these meagre days as the *French* term them; for they would be very improperly called fast days, as they are in the original. These days are every *Friday* and *Saturday* in the year, and the forty days of *Lent*, when the *Papists* pamper themselves with fish, and every kind of delicacy, excepting flesh and fowl.

volumes,

volumes, as for the elegant embellishments of the room in which they stand. The paintings represent several circumstances of the monastic life; and betwixt the stucco work on the cieling the most celebrated writers of the *Carthusian* order are represented. The height of the room is about eight-and-twenty or thirty feet; but it has not a proportionate breadth.

In the church the life and sufferings of *Christ* are represented in fifteen beautiful pieces of painting, several of which are by *Heiss*. Among these that of the descent from the cross is particularly admired. This convent was formerly possessed of many other good pictures, the best of which the *Swedes* carried off in the last war. In the body of the church are twelve fine capital pieces, representing the life of *John the Baptist*, which were a present from the bishops of *Wurtzburg*, *Eichstadt*, and other ecclesiastical princes, at the desire of their envoys at *Ratisbon*. Ten of these pieces were painted in the *Netherlands* by *Janson*, at the desire of *M. Neweforge*, who was envoy from the duke of *Burgundy* at *Ratisbon* from the year 1673 to 1697. Among *Janson's* works, that which represents the beheading of *John the Baptist* is reckoned the best.

*Mr. Warschlunger*, a native of *Munich*, and a famous painter, is still living at *Ratisbon*. This artist, in his younger years, painted with uncommon accuracy, and had very few equals in representing animals. Several of his pieces are in the possession of the Reverend *M. Barth*, who has also a large collection of copper-plates, and the hand-writing of several celebrated persons.

*M. Martin Teuber's* learning and ingenuity, and particularly his skill in turnery, is well known. He has the secret of marking agate with all kinds of figures, and in all colours; so that he is well assured that the name of *Christ*, and other characters, shewn as natural curiosities on the famous valuable bason of agate in the imperial treasury, are entirely the work of art, in which nature has only furnished the materials.

*M. Oexel*, of *Ratisbon*, is famous for his exquisite engravings on *Lapidary* gems, &c.

*Count Werther*, the electoral envoy from *Triers*, has a fine collection of ancient and modern gems, both cameo's and intaglio's.

*Mr. Golgel*, chamberlain of the city, always with great politeness shews foreigners his curious cabinet of petrifications, coins, urns, and other antiquities, uncommon animals, paintings, &c. Among the last is *Paul Reubens*, with his son when a little boy: this piece was either painted by old *Reubens* himself, or *Van Dyk*, his disciple. Here is also a fine casket, said to have belonged to *Frederic V.* king of *Bobemia*.

*Mr. Weinman*, an apothecary, has a good collection of sea-animals, shells, ores, minerals, various sorts of marble, petrifications, and above

F f 2

three



*Aloe.* three thousand drawings and paintings of plants and flowers, among which are thirty species of aloes. The fibres of the leaves of the aloe, whilst they continue moist, are as soft as a silken thread; and M. *Weinmann* has caused a kind of linen to be woven with these fibres without spinning them; but as yet he has not found out the method of bleaching it. Many of the *West-Indians* make use of the fibres of aloe-leaves to make a kind of linen; and Sir *Hans Sloane*, of *London*, shewed me a hammock of it, which the *Indians* hang betwixt two trees, the better to secure themselves from vermin and beasts of prey.

*Remarkable moss-tree.* About half a league from this city, a kind of mossy-shrub, very much resembling the finest sort of *Dendrites*, grows on the oak-trees, and has a very pretty appearance when spread on a black ground in the form of trees.

*Stalactites at Winser.* At *Winser*, which is also about half a league from *Ratisbon*, in the conduits of a spring is often found a sonorous white stony concretion, very like that found at *Abano*, in the territories of *Padua*.

At *Aubach*, not far from *Ratisbon*, it is no uncommon thing to dig up *Dendriteæ*, or slates, very prettily representing trees and landscapes.

*Petrifications.* In the neighbourhood of the convent of *Weldenburg*, about three German miles from *Ratisbon*, towards *Ulm*, are found *pectines*, *Conchææ*, and other marine petrifications, well preserved in a white chalky earth. Of these and other natural curiosities Dr. *Straßkirchen* of *Ratisbon* has a large collection, which he began when he studied physic at *Tubingen*.

*Rich iron-ore, or ferrum nativum.* Near the convent of *Prußingen*, about half a league from *Ratisbon*, is found a rich iron-ore, which is a kind of *ferrum nativum*, and is prepared in the earth by nature in a variety of rugged irregular pieces. A great quantity of this native iron has been dug up by the *Jesuits* of *Ingoldstadt*, and worked in forges.

It is not many years since a great noise was made about a rich silver-mine, said to be discovered at *Bach*, three miles from *Ratisbon*; but it did not turn out according to expectation. This spot, however, yields a kind of amethysts, which may be used as a phosphorus, if laid on a hot stove: and I do not question, but that, with a suitable process, a sort of *Bononian* stone may be made of them; for the substance of this stone seems to be entirely the same with that of *Bologna*, except that the *Bach* stone inclines something more to a violet colour. From the green tinge, which is also discernable in the latter, some naturalists, in their collections, give it the name of *Amethystus Smaragdo viridi permixtus*.

*Amethysto-Smaragdus.* When this stone is pulverized, and put in a vessel over a fire, or sprinkled on a red-hot iron-shovel, it emits a most beautiful pale blue flame, with some ebullitions. If large pieces of it be laid over the fire, they exhibit the same beautiful appearance. These experiments may be repeated; but

but every trial lessens the lustre, till at last the effect entirely ceases. Some of these stones, of any considerable size, emit a very bright effulgence when broke to pieces. The like effect may be produced by the *Pseudo-adamantes Amethystici* and other radiant precious stones, or *Quarzen\** produced in the district of *Subla* in *Thuringia*, the false emeralds of *Auvergne* and *Saxony*, a kind of yellow green and whitish talc-stone dug about *Bern*, and the *marieglase* or *lapis specularis* found in large blocks in the quarries of *Kinden* near *Hannover*. The last, when struck with a hammer, breaks into long cubical pieces, or *Rhomboides*; and if it be laid on a red-hot shovel, emits a pale yellow effulgence, without any of the fine blue observed in that of *Bach*. In this experiment the right *marieglase*, or *Muscovy-glass*, emits a very faint whitish radiance. M. *Elshof*, in his treatise *de Phosphoris quatuor*, published in 1676, promised to communicate to the public the method of preparing a kind of *Phosphorus smaragdinus*, that should derive its effulgence, not from the sun or air, like the *lapis Bononiensis*, but from fire; and that it should emit a light sufficient to write by. But whether this promise has been made good, I know not. Amber and sealing-wax, laid on red-hot iron, likewise emit a luminous effulgence; but it does not answer with *Colophonia*. In all the experiments I made on the stone above-mentioned, I did not perceive the least sulphureous smell; yet it is probable, that the above-mentioned effects are produced by a subtle kind of sulphur with which those substances are impregnated. For if the like experiments were tried on several gems which owe their colour to sulphur, they would exhibit the same phenomenon.

M. *George Andrew Agricola*, the City-physician, has acquired great M. *Agricola* reputation, not only in *Germany* but also in foreign parts, by his treatise on the Universal increase of trees, which was published in two parts, in folio, in the year 1716: but had he deferred the publication of it some years, or at least till he had confirmed his hypothesis by experiments, it would have been a great addition to the value of his book, and consequently to his reputation. I look upon this gentleman as a person of integrity, and one who would be very far from practising any fraud or imposition. He related to me at large, how he was induced, almost against his will, to publish his treatise; and that the publication of it was chiefly owing to Count *Wratislau*, who was desirous of communicating his observations to the learned in those foreign parts to which he was soon after called. Some out of ignorance, and others out of malice, have misrepresented the Doctor's scheme, and given out, that he pretended to produce forests

\* These are multangular small fragments of a kind of flint.

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of large trees on any spot of ground, and instantly to raise a full grown tree from a twig in a hot-house.

Alkahest, or universal menstruum.

Dr. Agricola's curiosity also prompted him to find out an Alkahest, or, as he, out of modesty, would rather have it called, Liquor universalis solvens metallicus, which, he says, consists of alkaline, acid, nitrous, and sulphureous particles. Its smell is something like that of hartshorn; but its taste has nothing of pungency in it. I have seen several experiments tried with it; and must certify so far, that a small quantity, which would scarce have filled half an egg-shell, in a short time dissolved the seven mineral planets, and likewise limestone, coral, cinnabar, pebbles, antimony, alum, loadstone, diamond, ruby, hyacinth, pearl, emerald, sapphire, crystal, glass, alabaster, porcelain, pumice-stone, and many other substances. At the same time the menstruum did not lose any thing of its transparency, nor was there any sediment at the bottom, though many of the above-mentioned substances were thrown in at once. The Doctor being once obliged to step aside, I tried it with a large addition of quicklime, to the amount of the eighth part of the quantity of the fluid, in which many substances had been dissolved. When gold and iron are dissolved in this Alkahest, it only contracts a more yellow tinge, still remaining pellucid; but Cinnabar and sandyx communicate no redness to it. Diamond and other gems, as also glass, must be first pulverised, otherwise the menstruum has no effect on them: and how indeed were it possible to preserve a spirit, that would dissolve glass and diamond, if smooth paper, hair, wool, leather, &c. are likewise subject to its corrosive power. This menstruum properly consists of two fluids, which, when they are first mixt, become very much clouded with thick fumes. The chief ingredient, which has no particular smell, Dr. Agricola calls Spiritus mercurii. After these two spirits are incorporated, the Doctor again extracts from them an oil, or a stone containing in it the Oleum solutæ speciei. But whether from a variety of such oils any efficacious medicine may be prepared; and whether, for instance, the Oleum Lunæ be a certain remedy for Lunacy; or, lastly, whether the Aurum potabile be productive of long life, &c. I shall not pretend to determine. The dissolution of oils, spices, resin and gums is attended with more difficulty than the substances mentioned above; for the Alkahest in these experiments requires an addition of spirit of wine. Dr. Agricola's secret is by some affirmed to be only a corrosive, compounded of one-third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre. Spirit of salt, highly rectified, also erodes glass and other hard substances. It were to be wished, for the improvement of chemistry, that a sovereign prince, or any other rich virtuoso, would venture a little money upon experiments of this nature, and purchase the

Doctor's

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Doctor's secret, as it might possibly conduce to farther discoveries, and explain several paradoxes in that abstruse science.

The city of Ratisbon was visited with the plague in the year 1713. A curious medal was invented by C. F. V. H. and struck at Nuremberg on the happy cessation of that calamity. On one side of it was the city of Ratisbon, with the date of the year 1714, when it was struck. The reverse exhibited Noah's ark, and that Patriarch with his family offering a sacrifice of thanksgiving to God on an altar for their singular preservation.\*

The removal of the barriers round the city of Ratisbon also gave occasion to a medal, which on one side has a woman with a wreath of laurel on her head, a Cornucopia in her left hand, and a key in her right, denoting the happiness obtained by the opening of the avenues to the city. The other figure of a woman in a mournful attitude, with a mural crown lying by her, and a veil on her head, while she extends her hand towards the key which is held out to her, exhibits Ratisbon in distress. The legend is as follows:

Oculis est reddita nostris. Virg. Æneid. II. v. 740.†

The Diet being removed from Ratisbon to Augsburg during the pestilence, the return of it to the former city was also commemorated by M. Oerl, a celebrated engraver, on a medal; on one side of which is seen the German empire in council with other eminent persons, and this inscription:

Consiliis firmant patria jura piis.

'Their pious councils confirm the rights of their country.'

Underneath are these words:

Excus. Ratisp. A. MDCCXV.

i. e. 'Struck at Ratisbon in the year 1715.'

On the reverse is a perspective view of the city of Ratisbon, with this inscription:

\* The inscriptions being a Chronogram and a Rebus, are inserted by the author, but omitted in this translation as trifling, &c.

† The reverse is a Chronogram, and therefore omitted.

Regin.

## R A T I S B O N.

*Regin. S. R. I. Comitii Anno 1662. inchoatis,*  
*A. 1713. Auguftam Vind. ob peft. translatis,*  
*A. 1714. cum Pace Bad. relatis Sacrum.*

In memory of the diet of the holy *Roman* empire, begun in the year 1662 at *Ratisbon*; in 1713 removed to *Augfburg*, on account of the peftilence; in 1714 returned to the former, and the peace concluded at *Baden*.

As the *Danube* directs its courfe from hence to *Vienna*, it gives this city an advantageous opportunity of fending thither wheat, wood, and feveral kinds of provifions. The diftance between thefe two cities is fifty four *German* miles by water; but the common people pay no more for their paffage down the river than a *creutzer* a mile, fo that the whole fare at this rate does not come to a *Rbenifh* guilder.\* This cheap way of travelling induces great numbers of young artificers and handy craftsmen to go and try their fortune in that city, which is the refidence of the imperial court; but they do not find it fo eafy to return to their homes, as they generally fpend what they earn by their trades; hence thefe unfortunate adventurers are often obliged to enlift in the army for fubfiftance, for it is obferved that there is not in all *Germany*, fo good a recruiting place as *Vienna*.

*Cheapnefs of  
the paffage to  
Vienna.*

*Taxes, &c.*

Every citizen of *Ratisbon*, annually pays 56 *creutzers* † *per cent.* for his fubftance, whether it be in money or effects, though the former be not lent out on intereft, and a dollar ‡ *per cent.* for the value of his houfe or houfes. As to the laft article, a perfon that purchafes a piece of wafte ground, or an old houfe, for five hundred dollars, and lays out on it to the value of twenty thoufand dollars or more in building, is taxed only at five dollars annually for it, as long as it remains in the poffeffion of fuch a perfon or his heirs: But if the houfe be fold, the quota of the tax or contribution is regulated by the price given for it by the new purchafer. Thus a wealthy citizen may greatly benefit his children by laying out part of his fortune in buying and repairing old houfes, and letting them out to tenants; who will never be wanting as long as the *Diet* is held here. This indulgence contributes greatly to the beauty of the city; for a great deal more money is on this account laid out in building than would probably otherwife be expended that way. The total value of all other effects are annually fworn to by every burgher before five commiffioners of the taxes, who are alfo fworn to fecrecy with regard to the circum-

\* 2 s. 4 d.

† About 2 s. 2 d.

‡ 3 s. 6 d.

ftances

## R A T I S B O N.

ftances of every individual, which by this means comes to their knowledge. As the world now goes, it is to be feared, that in fuch oaths intereft fometimes gets the better of confcience: But when exact inventories happen to be made, out on account of the parties demife, or upon any other occafion, if fuch a fraud comes to be difcovered, the whole furplus, above what was fworn to, is confiscated to the ufe of the public. It is but a few years ago, fince a family was at once amerced in the fum of fifteen thoufand guilders on fuch a difcovery.

I fhall conclude this letter with the account of an odd cuftom which prevails at the peafants weddings in the villages near *Ratisbon*. When the bride's-man, at the conclufion of the ceremony attends the bridegroom from the altar to his chair, he pulls him by the hair, and hits him a good box or two on the ear, undoubtedly to remind him of what the prieft told him with regard to the duty he owes his wife, and to make him remember the marriage contract. For the fame purpofe it is, that in feveral provinces of *Germany*, when the inhabitants vifit the bounds or limits of the country, any boys, or young perfons, that happen to be prefent are well drubbed at the principal boundaries, in order to fix a ftronger idea of the place in their memories.

It is likewife customary in feveral parts of *Italy*, when a malefactor is brought to execution, for fathers to carry their children with them, and give them a fevere box on the ear, to impreff on their tender minds a deteftation of that ignominous and untimely death, which is the confequence of wickednefs and villainy.

*Ratisbon, January 10, 1731.*

VOL. IV.

G g

L E T-

## L E T T E R X C I V.

Of the present state of the general Diet at *Ratisbon*.

S I R,

I shall not trouble you with a tedious account of the Diet held at *Ratisbon*, as it has been accurately described in several printed pieces; but shall only submit to your judgment, some cursory observations of my own, or what has been communicated to me by some friends. To begin therefore with the head of this general assembly of the empire: The principal imperial commissioner, by virtue of his office, takes place of all the emperor's ambassadors and others, (except only the envoy from the court of *Rome*) he being here in a more especial manner the representative of the head of the *German* empire. His credentials are filed *Decretum Commissoriale*, and signed by the emperor, which he sends by a gentleman of rank to the envoy of the elector of *Mentz*, who publishes it *per dictaturam*, as it is called. He returns no visits; nor does he give the title of *Excellence* to any of the envoys, not even to those of the electors. When an envoy from an electoral prince pays him a visit, he orders him to be received at his coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinger, and meets him at the door of the second ante-chamber, walking back, a little before, on the right hand of the envoy. The same superiority he assumes in re-conducting him. His audience chair is under a canopy, over which is the emperor's picture. On the floor is a carpet, on the edge of which stand the feet of the chairs set for the electoral envoys. The elector of *Mentz*'s envoy always gives notice, whether he comes as electoral envoy, or as *Deputatus Imperii* to lay before him the opinion of the Diet. In the last case he is received by five gentlemen belonging to the principal commissioner. The envoys of the *directors* of the college of princes enjoy almost an equal honour with those of the electors, which distinction, however, is protested against by the ancient princes. They are likewise dissatisfied, because the gentlemen belonging to the imperial chief commissioner do not give their envoys the title of *Excellency*, as to those of electors.\*

\* This grievance is said to have been redressed in 1736, by the present imperial commissioner, prince *Joseph Furstenberg*, whose gentlemen on all occasions give the title of *Excellence* to the envoys of the ancient princes; but whether this be done by instruction from the emperor, or of his own accord, remains a question.

There

Emperor's  
principal com-  
missioner.The ceremonial  
at the Diet.

There are also farther difficulties about the title of *Excellency*, between the electoral envoys and the principal commissioner; for, according to the custom of *Vienna*, he gives the title of *Excellency* to the envoys of *Bobemia* and *Austria*, who are always of the emperor's privy-council, and likewise to the con-commissary, but not to the electoral envoys. On this account they desire him not to invite them to any entertainments when such persons are to be present as he honours with the title of *Excellency*; which the imperial commissioner punctually takes care not to do. Notwithstanding these disputes about precedence, &c. the principal commissioner's table is always well filled with foreigners, canons, and persons of distinction, who happen to pass that way.

Besides the differences I have already mentioned, the electoral envoys insist that the imperial principal commissioner should notify his arrival by his first gentleman only to them.

Notification  
of the com-  
missioner's ar-  
rival.

But the present high commissioner has paid that compliment to the envoys of some of the ancient princes, signifying at the same time, that there was no difference of rank among his gentlemen.\*

The annual income of the present high commissioner, prince *Furstenberg*, amounts to twenty-four thousand *Rhenish guilders* † paid him out of the imperial revenues, and twelve thousand *guilders* out of the emperor's privy-purse. His immediate predecessor was the cardinal of *Sax-Zeitz*, who was educated in the Protestant religion; but afterwards exerted himself with so much zeal for the propagation of Popery, that the number of persons brought over to that communion by his means, here and in *Hungary*, is said to be at least twenty thousand. All his servants and officers exactly followed his example in this particular.

His income.

These hasty conversions are very seldom sincere or well grounded; and I very well remember what passed betwixt the above-mentioned cardinal and Colonel ———, a Protestant, on this occasion. It seems the cardinal used to give a dollar \* to every one who became a convert to the *Romish* religion; by which means he had gained a considerable number of the colonel's regiment. The cardinal one day at table was for trying his skill that way on the colonel, and, as one argument, alledged the example of most of his soldiers. But the colonel made answer, that such examples weighed but little with him, and that if the cardinal laid any stress on those conversions, he would engage with six barrels of beer to bring all his new converts again to Protestantism.

\* These trifling disputes about punctilio's are abridged in the translation, as little interesting to the *English* reader.

† A *Rhenish guilder* is about 2s. 4d.

‡ About 3s. 6d.

G g 2

Towards



First visits.

Towards the close of the last century, it was agreed between the co-commissioner and the electoral envoys, and has since been ratified, that they shall both give each other the title of *Excellency*, and that the latter shall pay the first visit to the co-commissioner. On the arrival of a new electoral envoy, a day is appointed for paying the first visit to the co-commissioner, and for receiving the visit in return; but from the other electoral envoys, to whom he has notified his arrival, he receives the first visit. The envoy who is newly arrived pays his visit to the co-commissioner about eight o'clock in the morning; and an hour after the visit is returned. In regard to the number of horses to a coach, there is this difference in the deputations: when the evangelical body make the first remonstrance of their grievances to the imperial high commissioner by two envoys of electors, two of princes, and two of cities, those of the electors and princes go with six horses, but those of the cities only with two.

Dignity of envoys.

The envoys at *Ratisbon*, as representatives of electors, &c. have very lofty ideas of their office, and assume such state, that when the widow of duke *Frederic-Henry* of *Sax-Zeitz*, a princess of the house of *Holstein-Wiesenberg*, came to pay a visit to the cardinal *Sax-Zeitz*, her brother-in-law, her highness could appear but very seldom in public company, because the ladies of the electoral envoys claimed the precedence of her. The electoral envoys were also for taking the right-hand of a *Bavarian* prince, and likewise of a prince of the house of *Wurtemberg*. If sovereign *German* princes attend the Diet themselves, they sit in the college above all the envoys of princes: but the envoys of *Austria*, *Burgundy*, and *Salzburg* have, by prescription, excepted themselves from this rule, and always maintained the precedence. It is on account of such disputes about precedence, that the *Holstein* envoys never assist at the college when a session is held.

Of sovereign princes.

Ceremonial of the houses of ancient princes.

In the treaty of friendship and union, concluded in the year 1727, betwixt the houses of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle* and *Wurtemberg*, to which the king of *Sweden* acceded in 1729, as duke of *Pomerania*, it was stipulated, that the ancient princes should give the new princes, according to the difference of families, the style of *Illustrious-high-born*, or *high-born* alone; and that the former should be termed *most illustrious* by the latter. It was farther concluded, with the unanimous consent of the ancient princes, to protest, both at the Diet and at the imperial court, against the partly new ceremonial observed by the imperial principal and co-commissioners, and the electoral envoys; and particularly to insist, that the envoys of princes should give each other the title of *Excellency*: but the imperial commissioners, and the electoral envoys, scrupulously adhered to their usual ceremonial. Foreigners make no difference, but

Title of Excellence.

give

give them all the title of *Excellency*: Yet the envoy from the elector of —, reprimanded a gentleman who often used to dine with him, for giving the title of *Excellency* to the envoys of princes, and desired him not to be too liberal of that title at his table.

*M. Chavigny*, the present *French* minister, an artful and experienced politician, who is only intent on compassing his ends, makes light of all these ceremonies; and looks upon them as too punctilious and trifling.\* His predecessor the count de *Gergi*, refused to deliver his credentials in a *High-Dutch* or *Latin* translation, on which account he was never acknowledged as an authorized minister†. As *Chavigny* was without a public character, the electoral envoys unanimously insisted, that he should give them the title of *Excellency*, which they denied to him; and that when he visited them, they would receive him at the stair-head, and conduct him down only to the third step; but that he should receive them at their coach door and conduct them back thither. Some persons were of opinion that these demands were no more than a contrivance to hinder *Chavigny* from having too frequent conversation with the envoys. But he came into all their measures, and told them that they need only give him in writing what was desired, and he would very willingly comply in every particular. Hereupon he paid his visits of ceremony in a coach and a pair of horses, with two footmen behind, having sent word of his intention only by his valet de chambre. He likewise went with the same equipage to the assemblies of the electoral envoys, who were all not a little elevated with the thoughts of having gained a considerable advantage in point of ceremony. However, at one of these assemblies, being in conversation with some of the envoys of the ancient princes, he intimated how desirous he was of their acquaintance; who observed, that as he condescended so far to the electoral envoys, they could not agree to visit on any other footing, without prejudice to their principals. *Chavigny* made answer, 'That such a trifle should be no obstacle,' adding, 'that if they would only let him know what hour suited them best, he would wait on them; concluding, that what he had so willingly condescended to with regard to the electoral envoys, he would by no means deny to those of the princes.' Nothing could please these envoys better than such an unexpected compliance, as it afforded them a fair opportunity of raising themselves to a level with the electoral envoys in one branch of the cere-

The French minister.

\* Every impartial foreigner must be of the same opinion, though the *Germans* look upon them in a very different light, as the author himself does.

† When a foreign minister is to be acquainted with any resolution in the name of the Diet, or the high commissioner, it is done by a secretary always in *German* or *Latin*; and the foreign envoy is obliged to have an interpreter with him.

monial.

RATISBON.

monial. Accordingly they went in a body to visit *Chavigny*; who, to the great mortification of the electoral envoys, kept his word, and continues constantly to visit and converse with them, without making the least difference betwixt the electoral envoys, and those of the princes.

But *Chavigny's* behaviour towards the deputies of the city of *Ratisbon* is still more remarkable. It is usual both for *German* and foreign envoys to notify their arrival at the city of *Ratisbon*; which is represented by two magistrates, one as president of the college of the imperial cities, (every city where the Diet is held, being invested with the presidentship of the said college) and the other to prepare the city guard in order to salute the envoy at his entrance. *Chavigny* immediately sent word of his arrival, upon which the deputies of the city waited on him, followed by the usual present. They found the *French* minister at the door, who, to their great astonishment, received them even at their coach, and as it were obliged them to take the upper hand, at the same time profusely dealt about to them the title of *Excellency*.

City presents.

The city presents the high commissioner, on his arrival, with a waggon, painted red and white, loaded with several casks of different sorts of wine, and sixteen sacks of barley in another waggon, painted in the same manner; and all the city servants who attend on those occasions are clothed in a kind of uniform. Besides these waggons, the city present consists of two large tubs of fine fish of all kinds. The electoral envoys also receive a present from the city; but this consists only of a basket of fish and some wine, brought in large tin cans, by twenty four persons in the above mentioned uniform or city livery. When the deputies of the city pay the first visit to the envoys of princes, after the notification of their arrival, they also give them to understand that the usual presents are ready, and only their order wanting for them to be brought: But the answer of the princes envoys is, that they acknowledge the presents as if they were received, but decline the favour, because it is prescribed in the old records of the city, that a less quantity of wine is to be sent to them than to the electoral envoys, and without any fish. The city is not at all displeas'd that these presents are refused. As for the gratuities given when such presents are delivered, the clerk who gives notice of their being sent has two thirds, and the remainder is shared among the bearers.

Foreign residents.

The residents of foreign states have no present, unless they are invested with a public character, or rather with the title of minister, (a term not long since invented by the *French*) as the *English*, *French* and *Dutch* representatives have been of late. As to the last, he did not receive the present till after his second arrival at *Ratisbon*, when he brought the title of Minister

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Minister with him; whereas before he was only termed resident, and seldom appeared in any company; for he refused to give the electoral envoys the title of *Excellency*, unless he was honoured with the same title by them. At present he has adjusted that punctilio after the example of the *French* and *English* ministers, though that of *France* takes care to be very sparing of the word *Excellency*, using it only at taking leave of a company; for at other times he styles them *Monsieur de Brandenbourg*, *Monsieur de Saxe*, &c.

The envoys of the states of the empire, besides their credentials, which are delivered to the envoy of *Mentz*, bring with them also a letter directed to the imperial high commissioner, notifying to him, that being sent as envoys to *Ratisbon*, his Excellency is desired to grant them audience at a proper time. The two last envoys from the elector of \_\_\_\_\_ having brought no such letter, which he looked upon as superfluous, the prince of *Furstenburg* writ to *Vienna* about it, and received orders not to invite those envoys to the entertainments he gave, or on any public occasions.

Credentials to the imperial commissioner.

The envoy from *Mentz* maintains, that he represents a *Duplex persona*, and accordingly, besides the credentials which are delivered to him as *Director*, he requires a notification as elector of *Mentz*. He also pretends, that, upon an envoy's going away, and appointing a proxy, such proxy shall not only be appointed in the city, but also that he is to be acquainted with it before the departure of the envoy. For the neglect of this form he did not signify to the college of princes, that baron *Von Beck*, who was sent for with all expedition to assist at the congress of *Cambrai*, had appointed the *Brunswick* envoy, baron *Diden*, his proxy for *Sax-Lauenburg* and *Blankenburg*. And when the latter acquainted the college of princes, that he appeared, not only in his own person, but was also empowered to vote for the absent envoys, the *Directors* would not admit of it. This brought the new pretension of the *Mentz* envoy on the carpet; and most of the present members sided with baron *Diden*, who protested against this innovation of the envoy of *Mentz*. But the directors, being unwilling to give any offence to the elector of *Mentz*, desired that he would record that protest, allowing that baron *Diden* was otherwise duly qualified to sit in the college of princes.

Pretensions of the envoy of Mentz.

We may learn what other subjects of complaint the states of the empire have against the *Mentz-Directory*, by the remonstrance made by the *evangelical* body to the emperor, dated *November 16, 1720*. They alledge, in the appendix M, that the Diet met indeed at eight in the morning, but that it was generally past eleven before the envoy of *Mentz* made his appearance there; and that even then he amused himself with other discourse, so that no business was transacted till twelve, when

Complaint against the Mentz-Directory.

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when most of the members were going out of the college. That he could hardly be brought to admit of any amendments in his instruments, some of which being drawn up in haste, were of such a nature, as posterity must wonder at. For instance, the congratulatory address on the taking of *Belgrade*, on *September 6, 1717*, and the answer to the countess dowager of *Baden* on *March 6, 1707*, were extremely confused and incorrect. That several motions were made which were not to be found in the register designed for that purpose. That the envoy from *Mentz* seemed to think no council can be held in the interim when he is absent; that he not only treated the *Dictature* in this haughty manner, but even had made some motions against the emperor himself, of which the year 1703 saw a flagrant instance.

It is further alledged, that the present envoy of the elector of *Mentz* has several high posts, and is also a member of the *Aulic* council, which is contrary to the twenty-fourth article of the capitulation. That he farther pretends, that nothing should be brought under deliberation but what is proposed by him, and delays the engrossing of the resolutions of the Diet during his pleasure. That his reports are often defective, and has even sent letters in the name of the empire which the states knew nothing of. That he votes and directs in matters where he himself is the party chiefly concerned, as in the affair of *Purker*, where the elector of *Mentz* turned the scale by his own vote. That he delivers credentials only to the imperial high commissioner, judges of foreign plenipotentiaries powers without convening the states, and often treats on several points before they are legally admitted as such, &c. &c.

Of the Directory during a vacancy in the See of Mentz.

Some extraordinary disputes have arisen during the vacancy of the See of *Mentz*, on account of the *Directory*; and as this was the case in *March 1729*, the ministers of *Saxony*, *Triers* and *Cologne* began to make motions; but the minister of *Mentz* sent an inhibition to all envoys, to prevent their appearing till the electoral chair of *Mentz* was again filled. The *Saxon* minister, *M. Schonberg*, a man of great talents and merit, sent *M. Otten*, the *Mentz* envoy, a protest against this inhibition, to his house; in which he severely animadverted on this attempt of a private person, as he then was. *M. Otten*, in his counter-protest, spoke still in higher terms; and these again were outdone by *M. Schonberg* in his reply. As these parties interrupted all other business with their protests and counter-protests, it was resolved to adjourn, and so wait till the See of *Mentz* should be filled up; after which *M. Otten* received his new credentials. The elector of *Mentz* complained of it in a long memorial, wherein he asserted, that a privy-counsellor of *Mentz* remained always in his office; and consequently could never be looked on as only

a

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a private person. Several members spoke against this; but after the respective protests and counter-protests had been delivered in and read, the affair subsided, and the *Directory* of the Diet is still conducted by the elector of *Mentz*. In the protocol of the college of princes of the 4th of *August 1727*, it appears that the power of the chapter of *Saltzburg*, for continuing the *Co-directory*, was allowed by the college of princes; which privilege the electors would never grant to the archbishop of *Mentz*, in their college.

In the electoral college the envoys sit with their hats on, but uncover themselves when they speak. In the council of the princes, all sit bare headed: And when the proxies vote, they continue in their own seats, without removing to those of their constituents. As some towns are for saving part of the expence, or willing to favour some envoy from another city, who happens to be already at *Ratisbon*, it often comes to pass that an envoy has several votes by being proxy for several places. For instance, some years ago baron *Plettenburg*, was commissioned by thirteen different states. It is customary among the popish cities particularly, to give their several powers to one envoy, but with a very moderate allowance. The imperial cities generally depute the aldermen of the city of *Ratisbon*; and as *Goslar*, *Muhlhausen*, and *Norbhausen* give no allowance to their representatives, the council of *Ratisbon*, always confers this character on one of the magistrates of that city.

Several envoys, and particularly those of *Wurtemberg*, have for some time made it a custom to be frequently absent from the Diet, a secretary of legation in the mean time supplying their place; and there are instances of the post of envoy being a long time kept vacant out of parsimony, the state being in the mean time informed of the transactions of the Diet, by the secretaries of legation. But the other envoys seeing that their numbers would very much dwindle by such a practice, which could not but be detrimental to the public welfare, it was resolved, that no secretary of legation, in the absence of the envoy, should be allowed to be present at making the entries.

The envoys indeed regulate themselves by the instructions of their respective courts: However, cases may happen in which favour may be shewn to a party even contrary to such instructions, namely, when it is agreed to with other envoys, to acquiesce in the majority of votes; from which it is not often that the envoys are inclined to dissent.

Not a few envoys from the princes of the empire have it in charge to conform themselves to the vote of the *Austrian* envoy; and a certain envoy once upon such an occasion, in the simplicity of his heart, declared in a full Diet, that he was ordered so to do.

VOL. IV.

H h

At

Sit covered.

Of the secretaries of legation.

Whether the envoys can favour any party.

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At the commencement of the war about the Spanish succession the beginning of this century, the Austrian envoy in his vote, which was full of vehement exhortation to the Diet that the Germanic body should zealously unite their arms against the house of Bourbon, said, that Austria alone would have thirty thousand effective men on the Rhine. Afterwards the envoy of a certain bishop being asked his vote, cried out, I agree in omnibus with Austria. To which Mr. Jena, the Brandenburg envoy, replied, O brave! We have already got sixty thousand men on foot.

From the great number of the representatives, and their different talents, it naturally follows, that a proper secrecy in their votes, &c. is not always observed. The secretaries are neither admitted into the adjoining rooms, nor into the conferences of the evangelical body; yet the transactions in both quickly transpire. Never was an affair of such importance so soon made public as the Dutch letter of the 31st of January, 1713, relating to the state of the war at that time; though it was transacted as a profound secret, and the Mentz director dictated it to the envoys of the electors and princes, having first ordered all the secretaries to withdraw.

Of the meeting of the evangelical body.

On this occasion I cannot forbear declaring it as my opinion, that it would be proper for the evangelical body to meet once a week, as they formerly used to do every Saturday; this having been the constant custom of the Roman-catholic states and envoys, though the week produced nothing that required it: For by this means secret affairs could be carried on without suspicion; whereas at present every such meeting raises an alarm and an expectation of something extraordinary.

Decisive vote of the imperial cities.

As to the decisive vote of the imperial cities in the Diet, it is with some impropriety compared to a bell without a clapper, though the effect of their votes are indeed very much limited.

Resolution of the Diet.

Several political writers confound a resolution of the Diet with a *Conclusum trium Collegiorum*; though they are properly very different. The former is the opinion or resolution of the Diet on any affair which was ordered to be laid before them by the emperor; for, without this circumstance, an unanimous act of the states here assembled is termed *Conclusum trium Collegiorum*, and is only delivered to the emperor's High Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of the hereditary marshal.

There is an important dispute now in agitation relating to the office of hereditary marshal of the empire, which the Pappenheim family of Saxony holds as a fief. The occasion of the revival of this dispute was owing to some endeavours to restore the rights of the hereditary marshal's office, and place it on its ancient footing; for many difficulties had been started concerning its jurisdiction and privileges.

However,

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However, one considerable error the counts of Pappenheim are universally charged with, is, that their deputies at the Diet have not always been persons of abilities and virtues, requisite for such an office. Error of the counts of Pappenheim.

It is a question with some whether the continual session of a Diet be advantageous or not to the emperor and empire? But for my part, I cannot see why it should not be readily answered in the affirmative. Whether a continual Diet is advantageous. The emperor's ministers, indeed, would have it believed, that the advantages are wholly on the side of the Germanic states, and affirm, that the charges of the Diet to the house of Austria amount at least to a hundred thousand dollars per annum. But it plainly appears that it is no less for the emperor's advantage; for otherwise he must on every occasion be obliged to send a minister to every court of whose assistance he may stand in need. Besides, it would be scarce possible for the smaller states of Germany, to be supported against the great and potent houses. Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the Diet; but the general good of the Germanic body would inevitably suffer, and the consequence would be nothing less than downright anarchy and confusion.

Another question is, whether the Diet be of any considerable advantage to the city of Ratisbon, where it is held? If the money that is spent there on that occasion be only considered, it must unquestionably be of service to the town; however, these advantages are not so great as they appear at first sight, if several concomitant circumstances be taken into account. Whether the Diet be beneficial to Ratisbon.

In the first place, the city apprehends that by too common an abuse of the exemption from paying the usual duties, with which envoys are privileged, their domestics under that sanction often import goods which are the property of the trading inhabitants, to the great prejudice of the city customs. The quantity of provisions brought over the bridge on the Danube, in seven days, with permits, as for the use of the envoys, frequently amounts to the value of eighteen hundred or two thousand guildens. Envoys pay no duties.

Besides, several of the popish envoys are so far transported with religious zeal or rather bigotry, that they send for all their provisions and other necessaries from Hof and other neighbouring places in Bavaria, that Ratisbon, which is a Lutheran city, may reap as little advantage as possible from them.

The great number of protections given by some envoys is a farther prejudice to the city; for a certain envoy had no less than fifty persons who stiled themselves of his retinue, and consequently paid neither duties, contributions, imposts, or any of the common city taxes, though at the same time they kept shops and publicly exercised trades, &c. Some envoys likewise allow their servants to carry on trade, and under this



function coachmen and lacqueys set up public houses, and draw yearly some hundreds of hogsheds of beer, which, as they pretend, are all for his Excellency's household. It is the same with regard to wine, which these privileged publicans import clear of all duty; so that they may easily afford to sell it at a lower price than the fair trader. Several of the foreign ministers have expressed their disapprobation of this enormous abuse of protections; and M. *Dieden*, the *Brunswic* minister, has often declared, that he would never allow of such a practice; which is not only unjust in itself, but reflects dishonour on himself and his royal master.

It is also no inconsiderable trouble to the magistrates, that, on the vacancy of the smallest post, they are importuned with a vast number of recommendations from different envoys, in behalf of persons who have made application for their interest; so that in the disposal of employments they cannot consult their own inclinations, or promote those, whose services have deserved well at their hands. Besides, when any differences arise in the city, the burgo-masters and other magistrates are obliged to put up with a great deal of harsh language, especially from some Popish envoys. To this may be added the many warm disputes the magistrates have with the deputies of the hereditary marshal of the empire, relating to the jurisdiction of the city, the protection of the *Jews*, and other privileges. Lastly, it is the opinion of some, that many of the country nobility, from a notion that the envoys are wanting in paying a proper regard to them, keep themselves at their seats, and consequently spend less money in the city than formerly. These gentlemen, however, will be condemned by all impartial judges; politeness towards strangers, who have any degree of good manners, being the distinguishing characteristic of the public ministers residing at *Ratisbon*.

Foreigners  
manner of  
living at Ra-  
tisbon.

Foreigners can never be at a loss for amusements at *Ratisbon*, as they have free access to the canonesse, the daily assemblies, and a great many entertainments. Those gentlemen who are fond of gaming will also meet with persons here ready to gratify their disposition; for it is not unknown to you, Sir, how far an immoderate passion for this diversion has carried some *Ratisbon* ladies. As the states of the empire, who send envoys to the Diet, are very numerous, and as every court sends fresh instructions to its respective envoy; there are, when any new affair comes on the tapis, so many vacations, or adjournments of the Diet, that the envoys cannot be said to have a very fatiguing employment.

I forgot to mention above, that there is no complete record kept at *Ratisbon* of the transactions of the envoys of any single state, which would be highly proper; and that the most ancient documents to be found

found there go no farther back than the year 1654. That of the *Brandenburg* envoys, however, exceeds most others: but those of *Wurtemberg* are the best records, which is owing to the application and judgment of M. *Sturm*, the secretary of legation to that city.

As to the treaty of *Westphalia*, *Stutgard* must be possessed of very valuable accounts, of it: for the *Wurtemberg* envoy at that time had a share in the most important transactions, and left behind him thirty volumes in folio, full of memorials and narratives.

All that remains on this head is to give an account, as you desired, of the change of religion, and the death of count *Metternich*, the late envoy from *Brandenburg*. This nobleman set out on good principles, always declaring for moderation, and opposing all persecutions on account of religion, as contrary to natural justice. But he too soon departed from this moderate way, and became a Latitudinarian in his principles, till at last his avarice and ambition carried him to greater lengths than he ever thought he should have gone. His thirst after riches induced him to believe, that a considerable advantage might be made by the purchase of an estate in *Bobemia*; so that both he and his brother, Baron *Metternich*, and General *Regal*, the Count's son-in-law, were drawn in to lay out the best part of their fortunes upon it. This estate, indeed, was of a very large extent; but the situation was found to be none of the most agreeable, and the soil far from being noted for its fertility. The drift of this triumvirate was, that this estate should be held by Count *Metternich*'s son, who had embraced the *Roman-catholic* religion. But providence baffled this ambitious scheme; for this son died soon after, in the bloom of his youth. The death of this young gentleman was soon followed by that of General *Regal*; on whose demise his widow was advised, either to turn *Roman-catholic*, or sell the estate. In this alternative the latter appeared to be attended with great trouble and loss, so that the former expedient was chosen; and the widow is still living in *Bobemia*, and resides on that estate. Besides, it happened that, after General *Regal*'s decease, the new proprietor of the land was obliged to be entered on the landed register; and on that account a large sum was to be paid as aid money, though the greatest part went into private purses. This put Baron *Metternich* so much out of humour, that he called in his thirty thousand *guldens* which he had laid out on the estate.

As to Count *Metternich*, he received the sacrament on the 12th of *December*, 1727, from the hands of a reformed minister, who was chaplain to the *Dutch* embassy. Some time after, whilst he lay under the torture of the stone, the prince of *Furstenburg*, the emperor's high commissioner, sent often to enquire after the Count's health by M. *Geismar*.

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mar. This gentleman and the Countess of Regal, who is a mighty zealot \* in her new religion, found means to introduce some disguised Jesuits into the Count's chamber, who at last persuaded him, when he was almost distracted with pain, to acknowledge the Romish as the true church; in the mean time, particular care had been taken that the reformed ministers should be denied admittance into his apartment. He died on the 27th of December, 1727, about six in the morning, in the seventy-first year of his age. After his death, this afforded matter of great exultation and triumph to the Papiſts; and the Romish-priests, without any opposition, set up altars near the house of the Brandenburg legation, read masses for the deceased, and performed their other ceremonies usual on such occasions. Some looked upon these solemnities as misplaced, since the Count's body had been, immediately after his decease, conveyed to another house. His tomb is in St. Emeran's; and care has been taken to set forth his conversion in very pompous terms in his epitaph.

Soliloquy.

After the Count's death a treatise was found among his papers, entitled, The SOLILOQUY, or 'a series of arguments, by means of which a person, who is in search of truth, will be led to the Romish religion.' But the inconclusiveness and sophistry of these positions have been exposed in several different pieces that were published; and particularly in one penned by Baron Metternich, the Count's brother. The letter written by the Count on his death-bed to the king of Prussia, in which he resigns his employments, is an unquestionable evidence of the decay of his intellects towards the close of his life. In that letter, after mentioning his loyalty and fidelity in discharging the commissions with which he was invested, he adds, 'and how should I act otherwise, being not to do my own will, but the will of my sovereign, from which no true catholic would offer to depart? I have also learned, from the marquis d'Uxelles, that Garder la Foy is a fundamental maxim with the king his master. But being now in the seventy-first year of my age, and likewise in the agonies of death, I presume, with the lowest submission, humbly to beg leave of your majesty, to lay down my posts and commission at your royal feet, most respectfully returning thanks, &c. Ratisbon the 22d of December, 1727.' These are the words of the letter, as it stands in the account published by the Papiſts at Hoff, in the year 1728, entitled, 'A true narrative of what passed at the conversion of the late Count Ernest Metternich to the Catholic religion.' Here it may be reasonably asked, whether the Count was a stranger to the duty

\* This is the common custom of profelytes, the better to ingratiate themselves with their new party, and in order to make that party which they have forsaken imagine, that their change of religion did not proceed from interest, but was the effect of real conviction and sincerity.

of

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of adhering to fidelity and truth, till he had learned that it was the French king's maxim? Certainly every honest man would have observed this maxim, though Lewis XIV. had never been heard of. Besides, the Count might very easily have met with many instances in history of other princes, who, in the practice of this article, far surpassed that monarch, whose capital maxim it was said to be.\*

Count Metternich's widow continues in the Evangelical or Lutheran religion, and is still living at Ratisbon.

Ratisbon, February 11, 1731.

LETTER XCV.

Journey from Ratisbon to Heilbronn.

S I R,

THE distance from Ratisbon to Ingoldstadt is five post-stages, Ingoldstat. and the road lies all the way through a fine plain. Ingoldstadt is remarkable for the beauty of the buildings, its strait and broad streets, and is highly celebrated among the Roman-catholics on account of the university founded there. The number of students at present is about seven or eight hundred; and among these are thirty gentlemen of distinction. As the Jesuits have likewise a particular academy in this city, their whole society, priests (of whom there are constantly twenty-four) lay-brothers, professors and other masters included, generally consists at least of a hundred and fifty persons. Their library, which was founded by Appian, the mathematician, is eighty paces in length, and has a gallery which goes round the upper part of it. It is embellished with good sculpture in oak; and on the ceiling are the portraits of Bellarmine and other celebrated Jesuits; so that the whole is very well worth seeing.

\* The Count, in the confused letter quoted above, seems to have a double meaning in the word Foy, as it signifies the Faith, alluding to the Popish religion, and Fidelity or public faith; which the author has over looked. If the Count took the word in the latter acceptation, no monarch in Europe was ever less observant of that maxim than Lewis XIV. so that Metternich's intellects must certainly have been impaired when he wrote this letter.

At

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Jesuito-mandarin.

At the entrance are the portraits of several Jesuits dressed like Chinese mandarins, and in other habits, which they wore in foreign countries as missionaries.

Zeal of the Jesuits in the conversion of rich countries.

How little soever the Romish religion is obliged to this order for its propagation in the cold northern climates, and such countries as are not remarkable for their extraordinary fertility and riches; yet the Jesuits have exerted an indefatigable zeal in the conversion of powerful and opulent nations. Of this Great Britain and the East-Indies are known instances: And no hardship, no danger, nor even death itself, which is always extolled as a martyrdom, has been able to discourage the sons of Loyola from prosecuting their views in those fertile and rich countries. Father Avril, in his voyages published in the year 1693, says, that of the six hundred Jesuits, who from time to time have gone by sea to China, since they obtained permission to settle there, five hundred have lost their lives in the voyage, either by sickness or shipwreck.

Cabinet of curiosities.

Adjoining to the library is father Urban's collection of curiosities, in a large beautiful apartment. It exhibits a variety of foreign arms, habits, utensils, antiquities, manuscripts, animals, pictures, shells, optical and other mathematical instruments. But these curiosities for the most part lye confused, and not arranged in any order; either because father Urban's uneasinesses caused him to be less solicitous about them, or because the other Jesuits, in order to mortify father Urban, whom they always call a strange self-conceited humourist, neglect these things as contemptible trifles. Here the duke of Marlborough was presented with a piece of a skull, which had belonged to no less a person than the famous Oliver Cromwell, whose body, after the restoration of monarchy, is said to have been dug up and drag'd through London streets to Tyburn. But I am apt to doubt the authenticity of this relique; and no less suspicious is a brass military ensign of the ancient Romans, with a spread eagle and a crown over the heads; the origin of the double imperial eagle being very probably of a much more modern date. The best and most valuable pieces belonging to this collection father Urban has in his own chamber, where he is kept as a close prisoner. As the adventures of this person are something uncommon, you will give me leave, Sir, to send you an account of them, as it was related to me by impartial Roman-catholics.

Account of father Urban.

Father Urban was for several years confessor to the elector Palatine John William, of the house of Neuburg, and for his learning and probity, was in great favour with that prince. Both the elector and his confessor were engaged in trying alchymical experiments: But the elector's curiosity was not confined to these; for it prompted him to other experiments, in which he spared no expence. The confessor also promoted and

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and assisted at these studies; so that every thing appertaining to the experiments, &c. passed through his hands. If any remarkable curiosities were offered for sale to the elector, father Urban generally had something of the same kind in miniature; every one striving to gain his favour by such presents, which he often received from the elector himself. And as father Urban had the care of most of the curiosities, the elector dying without issue bequeathed them all to him. Before that prince died he had also brought the General of the Jesuits to an agreement that, by a particular dispensation, father Urban, after the demise of the elector, should be allowed to take up his residence in any college of Jesuits; he pleased; and to live there with a brother of the order exempt from the usual discipline. After the elector's decease father Urban chose the Jesuits college at Landshut for his place of residence. He there arranged his curiosities in several apartments, closely applied himself to his studies, and was universally beloved and esteemed for his instructive and agreeable conversation. His former residence and interest at court had given him an opportunity of getting a great insight into the affairs of his order; and as he had been used to a more free manner of living, it is not improbable, that the Jesuits did not always relish his way of thinking. He once appointed the following remarkable Thesis:

Quid sit Jesuita, nemo scit, nisi qui fuit ipse Jesuita.

No man knows what a Jesuit is, but he that has been a Jesuit.

But what drew on him the mortal hatred of his order was the hospital or alms-houses, he undertook to build, and almost accomplished. He advised the late elector Palatine to demand of the Dutch a hundred and eighty thousand guilders, which were actually due as arrears of subsidies, but looked upon at Dusseldorp, as an irrecoverable debt. The elector once hinting as much, father Urban said, That if the money was accounted as lost, his highness had better bestow it on him, than let the Dutch have it: And when the elector asked his confessor, what he would do with such a sum? The latter made answer, That he intended to build and endow an hospital for the poor with it. The elector not disliking father Urban's good intentions, ordered proper instruments to be made out, to empower him to receive the money. With these credentials father Urban went to Holland, where he managed matters so well, that he brought away with him a hundred thousand guilders of the demand.

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He was no sooner settled, as he thought, in *Landsbut*, than his first care turned upon the building of the above mentioned hospital; and after he had expended above sixty thousand guilders on it, he gave the direction of it to the town, together with the disposal of the money which was still due from the *Dutch* arrears. The *Jesuits* of *Landsbut* were enraged to the highest degree at this proceeding, though father *Urban* protested for his justification, that the money was granted him on that condition; and that if the elector had lived some time longer, the hospital would have been built at *Dusseldorp*. The deprivation of the management of this lucrative charity made the *Jesuits* apprehend, that father *Urban* might possibly leave his valuable collection of curiosities, as well as the direction of the hospital, to the town of *Landsbut*. To prevent which they thought it the best expedient to remove him from that town.

What happened at the same time about the countess of *Taufkirchen's* Will, exasperated the *Jesuits* still more against father *Urban*. That lady lay very ill at *Landsbut*, and sent for the father to be present at the making of her Will. He attended accordingly, supposing that he was only sent for as a witness; and a *Testamentum Nuncupativum* was declared in the presence of the father and seven other witnesses. But when the executor was to be named, she fixed upon father *Urban*, with a proviso, that he should manage and lay out her fortune for the use of the poor. The father expressed an extreme concern at this proceeding, and dissuaded the sick lady from her purpose with a pathetic disinterestedness; reminding her, that she had several very necessitous relations, on whom it would be the greatest charity and piety to bestow her fortune. He also represented to her, that, though the trust were executed with the utmost integrity and faithfulness, he should inevitably be loaded with envy, calumny and reproach on that account. In short, by his persuasive arguments and earnest entreaties he prevailed upon the lady to alter her mind, and consequently her fortune was equitably divided among her relations soon after her decease. This affair could not be kept secret; and it is easy to imagine, with what indignation the *Jesuits* were fired, when they found that a booty of thirty or forty thousand dollars, which, after *Urban's* death, they would not have failed to appropriate to themselves as the proper objects of such charitable legacies, was diverted to another channel by his means. Whoever wounds the *Romish* clergy in their interest must expect no favour or compassion; and if it had depended on them, this sin would have been one of those which are never to be forgiven, either in this world or the next. The *Jesuits* bitterly reproached their brother, taxing him with malice and ingratitude towards his order; and even with perjury, because he did not previously

consult

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consult the rector of the college, and afterwards pay an implicit obedience to his directions. Some time after, a post chaise stopped at the college gate; and by a certain number of pulls at the bell, according to a previous agreement, notice was given who the person was that they wanted, and father *Urban* was called accordingly. When he came to the gate, he found two *Jesuits* in the chaise, who put into his hands a written order from the Provincial, or General, by virtue of which he was without delay to get into the carriage with them; which he obeyed. In this manner they conveyed him to *Ingolstadt*, where they left him under pretence that he had the gout, the cholic, and a complication of other disorders; and ordered some persons to attend him, to prevent his making his escape, and also to observe in what manner he would give vent to his resentment against his brethren the *Jesuits*. With much ado he at last obtained leave to send for his collection of curiosities, and to have a particular apartment built for the reception of them. He is at present seventy three years old, and spends all his time in a close application to his studies. The vulgar look upon him as a magician, and imagine that he intimately converses with familiar spirits. All I shall farther add of this extraordinary person, is, that the celebrated *Leibnitz* was introduced at the emperor's, the elector *Palatine's*, and several other courts by father *Urban*.

In the parochial church at *Ingolstadt* is shewn an image of the virgin *Mary*, with one of the kings of *France*, in a long blue robe powdered with golden lilies, kneeling before it. The whole work, including the pedestal, is a foot and a half high, and is of massy gold, embellished with enamel and jewels; so that it is valued at a hundred thousand guildens at least. Possibly this was a gift of *Charles VI.* king of *France*, who married *Elizabeth*, a sister of *Ludovicus Barbatus*, or *Lewis Longbeard*, duke of *Bavaria*. A smaller image of the arch-angel *Michael*, with a balance in his hand, which is likewise of gold enamelled and set with jewels, belong to this groupe.

Valuable  
image of the  
virgin Mary.

*Neuburg*, the capital of the dutchy of the same name, lies about a league and a half from *Ingolstadt*. It is a pretty town and pleasantly situated. The ducal palace at *Neuburg* is particularly remarkable for a fine hall.

Part of the bishopric of *Aichstadt*, and the county of *Pappenheim*, lie on the right side of the road leading from *Neuburg* to *Donnauwerth*. Both these countries are famous in natural history for yielding *Dendrites*, or a kind of white slate exhibiting the representations of trees, as also for the cray-fish and other fishes often found in those stones. The landscapes, trees, &c. are for the most part produced by a corrosive spirit, which insinuating itself into the fissures and interstices of the stone, runs into the finest ir-

regular



*Petrifications.* regular lines. I have by me a petrified fish found in *Pappenbeim*, which is surrounded on all sides with little trees; and I am inclined to think, that a kind of slime indurating by degrees, so as to become a stone, compressed the fish, and that the juices issuing from it may have formed the ramifications or little trees. In several of these petrified fishes the head and fore part of the body is bent over the tail, which is supposed to be owing to the struggling of the fish, in order to extricate itself at first from the slime. The bones of the *Pappenbeim* and *Aichstadt* petrified fishes are generally of a light brown colour\*. One species of the petrified fishes found at *Aichstadt* resembles the cray-fish, except the legs, which are very long, and resemble the hind legs of a locust. They are found alive in the *Adriatic*, and are a species of the *Astacus* which is called *Pagurus*. I saw two very beautiful petrifications of this kind in Mr. *Geissel's* cabinet at *Nuremberg*.

*Petrified plants, &c.* Among the other petrifications of *Aichstadt* are several *Cornua Ammonis*, *Vermes marini*, *ovaria piscium*, *cochleæ umbilicatæ*, *stelle marinæ radiosæ minores*, *Lacertæ*, *folia prunorum sylvestrium*, *folium Ceterach*, *Adiantum nigrum* Sc. *ruta muraria*, *Filix pinnulis dentatis*, *Trichomanes*, *Filicula*, *Cotyledon*, *sedum Alpinum majus*, *folium Lauri*, &c. Beautiful specimens of all these may be seen in *Zannickelli's* cabinet at *Venice*.

*Antiquities.* This country also affords several *Roman* antiquities, particularly at *Altmühl*.

*Donawerth.* A post-stage and a half brought us from *Neuburg* to *Donawerth*. The latter is a well-built town, and is famous for the victory obtained by the Confederates over the *Bavarians* at the beginning of this century. The memory of it is preserved on several medals, of which I shall only mention that struck in honour of prince *Augustus Ferdinand* of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, who was killed in the action. On one side of it is the head of the prince, with this inscription:

*August. Ferdin. Dux. Br. & Lun. Bever.*

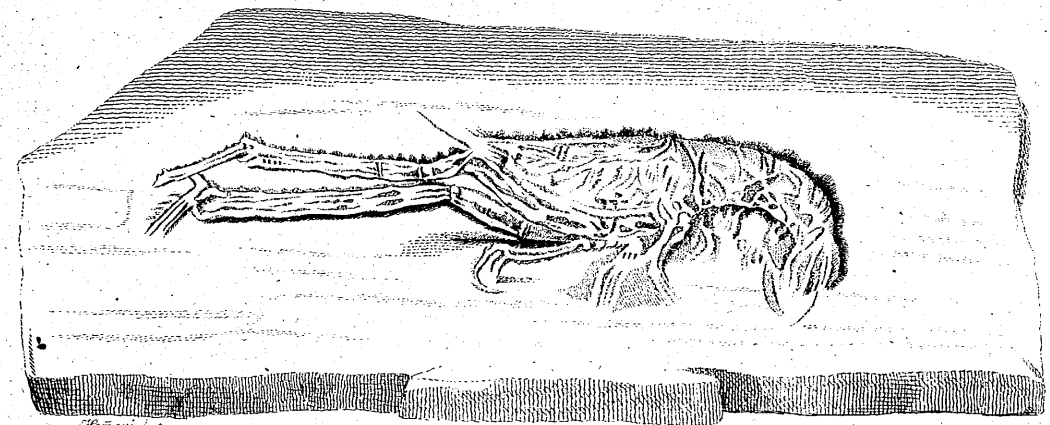
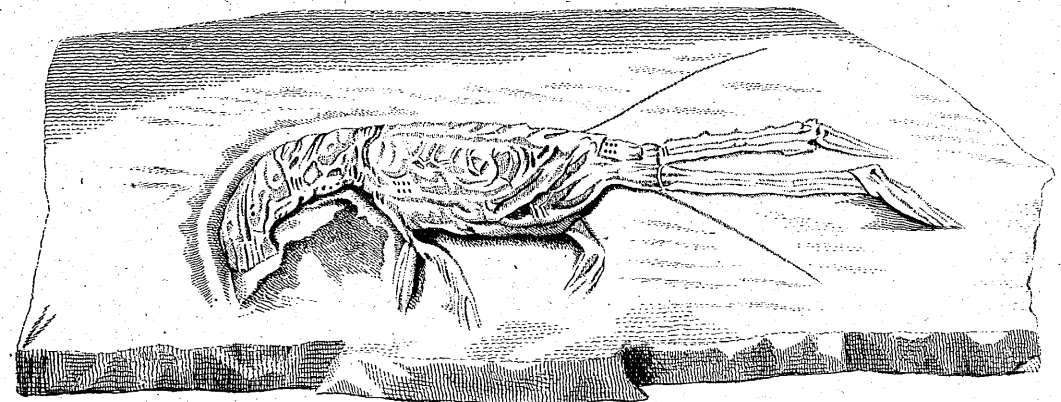
On the reverse is a trophy, and a *Pegasus*, or winged horse, over it; a funeral pile on one side, and a battle on the other. On the pedestal of the trophy are these words:

*Ant. Ulr. D. B. & L. Frat. Fil. Opt. mer. F. P.*

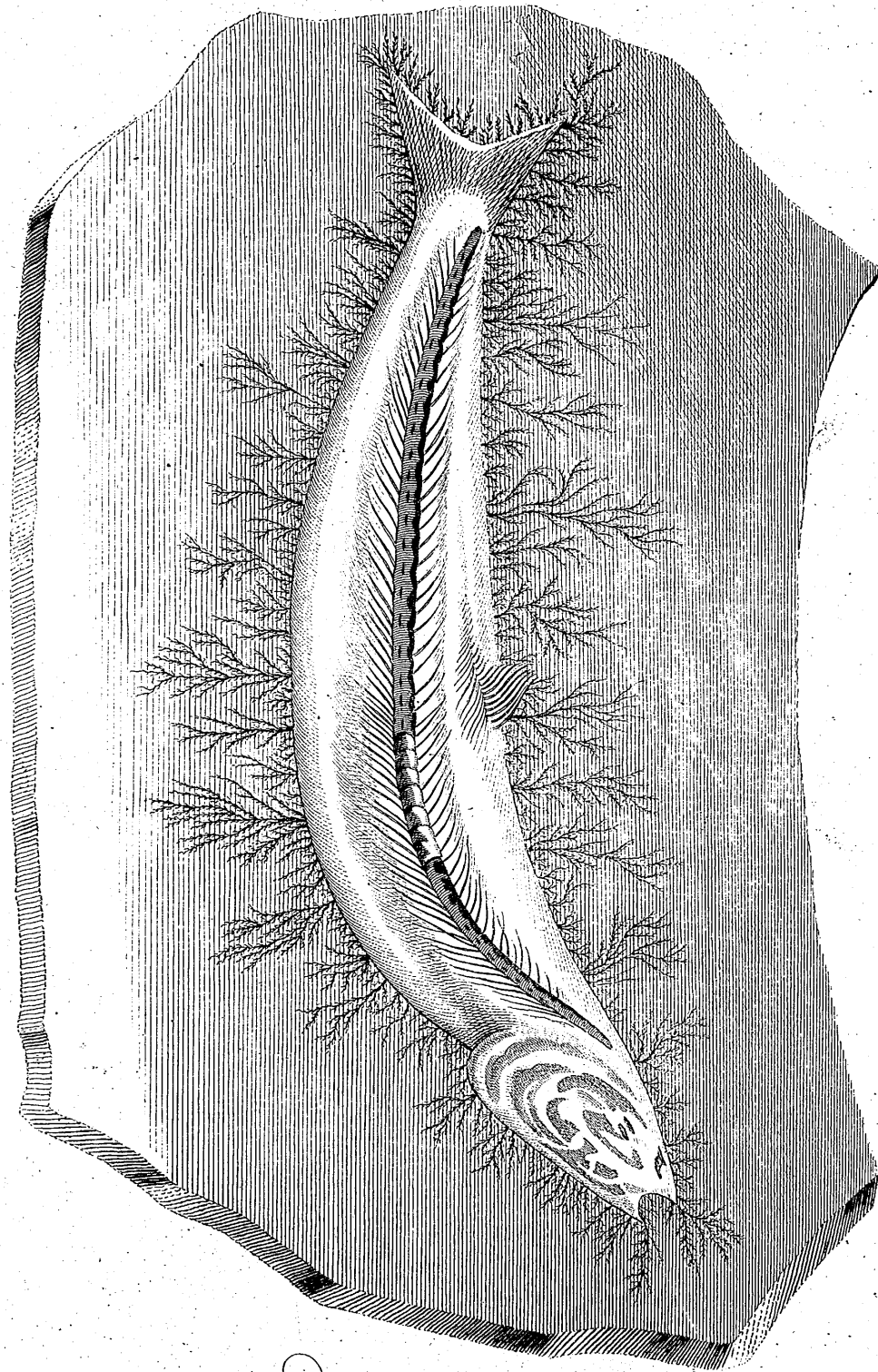
The legend:

*Dant arma trophæum, castra rogam.*

\* At *Wellingrode*, in the district of *Beilstein*, in the landgravate of *Hesse Cassel*, are found petrified fishes, very well preserved in a black slate, impregnated with abundance of copper.



*Petrified Cray-Fish, found in Aichstadt.*



*A Petrified Fish, found in Rappenheim.*

## HOCHSTADT and BLENHEIM.

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'Arms give him trophies, and the camp a grave.'

In the exergue are the following words:

*Castris in Schellenberga  
Ad Donawerdam expugnatis,  
Gallis Bojarisque fugatis,  
Mors gloriosa.  
2. Jul. MDCCIV.*

'The Schellenberg camp near Donawerth being forced, and the French and Bavarians put to flight, he gloriously expired on the 2d of July, 1704.'

Two miles from Donawerth lie Hochstadt and Blenheim, places which will never be forgotten, on account of the glorious victory obtained in the same year by the Confederates over the French and Bavarians. There is no pyramid, nor any other monument, on the field where that famous battle was fought; so that the story of a Gascon's remark on seeing a pyramid there is without foundation.

However, I have procured a medal that was struck on the occasion; on one side of which are two angels supporting the heads of the mar-  
grave Lewis of Baden, prince Eugene, and the duke of Marlborough\*,  
with this inscription:

*Probata sociorum virtus fidesque.*

i. e. 'A proof of the fidelity and courage of the Allies.'

In the exergue are these words:

*Franconia servata;  
Suevia Liberata.  
MDCCIV.*

i. e. 'Franconia saved, and Swabia delivered in 1704.'

\* The duke of Marlborough ought to have the first place on this medal, as he was commander in chief on that glorious Day.

## HOCHSTADT and BLENHEIM.

On the reverse is a trophy near a river, with a Genius writing on a table, *August XIII.* the day on which the battle was fought; and round it are:

*Tallard. Fr. Mareſch. cum mult. Ducib. & X. millib. milit. captis;*

*i. e.* ' Marshal *Tallard*, together with a great number of officers, and ten thousand foldiers taken priſoners.'

In the exergue are theſe words:

*Gallis Bavarisque devictis,*

' The *French* and *Bavarians* defeated.'

Round the edge is this inſcription:

*Defenſa fortiter Contra gallos & boſarum germania.†*

' *Germany* bravely defended againſt the *French* and *Bavarians*.'

Another medal ſtruck on this glorious occaſion repreſents on one ſide the head of prince *Eugene*, with this inſcription:

*Eugen. Fran. D. Sabaud. Cæſ. Exerc. Gener. Commend.*

' *Eugenio Franciſco*, duke of *Savoy*, commander in chief of the imperial army.'

On the reverse is to be ſeen the angel deſtroying the army of *Sennacherib*,\* with theſe words, partly alluding to the prince's name:

*Genii virtute Boni.*

*i. e.* ' By the power of a good genius.‡

† This is a chronogram according to the *German* taſte.

\* *2 Kings*, chap. xix. v. 35.

‡ This is a kind of pun, and alludes to the *Greek* particle *iv*, and the *Latin* word *Genius*.

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## HOCHSTADT and BLENHEIM.

The inſcription round it is as follows:

*Gallis Bavarisque caſis, Tallardo cum X. millibus captis,  
ad Hochſtadium. MDCCIV.*

' The *French* and *Bavarians* routed with great ſlaughter, near *Hochstadt*; and *Tallard* taken priſoner, with ten thousand men, 1704.'

Round the edge are theſe words:

*Gloria ad Tibiſcum Hungariæ parta renovatur ad Danubium Germaniæ.*

' The glory gained near the *Tis* in *Hungary*, renewed near the *Danube* in *Germany*.'

The nobleſt monument which ever any General could boaſt of, was erected to the duke of *Marlborough* by act of parliament. This was *Blenheim-houſe*, to which the manor of *Woodſtock*, a town lying about eight *English* miles from *Oxford*, is annexed. That grand edifice alone is ſaid to have coſt above a million ſterling; beſides which a yearly revenue of five thousand pounds was ſettled upon the duke. The clauſes in the act of parliament, relating to this noble donation, are to be ſeen on the pedeaſtal of an elegant pillar erected in *Blenheim* park; and under the duke's ſtatue, which ſtands in the palace, are the following lines:

*Ecce Virum ſtabiles cui Gens Auguſta Penates*

*Cui fractas tandem Gallia debet opes.*

*Hic veterem Angliacæ virtuti inſtaurat honorem;*

*Seu res conſilio ſeu ſit agenda manu.*

*Non animo Auguſtus melior, non Julius armis,*

*Seu mulcet gentes ille, vel ille domat.*

*A. D. MDCCXXX.*

*i. e.* ' Behold the hero to whom *Germany* owes its preſervation, and by whose victorious arms the power of *France* was humbled. He raiſed the antient *British* glory to the higheſt pitch, and was equally qualified for the cabinet and the field. Like *Julius* he conquered ſome nations  
' in



## HOCHSTADT and BLENHEIM.

' in battle, and like *Augustus* gained the affections of others by his persuasive eloquence. 1730.\*

\* I shall here add the inscription under a *Busto* of the duke of *Marlborough*, erected in the picture gallery near the *Bodleian* library at *Oxford*.

JOHANNES  
Dux Marlburgiensis  
S. R. Imperii Princeps, &c.  
Angliæ & Bataviæ Libertatum  
Periclitantium assertor,  
Galliæ triumphantis  
Domitor & Flagellum,  
Germaniæ ruentis Liberator ac Tutamen,  
Qui per acerrimum decenne bellum,  
Hostium copias sæpius aggressus nunquam non fudit,  
Eorumque oppida oppugnans  
Nunquam non expugnavit.  
Illustrissima v. dua digna tali tantoque Viro  
D. D. Academiæ Oxoniensi  
A. D. MDCCXXX.

i. e. ' *John* duke of *Marlborough*, prince of the holy *Roman* empire, &c. the illustrious  
' assertor of the liberties of *England* and *Holland*, which were in imminent danger; the  
' scourge and conqueror of *France*; the deliverer and defence of the tottering states of *Ger-*  
' *many*; who in the many battles he fought, during the course of a ten years most bloody  
' war, was always victorious, and took every town he laid siege to. His illustrious widow,  
' who is worthy of such a husband, presented this statue to the university of *Oxford* in  
' 1730.'

Among

## BLENHEIM.

Among other panegyrics on this *English* hero, I have met with the following epitaph, by an anonymous hand, which I think not unworthy of a place here:

Posteritati.

Quis & quantus fuerit D. Iohannes Churchill.  
Malburgiæ Dux & Sacri Rom. Imperii Princeps,  
Viator sic habeto.  
Fortitudinis, Clementiæ, Consilii, Fidei famâ floruit,  
Illustrissimorum Imperatorum in primis ponendus,  
Nemo ei in acie resistit,  
Nullam Urbem obsessam nisi victam dimisit,  
Semper secundâ fortunâ pugnavit,  
Patriam magno tyrannidis metu liberavit,  
Ex Germaniâ cunctâque Europâ servitutem prostravit,  
Nisi exauctoratus fuisset  
Ad portas Parisiorum de summâ Imperii dimicasset,  
Decimo sexto die Iunii MDCCXXII.  
Laboribus confectus  
Diem obiit supremum,  
Sibi relinquens nobile nomen,  
Hereditibus rem amplam,  
Heroibus virtutis exemplar,  
Omnibus desiderium  
Sui.

TO POSTERITY.

' How great a man *John Churchill*, duke of *Marlborough*, and prince  
' of the holy *Roman* empire, was, learn, traveller, from this just ac-  
' count. He was equally famed for valour, clemency, wisdom, and  
' fidelity, and might very justly be ranked among the most illustrious  
' commanders; he was, in all his battles, victorious, in all his sieges  
' successful, in all his enterprizes fortunate. He freed his country from  
' the apprehensions of impending tyranny; rescued *Germany* and *Europe*  
' from the chains prepared for them; and, had he not been deprived of  
' his command, would have fought a decisive battle at the very gates of  
' *Paris*. Being spent with toils and fatigues, he died on the 16th of  
' *June* 1722, leaving to himself an illustrious name, to his heirs an  
' ample fortune, to future heroes a model of military virtue, and to all  
' that knew him the mournful task of lamenting the irreparable loss.'

VOL. IV.

K k

Kraillsheim,

Kraillheim.  
Remarkable  
manuscript of  
the Bible.

Zaubel wool.

Other commo-  
dities.

Account of the  
late Margrave  
of Anspach.

*Kraillheim*, a post-town of *Anspach*, I take notice of only on account of the dean's library; in which is a *Latin* manuscript of the Old and New Testament, which formerly belonged to the library of *Matthias Corvinus*, king of *Hungary*; as may be inferred from his picture, and the representations of several ravens with which the binding is decorated. The text in the first epistle of *St. John*, concerning the Three Witnesses, is not to be found in this Manuscript. The country of *Anspach* is so fertile, that by the establishment of more manufactures it might be raised to a very flourishing condition; and the *Zaubel wool*, as it is called, might in that case turn to very good account. This wool is of uncommon softness and fineness, and serves for making hats and stockings. It grows on a small kind of sheep, which are shorn twice a year, and also year every spring and autumn. They frequently bring forth two lambs at a time; but the latter are apt to degenerate. Their flesh is both fatter, and of a finer flavour, than other mutton. The common sort of sheep, which are here called *Flemish* sheep, are also bred in this country: but their wool is long and coarse, and the sheep are likewise more hardy and vigorous than the *Zaubel* sheep. The latter are so tender, that they cannot bear the inclemency of the weather in the open air at night; but, indeed, no flocks may be safely ventured here all night in the fields, by reason of the great number of wolves which harbour in the neighbouring woods. Though a vast number of these pernicious animals have been destroyed; yet they are not suffered to be quite extirpated, that the princes and great men may not be deprived of the pleasure of wolf-hunting.

Salt-petre and pot-ashes are made in the district of *Kraillheim*; and regular veins of agate, chalcedony, and sardonyx, which in hardness come up to the oriental, but are full of flaws, and inferior to the latter in lustre, are found in several parts of this *Margravate*. A particular sort of porcelain is made at *Anspach*, which, indeed, has hitherto had a good vent; but brings in little profit, as it is not farmed, but managed by some overseers appointed by the prince. The late *Margrave* made a great secret of the method of laying gold, mixed with blue or green, on porcelain; and, possibly, the only person now acquainted with that secret is one *Nagelschmied*, who was very serviceable to the *Margrave* in the laboratory, and was for his skill and honesty promoted to be one of the overseers of the porcelain manufactory. The happy and mild government of the above-mentioned *Margrave*, in his latter years, particularly on account of his care for the poor, still lives in the grateful minds of his subjects. He formerly delighted in keeping wild-beasts, and even had young bears kept in his son's apartment, that in his childhood he might be inured to them. But at last he disposed of these beasts, and applied the money he usually expended in that idle way to the

the relief of the poor. The last of those animals that the *Margrave* kept, was a lynx, which he ordered to be chained to a stake; and the *Margrave* in the presence of several persons aiming at the head of the creature with a gun, shot the link to which the collar was fastened. Upon this the lynx immediately broke loose in a great fury. The *Margrave* courageously stood his ground; but his attendants, who were all unarmed, took to their heels. While the lynx was pursuing them, one of the game keepers providentially came up with a loaded piece, and put an end to the alarm by shooting the creature dead on the spot.

The following is still a greater instance of the courage of this *Margrave*. He once ventured alone, and without arms, into the place where a lion was kept, to save the life of a boy, whom the inconsiderate owner of the lion had, in a passion, shut up there. The poor boy in this dangerous situation was kneeling before the lion, which roared and growled at him, and continually crying out in a melancholy tone, 'Ah, good Mr. Lion, don't hurt me!' It seems his master had made use of this expedient as a kind of torture, to bring the boy to confess that he had stole a pair of gloves. But the brutish master, after putting the poor boy in this dreadful situation, went out of the house, and left him to the mercy of the lion. This lion did not belong to the *Margrave*, being only offered him for sale; but the *Margrave* would not purchase it, intimating that the money might be better employed for the relief of the poor. Some of the courtiers declared, that the owner of the lion deserved to be sent to work at the fortifications of *Wilzburg*; but the *Margrave* only gave him a severe reprimand, that he might not seem to punish the owner in order to get his lion, by way of forfeit.

This puts me in mind of the old dutchess of *Orleans's* adventure with a lion, which I shall relate as I had it from *Madame Rothsambausen*, who was present. The dutchess being at *Fontainebleau* saw a great number of people standing together in the street, and sending to know the occasion, was informed, that they were viewing a lion which was shut up in a kind of cage. Upon this her highness went out to see the lion, which appeared tame and gentle. However, the ladies that attended her were so terrified, that they earnestly begged of the dutchess not to stay any longer, adding that the lion was to be shewn at *Fontainebleau* in another place where the spectators might view it in safety. The dutchess frequently enquired, whether the place for shewing the lion was fitted up; and when she was informed, that every thing was ready, her highness went thither, in order to have a full view of the lion: Her ladies thought that she would soon return again, and were exchanging compliments when a sudden cry was heard of *sauvez madame*; i. e. 'Save the dutchess;'

Courage of the  
Margrave.

In rescuing a  
boy from a  
lion.

Adventure of  
Madame  
D'Orleans  
with a lion.

H A L L.

dutchess; for it seems her highness had gone into the place where the lion was, and stroaked it several times, as if it had been a lap-dog, which however did not offer to do her the least damage. She then told the Spectators, who were not yet recovered from their fear and surprize, that no lion had ever hurt any of her family; and that as she was confident of her being a legitimate descendant of the *Palatine* electors, she made no difficulty of running the risk of which they had been witnesses.

Adventure of prince Rupert.

Prince *Rupert*, who is often mentioned in the *English* history, was constantly attended by a tame lion: But that animal was likely to have proved fatal to the prince, had he not been beforehand with his savage companion. The lion as usual was licking the prince's hand which had been accidentally cut, but continued longer than usual to lick it with an extraordinary eagerness. The prince luckily recollected that when these creatures have once tasted fresh blood from a human body, it is said they will fall on it with their natural fury. Hereupon he laid hold of a horse pistol loaded with several balls that lay by him, and, though with some regret, shot the lion dead on the spot.

Ancient painting.

They are now repairing and enlarging the palace at *Anspach* in an elegant manner. In *St. Hubert's* church is an old picture painted before the Reformation, which represents a company of priests feasting with several women, and the devil carrying the dishes to table. In this church also lies the celebrated *Limnæus*.

Archives in Anspach.

In the archives of *Anspach*, several valuable documents are extant; particularly some pieces relating to the history of *Lutheranism*; but not a few of those records were at the beginning of the thirty years war, carried to *Leipsick*, and no account of them could be had ever since.

Particular drefs of the Swabian peasants.

In the country about *Geislinger* and *Hall* in *Swabia*, I observed that the peasants on *Sundays* and holidays wore a kind of linen bands like those which the clergy of several of the imperial cities usually wear.

Hall.

There is a trench cast round the territory belonging to the city of *Hall*, and towers erected at the several entrances into it: As this country is nothing but mountains and morasses, it was not much harassed during the last war with any troops marching through it. The city of *Hall* was, some years since, greatly damaged by a fire; from which, however, it has so well recovered itself, that the part where the salt-works were carried on is much improved, and fine broad streets are built upon it; whereas this part of the city was very mean and ill built before. The great church, which is a handsome structure, and stands on a hill, was not damaged by the fire mentioned above. I would recommend it to the researches of naturalists to assign a reason, why the salt made at *Hall* in *Swabia*, shoots up in crystallization into thin hollow pyramids, terminating in square apertures at the top.

Crystallization of salt.

The

H E I L B R O N N.

The distance from *Hall* to *Oebringen* is a post stage and a half. About *Oebringen*, a league from the latter lies the little town of *Neustein*, and an old, but *Neustein* very well built palace, both which belong to the count of *Oebringen*.

The imperial city of *Heilbronn*, i. e. health-spring, derives its name *Heilbronn* from a spring, which, by means of several conduits, supplies the city with excellent water in seven different places. This water, at present, is not used medicinally as it formerly was; but continues in great repute for its extraordinary clearness and salubrity. To the use of this spring the emperor *Charles V.* attributed his recovery, in the year 1547, from a dangerous fit of sickness. This event is commemorated by the following inscription in high *Dutch*, which is to be seen on a house belonging to the prelates of *Scontbal*, but at present inhabited by the post master.

' In the year 1546, on the twenty fourth day of *December*, the emperor *Charles V.* was brought hither in a litter, and in 1547, on the 18th of *January*, he rode from hence in perfect health on horse-back.'

Inscription relating to Charles the Vth.

On each side of this monument stand *Fortitude* and *Clemency*, with four other virtues, and two crown'd pillars with the well known inscription, *Plus ultra*. In this house is also to be seen a portrait of *Charles V.* which he left behind him when he went away. It is well executed, and resembles all the portraits of that emperor, done by *Holbein*, which I have seen.

Formerly the women of *Heilbronn* wore on their heads a kind of horns about a span long, made of black cloth, by way of a morning drefs. I not only saw the figure of a woman with these horns on, engraved on a pillar in the church; but also happened to meet with some old women here, not many years since, who obstinately adhered to this old fashion. This custom may easily be shewn to have been derived from the *Germans* of the most remote antiquity. But this subject I shall reserve for another occasion.\*

Particular drefs at Heilbronn.

Last year there was such plenty of wine in this country, and higher up on the banks of the *Neckar*, that the inhabitants had not a sufficient number of casks to put it in; and wine of the growth of the year 1725, which could be best spared, was sold for a half *creutzer* † per quart,

Plenty of wine.

† Among the ancient *Germans* and other northern nations, an erect horn denoted joy and festivity, as an inverted horn was the emblem of sorrow, or of the conclusion of merriment. Of this there is a plain proof in the *Runic* calender; where *Christmas*, as a festival of the greatest joy, is marked with an erect horn, and the conclusion of it with an inverted one. *Vid. Verel. ad Hervar. Sag. c. 56.*

† About a farthing.

when

when at the same time a quart of the *Selder* mineral water was sold for eighteen *creutzers*.

Heilbronn, February 24, 1731.

L E T T E R X C V I .

Account of *Heidelberg*, *Manheim*, and the *Bergstrasse*, or mountain road.

S I R,

Heidelberg.

Destroyed.

Disliked by the present prince.

**H** E I D E L B E R G is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the *Neckar*. The palace or castle stands on an eminence, and has a delightful prospect over the vale towards *Schwetzingen*, which cannot be exceeded. This city was almost totally destroyed by the *French*, in the year 1693. The enemy were so outrageous that even the electoral burial place was not spared; the dead bodies which were half decayed being thrown about the streets, because some of the wretched inhabitants had been found concealed in old ruinous vaults. The palace consists of several buildings joined together, some of which are very elegant and decorated with sculpture. It seems the present elector *Palatine* has conceived a great prejudice against this city, because the magistrates would not gratify him with an absolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghost; on which account he has removed his court to *Manheim* and *Schwetzingen*; so that but little furniture is to be seen in this palace, besides family pictures. *Schwetzingen* palace is too small for the residence of such a Court, and, except the beautiful orangery in the garden, has nothing of beauty or magnificence to recommend it.

The famous tun of *Heidelberg* was repaired in the year 1727, and decorated with a great variety of ornaments. It is full of wine at present; and it is said, that it contains two hundred and four tons of liquor. The head of this cask is flat and surrounded with rails; so that several persons may walk about or have an entertainment upon it.\*

The

\* This huge cask was first made in the year 1664, by order of the elector *Charles Lewis*. The weight of the iron hoops alone, which is a hundred and ten quintals, may give some idea

The university of *Heidelberg* was founded in the year 1346, and contains fourteen *Professores Ordinarii*, or professors in ordinary. Among these six *Jesuits*, have for some years been settled as tutors, who teach divinity, natural philosophy, mathematics, and moral philosophy. At present the number of Protestant students here is about a hundred and eighty; and the *Roman-catholic* students are not above a hundred: sixty of the latter study the civil law. As to the inhabitants of the *Palatinate*, the *Papists* are not so numerous as the Protestants. The former are mostly poor mean people, who resort hither from *Bavaria* and other popish states; and the disparity of numbers between the professors of the two religions is so great, that there are at least two *Lutherans* and three *Calvinists* to every *Papist*. All that belong to the court are of the *Romish* profession, except three lords of the bed-chamber. Count *Styrum*, who is one of the latter, openly professes himself a *Calvinist*: but Baron *Schonberg* and the other lords are *Lutherans*. The Protestant clergy are possessed of an annual revenue of about a hundred and eight thousand *guldens*: but the *Roman-catholics* generally order matters so, as to fill the Protestant livings in the country, and other spiritual preferments, with persons of slender abilities, from whom they may have little to fear. From hence it may be easily conjectured, that the number of *Papists* must daily increase in the *Palatinate*. Pretended conversions are already often used here as expedients to mitigate a sentence passed by law, or to procure a free pardon. It is reported that a *Jew*, lately condemned to be hanged, desired to be admitted as a convert to the *Lutheran* church, in order to save his life; and being afterwards asked, why he did not rather chuse the *Roman-catholic* religion, his answer was, That he kept that in reserve, in case he should again fall into the same unhappy circumstances.

The number of ancient families exceedingly decreases in this part of the *Palatinate*; and the estates devolve mostly to strangers, and persons of low birth.

The revenue arising from the electoral lands on the *Lower Rhine*, namely, *Juliers*, *Berg*, and *Ravenstein*, amount yearly to about nine hundred thousand *guldens*.\* That arising from the provinces of the *Upper Rhine* may be computed at a like sum, exclusive of the large produce arising from the management of the ecclesiastical states. The other revenues arising from taxes, &c. in the provinces of the *Upper* and *Lower* idea of its dimensions. The following inscription in high *Dutch*, is to be seen on the tun:

‘ God blefs the elector of the *Rhine*  
‘ From year to year with gen’rous wine’

\* A *gulden* is 2 s. 4 d.

*Rhine*



HEIDELBURG.

Rhine are nearly equal, and amount annually to a million of *guldens*. As for the revenues from the duchy of *Neuburg*, and the districts belonging to it, I could get no accurate account of them.

Deuxpontz.

The territories of *Deuxponts*, which belong to a particular branch of the *Palatine* family, bring in yearly three hundred thousand *guldens*.

Ingratitude of the palgrave.

The behaviour of the present palgrave *Gustavus Samuel*, both with regard to his religion and marriage, you are not ignorant of. Advice was sent him with all possible speed, by king *Stanislaus*, of the sudden death of *Charles XII.* king of *Sweden*, that he might the sooner make sure of the principality which then devolved to him; but, notwithstanding this friendly intelligence, the palgrave ordered *Stanislaus* to quit his dominions immediately; and would not so much as lend a single carriage to remove his baggage; though at that time king *Stanislaus's* finances were so low, that he had no more cash than twenty *Louis d'ors* about him.

Of the palgrave of Sultzbach.

The next heir to this electorate is *John Christian*, the palgrave of *Sultzbach*; but his manner of living and constitution do not promise either health or long life: for he is extremely fat for his years, generally eats four times a day, and at every meal drinks three bottles of table wine, besides two more of *Tockay* wine, which he allows himself every day.†

Palgrave of Birchenfeld.

Upon the demise of this gentleman and his heirs the electorate devolves to the palgrave of *Birchenfeld*, a zealous *Lutheran*, who was formerly too much addicted to pleasure, but is reformed of late.‡

Fertility of the Palatinate.

A person may judge of the fruitfulness of the soil in the *Upper Palatinate* only by considering, how often it has been barbarously ravaged by the enemy within a century, and yet the inhabitants have already almost retrieved their losses. The *French* thought to have utterly ruined the whole country by ravaging it with fire and sword, and rendered it a desert for want of sustenance for the inhabitants: but soon after this the people came out of their hiding places, and cultivated the lands again. For it does not appear, that a war is here looked upon as such a great calamity as it is in other countries; at least such a visitation is not observed to work any reformation in the manners of the inhabitants.

Account of the elector Charles III.

In 1684, after the *French* had lived at discretion in the *Palatinate* during the preceding war, they made unheard of demands, with severe threatenings, which were accomplished without any mitigation. As this was at a juncture when the most barbarous persecution was carried on

† This epicure died a few years after his second marriage.  
‡ *Christian* the third, palgrave of *Birchenfeld*, was born in the year 1674, and died in 1735.

against

BERGSTRASSE.

against the Protestants in *France*, it may be supposed what usage the palgrave, who was a Protestant, might expect from such an enemy.

The late elector spent most of his time at a seat called *Simmern* in diversions and splendid entertainments, for the pleasure of a maid of honour of the name of *Rid*, of whom he was enamoured. Among other entertainments, the elector and the whole court assumed the names, habits, and ceremonials of the *Sultan* and his court. The garden was laid out in the *Turkish* manner, and a mock siege was carried on against a castle near *Manheim*, to which the name of *Negropont* had been given. It was purely owing to the universal prevalence of pleasure, that the governor of the castle obtained his pardon; for at the approach of the court-equipage he had made a sudden sally, and carried off the elector's service of plate, with the wine and other provisions. The plate was soon returned; but the governor regaled his garrison with the wine and provisions. The elector indeed at first seemed highly provoked at this rough usage, but was soon pacified. About a year after, this prince died, and not without suspicion of being poisoned.

About two leagues from *Heidelberg* the *Bergstrasse* or mountain road <sup>Bergstrasse.</sup> begins; in travelling along which an *Italian* is said to have broke out into this exclamation: *O Germania, Germania! quam velles esse Italia, i. e. O Germany, Germany, how fain wouldest thou be Italy!* The *Bergstrasse* extends as far as *Darmstadt*; but the best part of it is from *Heidelberg* to *Bensheim*, where it is about eight leagues in length, and four in breadth. This continual chain of hills and eminencies on the right-hand is covered with woods near the top, and, nearer the plain, with vineyards. The level road is all along planted with rows of walnut-trees, with fields and meadows of an exuberant fertility on each side. Some writers call the *Bergstrasse* the priests-seat; for the *Popish* clergy have the sagacity in every country to make choice of the richest and most fertile spots to reside on: however, in several places of the *Palatinate*, the clergy seem to have taken up with what they could get.

The dutchy of *Milan* is certainly of a fertility which nothing can exceed: but as that country is all on a level, and the roads deep, the eye is not entertained with that agreeable variety of prospects, which the *Bergstrasse* or mountain road affords.

The hard winter in the year 1709 deprived this country of a great part of its beauty; for most of the walnut-trees were then destroyed. But for some years the greatest diligence has been used in repairing those damages; though it would have been much better, if, instead of hastily felling and rooting up those trees, some years respite had been allowed them to recover. It is the property both of the walnut and olive-tree, that after a severe frost they shoot out with fresh vigour, if the tree be

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first saw'd off near the surface of the earth. Accordingly *Virgil* says :

*Quin & caudicibus scētis, mirabile dictu,  
Truditur è sicco radix oleagina ligno.*

' Ev'n stumps of olives, bar'd of leaves and dead,  
' Revive and oft redeem their wither'd head.' DRYDEN.

The great numbers of walnut-trees that grow on the *Bergstrasse* and the *Odemwald* bring a considerable profit to the country, both by the fruit they produce, and the wood. About two years ago thirty thousand rough-made walnut-tree musket stocks were sent from these parts to *Saxony*, at the rate of five-and-twenty or thirty *gulden* per hundred. The patentees for this trade pay from eighteen to one-and-twenty *gulden* for every tree, and are obliged to stand to the loss in case any of the trees prove defective or rotten. Such trees only are cut down for this use as bear little or no fruit; for the profit of the nuts produced by some is so large, that the proprietor would not sell a tree for a hundred *gulden*. This branch of trade has daily decreased since the importation of salt into the *Palatinate* has been prohibited: for the dealers in that commodity used to carry back with them great quantities of walnut-tree wood. Besides, the imposition of heavy duties on wine and several other commodities, and the monopolies of salt, tobacco, &c. granted by the elector, in order to increase the revenue, have had the usual ill consequence, namely, that of driving away traders and carriers, who come into the *Palatine* dominions as little as possible.

The almond-trade, of which great quantities grow along the *Bergstrasse*, might be greatly improved. A great number of chestnut-trees are also interspersed among the vines in most of the vineyards; and near *Weinheim* is a wood of chestnut-trees, which is about half a league in circumference: but the greatest plenty of the largest sort of chestnut-trees are seen near *Neustadt*, which lies on the other side of the *Rhine* towards *Laudau*, about six *German* miles from hence.

Bergstrasse wine.

Of all the different sorts of wines produced in the *Bergstrasse*, that of *Sonnenberg*, near *Weinsheim*, is reckoned the best; for in that part slips of the *Risslinger* vine have been set; these and no other sort being allowed to be planted there; which is a great loss to the *Ringau* vineyards. The grapes growing on the *Risslinger* vine are small comparatively speaking, and the quantity of wine produced by them is but inconsiderable. Besides, the wine does not attain to a proper ripeness in less than five or six years; whereas the *Gutedel* and *Elblinger* grapes (which last are the most common in the *Bergstrasse*) produce a great deal of wine. This wine indeed

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deed is weaker than the other, and will not keep above five or six years; but it may be drank very well when it is about a year old. Another kind of wine produced in this country, is called *Hartbengst*: This is a strong bodied wine, but very harsh at first. The *Weltlin* grapes are of a clear red, and very sweet: But the common red wine of the *Bergstrasse* is made of a kind of black grapes, which on account of their viscid juice, are called *Klebschwartz*. Of this last kind there are whole vineyards; whereas the other sorts generally grow promiscuously, and are mixed together in making wine, that one sort may mend the flavour of another. Next to the *Sonnenberg* wine that of *Lauterbach*, which lies about two leagues from *Weinheim*, towards *Heppenheim*, has the preference; and next to this that of *Weinheim*, is reckoned the best. Once in four years the vineyards are well manured, which turns out to the advantage of the meadows that lie beneath them; for the richness of the soil is washed down to the latter by the rains, so that they stand in need of little or no manuring. The vineyards begin to bear two years after their planting; and continue in heart fifty or sixty years. Some slips of the *Burgundy* vine has been planted in the *Bergstrasse*; but they were found to degenerate in a few years. This was also the case with the *Brown-cole* planted here, which in two years grew white and tasteless. The inhabitants of the *Bergstrasse* turn their wine to as good account as those of *Ringau*. The latter indeed sell an aum of their wine on the spot for twenty and sometimes for twenty seven dollars;\* whereas an aum of this country wine, will not fetch above eight or nine dollars. But the *Bergstrasse* and *Worms* wines do not require long keeping; whereas that of *Ringau*, and other *Rbenish* wines, must be kept a considerable time before they are fit for sale; which, with the charge of tillage, runs away with a good part of the profit. Besides, even in a good year an acre of good *Ringau* land yields but seven aums of wine; but in the *Bergstrasse* and about *Worms* an acre yields three *fuders*, each *fuder* containing six aums.

It is a custom all over this country, that if a person happens to want ready money, he is obliged to take three or four *fuders* of wine, at an extravagant price, for every two thousand dollars he borrows. Those who are provided with ready money find no difficulty in raising the price of an aum of wine to thirteen dollars, when they please. The rents of estates in this country are for the most part likewise paid in wine and the other produce of the land.

The warmth of the climate and goodness of the soil in the *Bergstrasse*, is such, that after rye harvest, the land may be sown a se-

\* A dollar is about 3s. 6d.

cond time with spelt, buck-wheat, or oats, which are reaped the same year.

Weinheim.

The little town of *Weinheim* stands in the centre of the most delicious spot in all the *Bergstrasse*. This place is in such repute for the salubrity of its air, that the children of the baroness of *Degenfeld*, who is sufficiently known in the history of the *Palatinate*, whenever they were indisposed were usually brought hither for the recovery of their health. The town consists but of four or at most five hundred houses; yet it yields the elector a yearly revenue of twenty thousand dollars. Though the *Calvinists* are three, and the *Lutherans* two, to one *Roman catholic*; yet the magistracy here, as in most parts of the *Upper Palatinate*, consists of six *Papists*, three *Calvinists*, and three *Lutherans*.

Petrifications.

I must not entirely omit the petrifications, and shall only observe, that near *Weinheim* are found curious *strombi fossiles granulati*, and likewise small shells of a species, which, for its beauty, is termed in *Latin* *concha Venerea*, and by the *Italians* *bocca crenata*.† These shells are of such a hardness that no worm can penetrate them.

Shell money.

*Solinus* informs us, (Part 3. ch. 62.) that even in ancient times these shells were used as money in *Congo*. And according to the accounts of modern travellers, they continue current to this very day, not only in that kingdom, but also in *Angola*, *Loanda*, *Guinea*, and the *Maldiva* islands. They dive for these shells about the last mentioned islands, where eighty of them make a *Poni*, which is the usual price of a fowl. A dozen of young pigeons are sold there for two *Ponis*, and a pig for five. Four hundred and eighty pounds *Paris* weight of these shells, on the coast of *Guinea*, will purchase a slave. That these shells are also in great esteem among the *West-Indians*, is evident from the vast quantities of them, which the *East-India* company at *Amsterdam* import from *Asia*, and dispose of to the *West-India* company, at the rate of eight *Holland* stivers ‡ a pound. In *Asia* these shells are called *Covoties* and *Coris*; and the privilege of gathering or diving for them in *Congo* and *Angola* (like amber in *Prussia*) is reckoned among the royalties.

Manheim.

*Manheim* lies about four leagues from *Weinheim*, and at an equal distance from *Heidelberg*. It is situated in a low plain or valley, and is one of the most elegant cities in all *Germany*. All the streets are laid out in straight lines intersecting each other at right angles; so that there are four streets or vista's at every corner. It is pity the same symmetry has not been observed in the fronts of the houses, or at least in their height. The *Roman catholic* church, the council house, with the tower betwixt

† I suppose these shells are what are commonly called *black-a-moor's teeth* in *English*.

‡ A stiver is a penny and  $\frac{1}{16}$ .

them

them, are very great ornaments to the large market-place. On the town-house is to be seen the statue of Justice; and on the front of the church that of Religion. This area is further embellished with a fine fountain, adorned with four pillars, on which stands a lion without a tongue.

The electoral palace is not yet finished; but in a few years will be *Fine palace*. one of the finest structures in *Europe*. From the hall there is a charming prospect over the *Rhine*. Part of the fine paintings and ivory sculpture, designed as ornaments for this palace, have already been brought from *Dusseldorf* to *Manheim*; and it is not questioned but in time the whole collection will follow.

The fortifications of *Manheim* are after the manner of *Coborn*; but *Fortifications*. improved with so many other works and later inventions, that *Manheim* at present may be reckoned among the strongest places in *Europe*. The side towards *Heidelberg* is the only part where an attack may be carried on. However, a garrison of ten thousand men would be necessary for its defence. The unhealthfulness of the air, and badness of the water, render this place disagreeable to strangers; but both these inconveniences have, in some measure, been remedied by conveying water hither from the *Neckar*; however, persons of distinction have their water brought from *Heidelberg* for drinking and culinary uses. The *Heidelberg* water was formerly sold at *Manheim* for a *creutzer* \* per quart.

It is found by experience, that the *Neckar* water is wholesomer than *Difference be-* that of the *Rhine*, though the latter is lighter, as evidently appears from *tween the* this circumstance, that a barque coming out of the *Neckar* into the *Rhine* *Rhine and* sinks deeper into the water, as if some addition were made to its lading. *Neckar wa-* *ters.*

The same observation is made on the *Maine* near *Mentz*, and the *Moselle* near *Coblentz*; for a vessel is more buoyant on those rivers than on the *Rhine*, and consequently the water in both must be heavier than that of the *Rhine*. It is also well known, that a ship which is so loaded as to swim in the main sea, may be in danger of foundering in fresh water, because it requires a greater depth of water in the latter; as an egg is observed to swim in salt-water, but sinks to the bottom in fresh-water.\*\*

\* About a halfpenny.

\*\* *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. II. cap. 103.* says, *Marinae (aquae) quarum natura gravior, magis inuenta sustinent. Quaedam vero & dulces inter se superneant alii alias. Ut in Fucino lacu in-vectus annis, in Lario Addua, in Verbano Ticinus, in Benaco Mincius, in Sevinno Ollius, in Lemanno Rhodanus, hic trans Alpes, superiores in Italia, multorum millium transitu hospitalis suas tantum nec largiores, quam intulere, aquas evehentes.* The sea-water being naturally heavier, bears greater burthens without sinking. Some streams of fresh-water being lighter than others, run on the surface of them without mixing with each other, as the river which flows into the lake *Fucinus*, the *Adige* into the *Larium*, the *Ticinus* in the *Verbanus*, &c.

All

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All solid bodies of an equal specific gravity † with the fluid in which they are immersed will swim even with the surface of it ‡; but if the body be specifically lighter, it rises above the surface of the fluid; and on the contrary, if it be specifically heavier it will sink, or descend. On this principle it is that all metals, gold excepted, will swim on quicksilver. It has been found by experiments, that a cubic-foot of fresh water weighs about seventy pounds; but an equal bulk of sea-water weighs two pounds more. The examples above-mentioned, however, shew, that the lightness of water is by no means a proof of its wholesomeness, as sulphur, or other noxious bodies, (the subtle particles of which are specifically lighter than those of water, whose place they occupy) may be mixed with it. The celebrated *Lancisi*, physician to the pope, has demonstrated, that neither the clearness, nor the quality of being soon cold or soon warm, are real proofs of the wholesomeness of water; and that there are but two ways for deciding it with any certainty, viz. by using it a long time, or by a chemical analysis. The latter is performed by putting the water over the fire in a vessel without a cover; for if it be good, it becomes neither thick nor viscous; and emits no disagreeable, or rather no smell at all, when thus boiled. At last, when it is almost totally evaporated, in good wholesome water there is always found a white, ash-coloured, or reddish sediment, which has neither smell nor taste, except a very small quantity of salt-petre. But if the water in boiling emits an ill smell, becomes thick, or leaves a black, fetid, pungent sediment, it may be concluded that it contains an impure sulphur, or some noxious salts not duly tempered. If oil of *Tartar* be dropped upon the above-mentioned *feces*, they will remain unmoved, and no fermentation will ensue if the water be good. A few drops of the tincture of *Galls* will turn the sediment black, if the water be impregnated with vitriol.

Method of finding out the salubrity of water.

Hereditary governor of the Rhine.

It is certainly owing to the wholesomeness of the *Neckar* water that the carp and other fish taken in that river are better than those of the *Rhine*.

The elector *Palatine* claims as a privilege, from an ancient patent granted by the emperor, the property of the *Rhine*, and therefore styles himself hereditary governor of the *Rhine*. He also assumes the title of *Dominus Rheni & Nicri*, or lord of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*; and, as such, allows no *Wirtemberg* boats, or other vessels, to come higher than *Heilbronn* upon that river. There are now at *Manheim* some pretty yachts,

† By equal specific gravity the author and hydrostatic writers mean, when a body is equal in weight to an equal bulk of the fluid.

‡ The author must mean, when such solids are placed even with the surface of the fluid; otherwise such bodies will remain suspended in any depth, according to the laws of *Hydrostatics*.

and

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and other vessels, belonging to the elector. He also appoints an admiral of the *Palatinate*, which post was lately held by the marquis *d'Uterfen*.

The source of the *Rhine* is in the country of the *Grisons*: and the river is divided into the *Upper*, *Lower* and *Middle Rhine*. The last issues from the mountain of *St. Maria*; the *Upper Rhine* has its source in the mountain of *Crispalt*; and the *Lower Rhine* is formed by the mountains of *Adula*, near the *Vogelberg*, and rises originally from *Eisberge*, which is above a *German* mile over. The gold *guldens*, struck in several centuries, are an undeniable proof that gold dust has been often found in the *Rhine*; and the *Rhenish* gold is mentioned by *Nonnus Panopolitanus*, *Dionys. XLIII. Otfridus*, the monk of *Weissenburg*, who lived in the ninth century, under *Lewis the German*, and was the author of the *German* translation of the Gospels, in the preface to that work, among other encomiums on the *Franks* who lived near the *Rhine* and the *Maine*, says,

*Zi nuzze grebi man oub thar  
Er inti Kupbar  
Job bi thia Meina  
Ifene steina  
Oub thara Zua fuagi  
Silabar ginuagi  
Job lesent thar in lante  
Gold in iro sante.*

'They also dig up metal and copper, to their great profit, and iron-ore near the *Maine*, besides great quantities of silver; and even from the sand of that country they gather gold-dust.'

The gathering of gold is one of the royalties belonging to the elector *Palatine*.

Gold-dust is also found in the little river *Eder*, in the landgravate of *Hesse*; but it is in very small quantities. The late landgrave *Charles* had some ducats of the *Eder* gold coined, on which this inscription is to be seen:

*Caroli I. Hassie Landgravii, Principis Hersfeld. Comit. Cattor. Dioc. Zig. Nid. ac Schaumburg moneta prima aurea Ederæ auriflua.*

Any person is permitted, by edict, to gather gold in the *Eder*; but such gold must be delivered, after it is washed, into the landgrave's treasury; where the person who brings it is paid at the rate of eighteen dollars.



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Gold dust in Schwartz. in the Saale.

dollars \* an ounce. The Eder flows hither from the country of Waldeck, where its sand yields more gold than at Hesse. In the country of Schwartzburg are seven of these rivulets which yield gold. Among which that of Schwartz contains the most, but is little regarded; for the prince does not allow the peasants above sixteen dollars an ounce for what gold they gather. Gold-dust is likewise found in the Saale. And the widow of the famous George Adam Struv had a gold-wash, as it is called at Wenig-Jena, from which she reaped considerable profit.

Other natural curiosities, such as bones, &c. of uncommon animals of a prodigious size, are also found in the bottom of the Rhine; particularly the teeth of two large fishes, which were found by the fishermen near Rockshelm, in the neighbourhood of Worms. These were presented by Dr. Pincier to Count Solms, who caused them to be hung up with an iron chain in his castle of Leichen. Dr. Pincier says, that he observed two large holes or tubes, which he imagines to have been the apertures through which the fish spouted out the water; but, possibly, they belonged to an elephant; for several bones of that animal have been found in these countries. Mr. Gmelin, an apothecary of Tubingen, is possessed of an elephant's lower jaw, which was taken out of the Rhine about two leagues from Manheim, and is not unlike the Unicornu fossile. In Mr. Kijner's fine cabinet at Franckfort on the Maine I saw the upper part of an elephant's head, which was found in the Neckar, near Manheim, at the depth of seven feet. This head weighs above two hundred pounds, is near five feet long; and the cavity for the medulla spinalis, the processus sphenoideos, the upper jaw teeth, the orbits of the eyes, which are twelve inches in diameter, and likewise the sockets of the ivory teeth, are plainly discernable: one of the fore-teeth is still remaining in it.

Ribs of a very uncommon bigness have been dug up near Worms; and in digging the foundations for the new works at Manheim, a tooth, which weighs ten pounds and a quarter, was found in the earth.

Want of inhabitants at Manheim.

I shall conclude my account of Manheim with observing, that it appears not to be sufficiently inhabited; at least, there is no great hurry or crowd in the streets: and as the elector, on account of his ill state of health, is confined to his chamber, and seldom stirs abroad, he gives himself but little concern about the gaiety and splendor of his court; so that there is not such a vast number of equipages, and persons of distinction, to be seen at Manheim, as a person would expect to meet with in a city where the elector's court resides. Count Vehlen, who is only master of the horse, has the precedency here of all officers of state and privy counsellors. This extraordinary distinction is shewed

\* About three guineas.

him

DARMSTADT.

him on account of his having been successively in the service of the late and present elector from his youth. Those who wish well to the Palatine electoral family, are apprehensive of a great alteration with regard to the succession to Juliers and Berg, upon the demise of the present elector\*; but time must determine this affair. In the mean while I am, &c. †.

Manheim, March 28, 1731.

LETTER XCVII.

Account of Darmstadt, Franckfort, Mentz, and Landau.

S I R,

AS you are well acquainted with the state of the Court of Darmstadt, I need not fill up my letter with such accounts as it must give one concern to speak of. The countess of Seibelsdorf, lieutenant-general Spiegel's daughter, is still here. Her husband, Count Seibelsdorf, who formerly distinguished himself in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's service, died of the gout at Strasburg in the year 1725.

The low state of the finances have occasioned a stop to be put to the building of the fine palace that was begun here; but the model of the whole is to be seen in the palace. Here is a very strong stag, which draws a chaise; and five others are bridled and put to a coach, which are as tractable as so many horses.

The goodness of the soil may be inferred from the largeness of the asparagus that grew last year at Darmstadt; for one head of them weighed half a pound. Some hundreds of these asparagus were sent as a present to the elector Palatine. The gardeners in Austria generally lay some light sticks of juniper or other wood over the asparagus when they first appear above the surface of the earth, which shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, and cause them to shoot up a-pace: besides,

\* The present elector, by consent of his Prussian majesty, is still in possession of these provinces.

† The author concludes this letter with a Chronogram exhibiting the date of the year, which is here omitted as unworthy of such a pen.

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by this contrivance they are kept soft; for they are apt to grow hard when exposed to the cold winds.

Frackfort.

*Frackfort* (so called *quasi*, ford of the *Franks*) lies about three German miles from *Darmstadt*. The road between these two cities is for the most part very sandy.

Fairs.

The fairs held at *Frackfort* are famous all over *Europe*; and some merchants, who are competent judges, have assured me, that ten millions of dollars would hardly purchase the merchandizes exposed to sale at one of these fairs, the goods in the warehouses and shops included. If this computation be just, the *Frackfort* exceed the *Leipsick* fairs; though the latter, by reason of the smallness of the town, make a greater show.

Revenue.

The yearly revenue of the city of *Frackfort*, including all the branches of it, is computed at six hundred thousand *guldens*.\*

Aurea Bulla.

Among the curiosities which attract the attention of a foreigner at *Frackfort*, the *Aurea Bulla*, or golden bull, may justly be reckoned the principal. It is kept in the town-house, in a tortoiseshell-box set with mother of pearl and lined with yellow velvet. The book, or bull itself, is very much soiled; but a particular description of it, &c. is to be met with in *Tbulemarius*.

Bridge over the Maine.

The bridge built over the *Maine*, from *Frackfort* to *Sachsen-hausen* is four hundred and fifty common paces in length; and over a gate as you enter upon it is the following inscription in gold letters:

Leopoldo I.  
Romano Imperatore Augustissimo,  
Germaniæ, Hungariæ, Bobemiæ Rege,  
Felici Patriæ verè Patre  
Feliciter Imperii habenas temperante,  
Turritum hoc propugnaculum  
Restauravit  
S. P. Q. F.

\* In the reign of *Leopold I.* the most august emperor of the *Romans* and *Germany*, king of *Hungary* and *Bobemia*, the true father of his country, under whose happy auspices the empire enjoys an interrupted prosperity, this fortified gate was repaired by the city of *Frackfort*.

\* About 70,000l. sterling.

Near

Near the high altar in the cathedral stands the monument of the *Cathedral* emperor *Guntber*, who was of the house of *Schwartzburg*; and near it is the chapel where the emperor is usually elected. It is very small, dark, and without any ornaments, except the red cloth with which it is hung near the altar in that part where the electors or their representatives sit. On the wall of this chapel are several printed philosophical *Theses*, as *Caligo Logica*, &c. *Arbor scientiæ in suas distincta propagines*, &c. *Propago Physicæ*. *Physicæ est scientia speculativa*, &c. and the like jargon; which would better become a Jesuitical school of Metaphysics than this place.

In this church is also to be seen a curious clock, consisting of three parts or divisions. In the lowest, which looks like a calendar, are several circles, the first of which shews the days and months; the second the golden number, with the age and change of the moon; and the third the dominical letter. The fourth and fifth circles represent the ancient *Roman* calendar. On the sixth are the names of the apostles and martyrs, the length of the days and nights, and the entrance of the sun into the twelve signs of the *Zodiac*. The seventh and eighth circles exhibit the hours and minutes when the sun rises and sets. In the eleventh circle the divisions of the twelve signs of the *Zodiac*, the four seasons, the twelve months, &c. are marked. The circle in the centre shews the moveable feasts. The figures which strike the hours in this clock represent two smiths with hammers in their hands. This curious piece of clock-work was put up in the year 1605, and repaired for the first time in 1704. *Fine clock.*

In the church of the *Predicants* are two altars standing opposite each other, which are decorated with two pieces of painting by *Albert Durer*; *church* one of them represents our Saviour's ascension, and the other the assumption of the Virgin *Mary*: but the latter is only a copy; the original having fallen into the elector of *Bavaria*'s hands. *Paintings.*

Neither the *French* nor *German* Calvinists have yet been able to obtain *State of the* permission for the public exercise of their religion at *Frackfort*; but are *Calvinists* obliged to go to *Bockenheim*, which lies about a league from the city, in the county of *Hanau*, for that purpose. Though the journey to this place takes up but half an hour, it is still a great inconveniency to those who have not horses or carriages of their own. The expence of a hackney coach for four persons amounts at least to sixty dollars a year\*, for *Sunday* mornings only, exclusive of the afternoon and *Thursday* morning lectures. The number of coaches which generally go thither is about two hundred and fifty; many wealthy persons in *Frackfort* being

\* About ten guineas.

of the reformed church: and there is a common saying at *Franckfort*, 'That the *Roman-catholics* have the churches, the *Lutherans* the magistracy, and the *Calvinists* the money.'

Dr. Kifmer's cabinet.

Dr. *John George Kifmer* \* has a fine collection of ores, salts, gems, fossil wood, marble, and petrifications. Among the last is a very remarkable human skull, which is said to have petrified on a gibbet. The elephant's head, found in the *Neckar* near *Manheim*, which is in this collection, I have already taken notice of. In a quarry close by the city of *Franckfort* are found a great many petrified sea-shells of several kinds.

Large hazel-tree.

The hazel-tree, to be seen in Mr. *Hassel's* garden in this city, of which the *Franckfort* chronicles make mention above two hundred years ago, is another natural curiosity. The lower part of its trunk is seven *Franckfort* ells † in circumference; its height is equal to that of the houses near it; and it still bears nuts every year. The shells of the nuts it produces are very thick; but the kernel has the same flavour as those of other nuts. The emperor *Leopold* dined twice under this tree. The soil of this garden must be particularly favourable to hazel-trees; for though the adjacent ground yields only common shrubs, four hazel-trees, planted within these fifteen years in Mr. *Hassel's* garden, are above twenty feet high already. These recruits are the more necessary, as the above-mentioned old tree begins to decay.

Messieurs Von Uffenbach.

Arts and sciences flourish at *Franckfort*; and three brothers of the name of *Uffenbach* are great encouragers of them, who are at the same time an ornament to literature. All learned travellers are charmed with their knowledge and politeness. *Conrad*, the eldest, is a burgo-master of the city, and has a fine library, which, both for manuscripts and printed books, is equalled by few private collections ‡. The middle brother has a collection of designs, copper-plates, paintings, antiquities, mathematical and mechanical instruments; many of which are his own work: he also draws extremely well, and has travelled.

Baron Lon's cabinet, &c.

Baron *Lon*, counsellor to his *Prussian* majesty, has a good collection of books, and a closet of pictures. Several curiosities, together with some antiques, and sculpture in wood by *Albert Durer*, may be seen at *M. Von Der Burg's*, a merchant, who has also several fine pictures done by some of his ancestors of the same name, who were famous painters in *Holland*||. Mr. *Ucbell's* cabinet exhibits antiquities, urns, coins, and

\* This learned physician died in the year 1734.

† A *Franckfort* ell is about two feet three inches.

‡ This gentleman died in the year 1734; and his valuable collection was dispersed; being sold at several auctions.

|| Vid. *Kanold's Musæogr.* p. 150.

paintings.

paintings. Dr. *Ochs* has a numerous collection of coins. *M. Disterweg*, a merchant, has an extraordinary collection of maps, and several mechanical inventions, which may be of great use in turning, sawing, boring, and planing.

I now proceed to the account you desire of *M. Edelsheim*. This gentleman has done great services to the house of *Hanau*, and is universally extolled for his genius, learning, and other good qualities, on account of which he has been honoured with a patent of nobility. When he was admitted among the Imperial knights of the *Upper-Rhine*, his arms, according to custom, were to be painted in the hall, with those of his four immediate ancestors on each side, as a proof of his descent from a good family: these four shields, instead of the arms of his ancestors, contained these words: *I. Deo Autore. II. Cæsare Directore. III. Nobilitatis Favore. IV. Studio & Labore.*

Though I did not visit *Mentz* in this tour, yet as I have formerly had an opportunity of taking a full view of that city, I am unwilling entirely to omit it in this letter; especially as a curious traveller will meet there with several things worthy of his notice. In the cathedral are some good monuments of the archbishops, canons, &c. The high altar is so contrived, that the priest faces the people, and needs not turn about, as usual, at pronouncing the words *Dominus vobiscum*. The church is arched and lofty, but darkish, which is a fault common to most ancient buildings. The principal thing worth seeing here is the treasury, which is shewn for a ducat or two, by two officers nominated by the dean, and consists of jewels, rich vestments, and other church furniture; particularly an *ostensorium*, valued at twenty-four thousand dollars.

The *Augustine* nuns of *St. Agnes* have a very elegant church at *Mentz*. The *Carthusian* monastery without the city, not far from the *Favorita*, is worth seeing for its beautiful church; in which are thirty two stalls of a fine sort of wood curiously inlaid with ivory. The artist who made them was a *Hamburger*; and the monks value these seats at no less than a thousand dollars each.

The high street is strait, broad and well built: It is likewise adorned with a large fountain. Not far from the fountain stands a stately palace, built by two brothers of the name of *Dalberg*. Opposite to this stands *Mr. Ingelsheim's* house, which is indeed very spacious, but for elegance not to be compared with that of the *Dalberg's*. The country hereabouts affords a red sandy stone, with white veins, like those of marble; which looks mighty well in buildings. They are now rebuilding the *German* house; which will be a very superb structure when finished.

The

M E N T Z.

Favorita.

The palace where the elector resides has nothing remarkable. But the Favorita is a modern edifice; and for its situation and prospect over the Rhine and Maine, the architecture, and the disposition of the garden, which is adorned with pyramids, statues, cascades, and other water works, is a most elegant and delightful place. The building designed for the orangery is properly the corps de logis, or the main body of the palace, and the three pavilions on each side serve for lodgings for the gentlemen of the Court, officers and domestics, when the elector is here. The apartments where his highness resides are void of all symmetry and elegance, and, excepting one hall, has nothing to recommend it.

Conflux of the Maine and Rhine.

Before the Rhine reaches the city of Mentz, it is joined by the Maine, just opposite to the Favorita. That the waters of these rivers continue unmixed for a considerable way from the place of their conflux, is plainly discernable, because the water of the Maine is reddish and more turbid than that of the Rhine; so that these rivers do not completely mix their water till they come to Bingen, about four miles below Mentz; where the mountains on both sides gradually closing together, as it were, compell them to a more intimate and closer union.

Bridge of boats.

There is a bridge of boats over the Rhine at Mentz, which is seven hundred and sixty six common paces in length. The Roman historians make very early mention of this city; and indeed not only Roman coins, but statues, altars and inscriptions, have been dug up in several parts of it.\*

Roman antiquities.

Some will have the Eichelstein, or acorn stone, so called from its figure, to be the tomb of Claudius Drusus Germanicus; but this opinion is grounded on a very weak foundation: Besides, the Eichelstein rather seems to have been originally a watch tower.† It is at present included within

\* The time of the foundation of Mentz, like that of other ancient cities, is grounded on very uncertain conjectures. Cluverius is unquestionably mistaken in dating its origin so late as the time of Drusus Nero, who says in his Germ. antiq. l. II. c. 13. Moguntiacum oppidum primum sui conditorem habuit Cl. Drusum Nerenem, Caesaris Augusti privignum, Tiberii imperatoris fratrem, qui castra hic legionum posuit, locumque mœnibus haud dubie firmavit. 'The city of Mentz, was first built by Claudius Drusus Nero, Augustus's son-in-law, and Tiberius's brother, who formed a camp here for his army, and walled it round.' Others, on the contrary, date the origin of it too early in ascribing the building of it to Trebeta, son of Ninus, king of Assyria; and others again to Trevir, son of Mannus, a German king. The different situation of ancient and modern Mentz is spoken of by Munster Cosmogr. p. 480. Moguntiacum paulo remotius à Rheno absuit, id quod ruinae quaedam adhuc in agro Moguntino ostendunt. Et ubi hodie est Moguntiacum, olim munimenta fuere Romanorum adversus Alemannos ad ipsam Rheni ripam. 'Mentz anciently stood a little farther from the Rhine; as is evident from some ruins still to be seen without the city. But the present situation of Mentz was taken up by some fortifications built by the Romans on the banks of the Rhine, to keep the Germans in awe.'

† The whole story about Drusus's tomb rests only on the following passage in Eutropius's Breviar. hist. Rom. l. VII. c. 8. Post hunc Claudius fuit, patruus Caligulae, Drusi, qui apud Moguntiacum

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within the citadel on St. Jacobsberg. On the other side of the city, namely, towards the Rhine, some new fortifications were begun in the year 1712, when the labourers found not only several Roman urns, but also ancient medals of copper, silver, and gold. They also dug up a kind of white stone, chiefly composed of small shells which have a very beautiful appearance through a microscope. As for petrifications, I observed at Ober-lochstein, in the electorate of Mentz, very beautiful impressions of the ostreo-peecten, on a yellowish kind of clay or loam.

From Manbeim I went to Landau, which lies at the distance of five German miles from the former: It is situated on a low plain, and the morass before the German or Manbeim gate is a good defence to it. On the other side, namely, without the French gate, are very strong out-works, which are excellently contrived for the mutual defence of each other. Landau at the beginning of this century was three times taken on this side; in the last or fourth siege, however, the French made the greatest efforts on the side of the Manbeim gate. This fortification was planned by Vauban; and round it are seven Tours bastionnées, which consist of two stories and a platform above; so that they form three batteries, in order to defend any breaches that may happen to be made. Every Tour bastionnée has also its counter-guard. The lower part of the fortification is faced with free stone, and the upper part with brick.

The river Queich runs thro' the middle of the city, and has at a vast expence been made navigable; so that at present provisions, stone, wood, and other necessaries, are brought hither by water.

The council house stands on the large market place; and is but a small and ill contrived edifice.

In the parish church, the Simultaneum is regularly observed by the Papists and Lutherans. The Augustines have a convent here; but the Calvinists are not allowed the public exercise of their religion, though two Swiss battalions, who, with the greatest part of their officers, are of that persuasion, are at present in garrison here. The adjacent country is pleasantly interspersed with vineyards, country seats, and villages: Only three small villages belong to Landau; for the dominions of the elector Palatine extend so far this way, that they lie within half a league of the city.

Mogontiacum monumentum habet, filius cujus & Caligula nepos erat. 'To him succeeded Claudius, uncle to Caligula, and son of Drusus, who has a monument at Mentz.' Dio Cassius hist. l. 55. speaks still more ambiguously, when he only places this monument near the Rhine. Otto Frising. confidently says in his Chron. l. III. c. 4. Monstratur adhuc monumentum Drusi Moguntiae, per modum pyrae. 'The monument of Drusus is still shewn at Mentz, which is built in the shape of a funeral pile.'

Landau.



LANDAU.

Inscriptions, and medals on the sieges.

Landau has but two gates: Over that towards *Manheim*, the figure of the sun is cut on stone, with this inscription:

*Nec pluribus impar.* 'Not inferior to many.'

Which was the motto of *Lewis XIV.* of *France*.\*

On one side of the medal struck in honour of *Joseph*, king of the *Romans*, who took this city from the *French* in 1702, is the head of that prince, with these words:

*Josephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.*

The reverse represents the siege of the city with this legend:

*Armorum Primitiæ, i. e.* 'The first fruits of his arms.'

And the exergue:

*Landavia recepta d. 10. Sept. 1702.*

'*Landau* retaken the 10th of *Sept.* 1702.'

The money which *Melac*, the *French* governor, caused to be coined in the extremity of the siege, is a small oblong piece of silver plate, with the commandant's arms, and these words:

4. Livre †5.  
*Landav.* 1702.

But such pieces are by no means a certain proof of the length and extremities of a siege; and some governors, it may be presumed, for want of other monuments, have used these expedients, in order to commemorate their pretended heroism. This city was again taken by the *French* in the year 1703, when the emperor *Leopold*, in a letter written with his own hand, complimented count *de Frize*, the imperial governor, on the gallant resistance he made. But the following year the above-mentioned *Joseph* king of the *Romans*, who commanded on the

\* *Voltaire* says of this motto, (*Siecle de Louis XIV.*) *Le corps ne représente pas ce que la légende signifie; et cette légende n'a pas un sens assez clair, et assez déterminé.* 'The device does not represent what the motto signifies; and indeed the motto has neither perspicuity nor precision.'

*Rhine,*

LANDAU.

*Rhine*, reduced the place a second time, notwithstanding the *French* governor *Laubanie* made a vigorous resistance in defence of it. A medal struck in memory of this action represents on one side the head of *Joseph* king of the *Romans*, with these words:

*Josephus D. G. Rom. Imperator.*

On the reverse is a woman, with an angel behind her, leaning on a shield under the imperial standard or *Roman* eagle, the staff of which is decorated with a branch of palm and a mural crown. In the shield are these words:

*De Landavia iterum d. XXV. Nov.*

*i. e.* '*Landau* taken the second time *Nov.* 25, 1704.'

In the exergue is this motto:

*Securitas Provinciarum.*

'The safety of the provinces.'\*

On another medal struck on this occasion is to be seen the king of the *Romans*, with this title:

*Josephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.*

On the reverse is represented the city of *Landau* besieged, with the following words:

*Cessit secundum Cæsari.*

'It has yielded to *Cæsar* a second time.'

In the exergue:

*Landavia bis capta d. 25. Nov. 1704.†*

In these words, however, there is a palpable blunder; for *bis* properly signifies *twice*, and not a second time.

\* Several chronograms, in which the *German* and *French* Wits seem to outvie each other, are here omitted.

† One would imagine that this inscription had been the work of some honest *Hibernian*; for it signifies 'that the town was taken *twice* on the 25th of *November*, 1704.'

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The inscription round the edge is as follows:

*Victoriarum An. MDCCIV. felix complementum.*

'The happy-crown of his victories in the year 1704.'

In the year 1713 *Landau* was again besieged by the *French*, when prince *Alexander* of *Wurtemberg*, though at last obliged to surrender, distinguished himself by making a very noble resistance. The silver coins struck in this last siege were octangular pieces, and in four places marked with A. C. The inscription as follows:

*Pro Cæs. & Imp.* 'For the emperor and the empire.'

In the centre were the *Wurtemberg* arms, within the *Insignia* of the order of Hunters, and these letters, indicating the duke's name and titles:

C. A. H. Z. W. 1713.

Bel. Landau.  
z. Fl. 8. K.

i. e. 'The siege of *Landau*: two guilders eight cruzers.'

There were other pieces struck of half that value.

It is remarkable, that *Landau* has been always better defended at every siege than the preceding: However, *Melac* is not entitled to any great share of this encomium; for his efforts for the defence of the place were ill timed, so that he injudiciously wasted his ammunition, without success.

How far a cannon may be heard.

Instances of it.

During the last siege in 1713, I happened to be at *Cologne* on the *Rhine*, where, in a calm night, by placing the ear to the ground, without the city, a person might hear the explosion of every cannon shot before *Landau*, though these two cities are above thirty *German* miles a-part. In the last century, when the *French* bombarded *Genoa*, the explosions were plainly heard at *Leghorn*, which is ninety *Italian* miles from the former, in a direct line. The mountains and vallies may be so situated, and of such a constitution, as rather to propagate than intercept or diminish sounds. And, probably, it was owing to this, that the cannonading of the citadel of *Turin*, in the year 1706, was heard at *Lausanne*, though the former is seventy leagues distant from the latter. Another time, when the powder-magazine in *Turin* was accidentally blown

WEISSENBURG, HAGENAU and SAVEREN.

blown up, the shock at *Verua*, which lies about three leagues from that city, was greater than at *Turin* itself. About ten years ago, when the like misfortune happened in the powder-magazine at *Upper-Aurach*, the castle of *Tubingen*, which is three *German* miles from the former, was sensibly shaken by the explosion.

I met with little or nothing curious between *Landau* and *Luneville*. *Weissenburg*. The roads are very bad as far as *Weissenburg*, where we entered upon the causeways. This town lies in an extensive vale; but its fortifications are all old and decayed,

*Hagenau* is both larger and better fortified than *Wissenburg*; but the *Hagenau* buildings in it are very irregular.

The country about *Savern* is very pleasant, and planted with rows of trees; and as the cardinal of *Roban* often resides at his new-built seat in this country, he has cut vista's through the woods, both for his own diversion, and that of foreigners who delight in hunting. A little beyond *Savern* we ascended a very steep rock, at the top of which is an *Savern*. inscription on stone, signifying, that this road was impracticable for carriages in the year 1616; however, it is long since that it has been thoroughly completed for that purpose.

The *Lorrain* money is so very light, that thirty-one livres of *Lorrain*\* make but twenty-four *French* livres.

Luneville, May 1, 1731.

\* A livre of *Lorrain* is about 8d. sterling, and a *French* livre is about 10d.

LUNEVILLE, and

LETTER XCVIII.

Account of Luneville, Nancy, and the Court of Lorraine.

S I R,

Luneville.

The palace.

LUNEVILLE, before the year 1702, was a very mean place: but the French, at the beginning of this century, having thrown a garrison into Nancy; the late duke of Lorraine, in order to remove all suspicion that the emperor might entertain of his partiality, withdrew to Luneville, and there built a palace. This seat he afterwards made his place of residence in summer; but about thirteen years since a great part of this edifice was destroyed by fire, which, however, in a short time, Phoenix-like, rose more beautiful from its ashes. The new palace at first was covered with iron-plates, and overlaid with a kind of varnish, which, it was pretended, would secure the iron from contracting any rust; but experience shewed the contrary: for as these plates were not properly joined together, the rain penetrated through, and rotted the timber-work in such a manner, that the duke was obliged to remove last year to Comercy, whilst a new roof was laid, the expence of which amounted to four hundred thousand livres.

The garden belonging to the palace is elegantly laid out on the banks of the river Vexoufe: but the adjacent country is somewhat low and marshy. The Court is still very splendid, though much altered from what it was in the year 1716, when I was first at Luneville. The former duke, besides a multitude of other officers and servants, had fifty gentlemen of the bed-chamber; however, that state could not have been kept up, had the salaries been on the same extravagant footing as in other Courts. But the fondness for honorary titles, in great numbers of Lorrainers and French, rendered the expence so inconsiderable, that of the above-mentioned fifty gentlemen, scarce twenty had any salary; and even these had no more than six hundred livres of Lorraine \* a year. The first president of the parliament of Lorraine had but two thousand livres a year; which was also the usual salary of a minister of state. One inconveniency attending such small appointments was, that the officers could not live suitably to their posts; and some gentlemen of the

\* About 15l. or 16l. sterling.

bed-

The Court of LORRAIN.

bed-chamber were not able even to keep a footman. The present duke has reduced the number of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to twelve, and gives each of them a salary of eighteen hundred livres a year.

Formerly this court kept fourteen public tables, namely, four for the ducal family, one for the steward of the household, another for the under steward of the household, another for the gentlemen of the bed chamber, another for the officers of the guards, and another for the chaplains and the confessor, &c. But at present these also are reduced to four, the first of which is for the duke and the noblemen whom he invites; the second for the dutchess dowager, the princesses, and ladies; the third is the marshal's table, where those foreigners who do not dine with the duke are admitted together with their governors and officers; and the fourth for the gentlemen of the bed chamber. The usual diversion after supper is play. And if the company divides into two parties, the duke is at the head of one, and prince Charles, the duke's brother, at the head of the other. Princess Anne, the youngest of the duke's two sisters, was born in 1714, and is a lady of extraordinary beauty.

The dutchess dowager, who is of the house of Orleans, was born in the year 1676, and owes her marriage to baron Lilienroth, the Swedish envoy, who, at the peace of Ryfwick, proposed it to the house of Lorraine, as a means for creating a better harmony between this Court and that of France. She is very fond of cards, comedies, parties of pleasure, &c. and indeed no diversion comes amiss to her. She never has shewn any great fondness for the Germans; whereas the duke always treats them with the greatest marks of esteem. The game of Lansquetet is very much played here; and tho' that, as well as other games of chance, which so often prove the ruin of young people, are prohibited all over the duke's dominions; yet it is played at court with the dutchess; and every one is welcome to try his fortune, without being put to the trouble of shewing his coat of arms, or making known his employments.\*

The dutchess dowager.

The present duke speaks high Dutch very fluently, and prefers that language to the French.† His stature is of the middle size, and he wears his own hair, which is of a chestnut colour and curled. The prince, his brother, is something taller and of a fairer complexion. It may be conjectured that this duke may in time become one of the first monarchs in Europe, both as to power and the administration of it.‡ The prudence and penetration, which on all occasions he shewed in his younger years, deserve the highest commendations. He is extremely courteous and af-

Character of the duke.

\* This seems to be the custom in several Courts in Germany.

† This must give one no very high idea of his taste for the Belles lettres.

‡ This prince is now emperor of Germany, and his brother prince Charles of Lorraine is celebrated for his military accomplishments.

fable:

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fable to foreigners, and when he hunts is so familiar, that some indiscreet travellers of our country [Germany] have fallen into an error, by presuming to take the same liberties with the duke at Court, as they did in the field. But a single word; a look from the duke; or even his silence, have soon convinced them of their mistake. His dress is plain, and very far from the French fashion. About a year ago, when he went to Paris to receive the investiture of the dutchy of Bar, he ordered some very rich clothes to be made for him in that city in the newest fashion; and his envoy met him about a day's journey from Paris, with a whole trunk-full of wearing apparel. During his stay at the French Court, he conformed himself with so much ease to the manner of living there, that one would have imagined he had been brought up in the Court of France, and spent all his life among that gay people. How he has endeared himself also to other nations by the like ease and affability in his behaviour, is well known. As for chastity, that rare virtue among young princes, he is so irreproachable, that he has never been in the least suspected of keeping a mistress.

Prince of Craon and his lady.

In the late duke's time, the prince de Craon, of the house of Beauvau, was in great favour; and the duke omitted no means of enriching him: For he not only bestowed the lordship of Craon upon him, and the post of master of the horse, but likewise other rich presents; and often suffered him to win from him at billiards and other games, thirty thousand livres at a time. His lady may still be reckoned a Beauty, though she has had three and twenty children. Her eldest daughter is Coadjutrice at Remiremont, and her youngest is married to the prince of Lixin.\*

The father of this nobleman styles himself Count de Marfan; and his mother was Catharina Teresa, countess of Matignon. Before his marriage he had a regiment in the French service, which he also enjoyed some time after; and, being knight of the order of Malta, was called the Chevalier de Lorraine.

Ceremonies at Court.

That Lorraine formerly belonged to the German empire, is unquestionable: But it is also no less known, that, in the last century, this country was dismembered from the empire, and erected into a sovereignty. On account of this alteration the ceremonial at the Court of

\* This marriage gave little satisfaction to either party, it being such a force put upon the inclinations of the young prince. And though the lady wanted neither wit nor beauty, he could never be prevailed on to cohabit with her as his wife, so that the marriage was never consummated. The prince of Lixin, in the year 1734, lost his life near the Rhine, in a duel with the duke de Richlieu, though it was said in the news-papers that he was killed in the trenches before Philipsburg. His widow, in the year 1739, entered on a happier marriage with the marquis de Mirepoix, then ambassador from France to Vienna, and since to London.

Lorraine

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Lorraine is carried to a great height; for the duke in his own palace gives the right hand to no German prince, unless he be an elector, as the late duke's brother was. The establishment of the household, &c. is after the French manner; and the highest tribunal bears the name of a parliament, as it does in France. The dutchy of Bar, indeed, may appeal to the parliament of Paris; which, with the homage paid to the king of France for this little spot of land, cannot be supposed to sit easy on the house of Lorraine. For the duke at the investiture of it, is obliged to attend in person, and to kneel on a cushion before the king's throne, without sword, hat, or cane. On the death of Lewis XIV. the duke of Lorraine endeavoured to obtain leave that this ceremony might be performed on his part by proxy; and the duke Regent of France, is said to have been inclinable to admit of it. But as the parliament of Paris opposed it, all that the duke of Lorraine could obtain was a respite, till the king himself should take the government upon him. Accordingly, about a year since, his Highness was obliged to conform to the same disagreeable ceremony which his father had submitted to in the year 1699. I have been informed, but I cannot answer for the truth of it, that at the last investiture the doors of the apartments were thrown open whilst the duke was upon his knees, contrary to a promise made him, that no spectators should be admitted till that part of the ceremony should be over.

Appeal from the dutchy of Bar. Ceremony at the investiture of it.

As for the German fiefs of Nominy, and some other lands and privileges, the duke receives the investiture of them from his imperial majesty by proxy. The lordship of Comercy is a particular sovereignty, which was conferred on Charles Henry, prince of Vaudemont, formerly governor of the Milanese, as an equivalent for his other claims. But he dying without legitimate issue in the year 1723, it devolved again to the house of Lorraine.

German fiefs. Comercy.

Popery is the predominant, and indeed the only religion tolerated in the dominions of the duke of Lorraine: And such care is taken to support it, that it is a capital crime for any subject of Lorraine to quit the church of Rome, and embrace Protestantism; for whoever is convicted of this, though chargeable with no other crime, is condemned to be hanged. Duke Charles II. General of the league in France, was the author of this severe law, who looked upon this as a certain proof of his orthodoxy. His successors have from time to time carefully renewed this edict; and Mr. Neccar, professor of the civil law at Geneva, informed me that a convert, who had the good fortune to make his escape, was hanged in effigy in Lorraine.

Religion. Turning Protestant punished with death.

As the bigotry and rigour of the dukes of Lorraine have been so remarkable in this particular, it seems the more surprising that Catharine,



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a daughter of *Antony*, king of *Navarre*, sister to *Henry IV.* of *France*, and the widow of *Henry*, duke of *Lorraine*, was allowed the exercise of her religion. But this indulgence was confined to the palace of *Mallegrange*, and the protestant worship was performed there only in private. Foreign protestants whether travellers, or settled in *Lorraine*, indeed, meet with no molestation on account of their religion: But when they die, their bodies must be carried out of the country to be interred. Even baron *Forstner*, who for many years had been private minister of state here, and had done great services to the duke, was not exempted from this unreasonable law. For, at his decease in the year 1724, his body was carried to be interred to *Markirch*, or *S. Marie aux mines*, about a day's journey from *Nancy*; half of which belongs to *Lorraine*, and the other half to the prince of *Birchensfelt*.

Protestants not permitted to be buried here,

Worship of the Host.

When the host or *le bon Dieu*, as it is called, is carried before the centinels, or even the main guard, they fall on their knees; and all the soldiers and officers, with heads uncovered, salute it, the drums beating all the time. The bigotry of the papists at *Cologne*, *Triers*, and the neighbouring provinces in *Germany* is carried so far in many particulars, that even the *Romanists* of other countries object against some of their ceremonies in general terms; yet it must be allowed, that the *Lorrainers* come very little short of the former. In this, however, they imitate the *French*, namely, they suffer no malefactors to be buried in consecrated ground; and by this prohibition, possibly, the commission of many crimes are prevented,

Nobility's loss of privileges.

Formerly the nobility of *Lorraine* enjoyed many considerable privileges, and, collectively, as states of the country, had a share in all acts of importance relating to the Public. But under duke *Charles IV.* they were deprived of this valuable jewel, with which they lost a great part of their dignity. However, they still enjoy rich fiefs; and it is now a custom, that a parcel of land belonging to a peasant, or a burgher, which, as such, has been subject to pay contributions, becomes exempt from them upon a nobleman's getting it into his hands; and this immunity continues, till it devolves again to a plebeian. In the dutchy of *Bar* a person is accounted a gentleman whose mother is noble, though his father be but a burgher. The dukes of *Lorraine* are sovereign princes, and consequently have the power of conferring nobility; but it may be easily conceived, that many abuses are here introduced in this particular; and that mean or unworthy persons, who can procure a patent by money or interest, are often promoted to a rank which justly belongs only to persons of merit.

Prince de Vaudemont.

The prince of *Vaudemont*, sovereign of *Comercy*, likewise confers patents of nobility. But this must gradually either diminish the sovereign's revenues, or bring an insupportable burthen upon the

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the rest of the subjects, because the noblesse are exempted from imposts, &c. on their persons and goods. The ancient nobility here not only despise the new, but likewise all the *Gens de robe*, as they are called, tho' they be of ancient families of distinction.

At the beginning of the present century, the sovereign of this country had the dutchy of *Milan* assigned him in exchange for *Lorraine*, by the treaty of partition. As the duke dreaded the power of *France*, he prudently dissembled, and seemed very well satisfied; but at the same time expressed his desire, that all the powers of *Europe* might give their consent to his new settlement; and that all the prerogatives which he was possessed of in *Lorraine*, might be annexed to the sovereignty of the dutchy of *Milan*. These two articles he justly concluded would meet with such difficulties, that the affair must necessarily have miscarried, even without the intervention of any other change in the affairs of *Europe*.

The duke's yearly revenue amounts to about two millions of *Rhenish guilders*;\* fourteen hundred thousand of which are said to arise only from the salt works of *Rosieres* and *Dieuze*. The *Rhenish guilder* at present is valued here at three *livres* five *sols*. The ducal lands are indeed of very great extent; but are in several places divided and separated by the *French* territories. Towards *Franche-Comté*, and the mountain *Vogesus*,<sup>Soil.</sup> the soil is far from being fertile; and I doubt whether the few mines of iron, copper, tin and silver, or the agate, chalcedony, and the like gems found there, be a compensation for the sterility of the land.

The academy at *Luneville*, has for some time been in considerable repute; and nothing can be better conducted than it is at present, under the direction of baron *Schack*. Even several protestant students reside here, and the only inconveniency they experience, is that of conforming on *Fridays* and *Saturdays*,† to eat the usual food allowed by the church of *Rome* on those days, unless they are indisposed. The baron keeps an elegant table; ten dishes being served up at dinner, besides a desert, and nine at supper. *M. Schack*, as governor, always eats with his pupils; and some of the students have the honour of dining at the duke's own table in their turns. They likewise often go a hunting with his Highness, and on such occasions the duke furnishes them with horses. The number of young noblemen in this academy at present is fifteen; besides as many young foreigners of distinction who board in *Luneville*, both for the conveniency of having private instructions from the tutors of the academy,

Academy at Luneville.

\* A *Rhenish guilder*, is about 2 s. 4 d. sterling.  
 † These are called *Jours Maigres*, and the usual food on such days is fish and vegetables; but they drink wine, &c. as on other days; so that they are improperly called fasts.

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and for the advantages of a court-Education. Ancient and modern history, geography, chronology, mathematics, moral and natural philosophy, the law of nature and nations, the Roman civil law, and the German laws (of which Mr. Begnicourt, who was a pupil of old Vitriarius, is professor) are taught in this academy. The students are also instructed in the Italian, French, and German languages; and likewise in riding, fencing, dancing, and the military exercises. It is left to the choice of every student to fix upon what science he will chiefly apply himself to. There are forty horses in the riding school; but it is intended soon to increase their number to sixty.

A stranger who designs to stay some months at Luneville, though he be come to years of maturity, cannot do better than take up his residence at the academy, where he may board by the month. If he has no tutor, a proper deduction of the usual expence is made: The other charges, according to the time of his stay, are as follows:

	<i>Livres</i> * of Lorraine.
A Gentleman pays for his board, <i>per annum</i>	600
For his exercises, <i>per annum</i>	600
To his tutor	600
To a valet de chambre	350
To a lacquey	260
For all necessary furniture	180
To entrance once for all	300
Stirrup money for the grooms once for all	12
Switch money, as it is called,	18
For mafs once for all	4
	2924

Thus a gentleman pays for his board, exercises, entrance, furniture and gratuities, exclusive of the expence of a tutor and servants, but one thousand seven hundred and fourteen *livres* for the first year. But if he stays only a month in the academy, the expence is no more than a hundred and forty two *livres*, sixteen *sols*, and eight *deniers*. In the second and succeeding years the expence of a month is reduced to a hundred and seventeen *livres*, sixteen *sols*, and eight *deniers*. The same proportion according to the time is observed with regard to the tutor and servant.

\* A *livre* of Lorraine is about eight pence sterling.

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L O R R A I N.

The *Externes*, or those who do not board in the academy, for the first month in the riding school, pay a hundred *livres*, and for every month after forty *livres*, and thirty *sols* a month switch money. The charges of entrance to the *Externes* are between twenty and thirty *livres*. The masters of exercises and languages, as likewise those of fortification and other parts of the mathematics, attend five hours in a week, and are paid no more than twenty *livres* per month.

No academist, who has not his own particular tutor, is to go out of the academy after supper without leave of the governor; and if he has a tutor, he must not stir without his consent. The like permission is still more necessary, if a student is to be absent all night. After midnight the gate of the academy is not to be opened, without express leave from the governor. No person is allowed to keep a dog in the academy. No student is to play on any musical instrument after ten o'clock at night, nor in the day-time during the hours of public lectures, dancing, and fencing. None of the students, without the governor's leave, are to eat in their chambers, unless it be in case of sickness. No hired lacquey is to stay in the academy after midnight. No student is allowed above one apartment, tho' he be willing to pay for more. The apartment, when a student leaves the academy, is to be delivered up in the same condition as it was when he took it. No lacquey in or out of livery must wear a sword. Every gentleman provides his own knife and fork, and spoon. No new keys are to be made for any locks in the academy, without the housekeeper's knowledge. If any student be taken ill, he is immediately to give notice to the governor of the academy, who sends for a physician and orders him to make a report of the nature of the distemper. All disputes arising between the academists are decided by the governor, who, according to the circumstances of such disputes, receives orders from the duke. No tradesman is to lend or give credit to any of the gentlemen who board in the academy, without the consent of the governor; under the penalty of forfeiting the money or goods, which they have thus advanced. No bolts are allowed to be fixed on the inside of the doors, that the governor may at pleasure come into any of the rooms. All games of chance are prohibited both in and out of the academy.

That the tutors may be more watchful over the conduct of their pupils, they have at all times free access at Court, and are presented to the ducal family, together with the young gentlemen. This privilege of attending the young students is highly beneficial; for the detriment is very manifest in other places, where, on account of the disparity of rank, the tutors are excluded from such polite assemblies, where their vigilance and advice is most necessary. During the last carnival a particular table was kept at court for the tutors; and even at the playhouse they sit behind

hind their pupils. Foreigners and the academists go to Court every day; and as *Luneville* is but a small town, the least slip which a young gentleman is guilty of is immediately blazed about at Court, where he is sure to undergo a smart rally from the ladies. This generally makes a young student something more circumspect in his behaviour.

Inconveniences.

Among all these good institutes there is one bad custom, namely, that the *Germans* here, as in other places, associate together, and among themselves talk nothing but their native language. Another inconveniency is, that the many festivals and public days observed here occasion a much greater expence in fine clothes, than is necessary in other academies. Lastly, though gaming is here prohibited, yet they play very high at Court; and whoever is once engaged in play with the ladies, finds it a very difficult matter to excuse himself afterwards. Though what he loses in an evening may not exceed a guinea or two; yet if this be often repeated it will amount to a considerable sum at the long-run.

These things are of such a nature as not to be regulated by particular rules. Perfection is not to be met with in this world; and in these cases a traveller's conduct must be left to his own prudence and discretion. Indeed it were to be wished, that only such young gentlemen were sent to travel, who have a capacity and disposition to improve, and enlarge their views of men and manners, by visiting foreign nations, to the advantage both of themselves and their native country.

Extraordinary incidents in the life of professor Du Val.

Before I conclude this description of the academy at *Luneville*, I shall give you some account of the extraordinary life and advancement of *M. Du Val*, the present professor of history and geography in this academy. He is the son of a peasant in *Burgundy*, and came into *Lorraine* when he was a child; where his first employment was to look after a few sheep at a village that lies about four leagues from *Nancy*. His thirst after knowledge appeared in his very childhood; and for want of other means of gratifying it, he made a collection of snakes, toads, &c. and amused himself with often viewing and examining those creatures. The village afforded no person to whom he could apply for information in his curious inquiries concerning the form, mechanism, &c. of those animals; as why it was of such a peculiar make, and not otherwise? The answers he received, as may be easily imagined, were generally such as left him less satisfied than he was before. Once he happened to see *Æsop's* fables, with cuts, in the hands of another country-boy; upon which his desire of learning immediately grew more ardent. He could not read; and the other boy, who was capable of gratifying his curiosity, was seldom in an humour to explain the representation of animals, &c. to him. In this distress he determined never to rest, till he should be master of that introduction to knowledge. To this end he saved what little

little money he could get, and gave it to other boys who were older than himself for teaching him to read. Having with incredible diligence attained his end, he happened to meet with an Almanac, in which the twelve signs of the Zodiac were delineated. These he looked for in the heavens, till at last he imagined that he actually traced such figures there: and though he was mistaken in this and several other particulars, yet many of his observations were such as few others are found capable of, even after receiving regular instructions. As he once passed by a print-shop at *Nancy*, he observed a map of the world there, which opened a field for new speculations; and having purchased it, he used to employ many hours in the day in perusing it. At first he took the degrees on the Equator, which are distinguished alternately with black and white, for *French* leagues. But upon considering, that in coming from *Burgundy* to *Lorraine* he had travelled many such leagues, though on his map that distance seemed to take up but a very little spot, he was immediately convinced of the impossibility of his first conjecture. But it must have been with incredible labour, and at the same time a signal proof of his extraordinary genius, that he acquired a thorough knowledge of these and many other signatures on the several maps, which, as his purse could afford it, he afterwards procured. His inclination to silence and retirement made him weary of living among noisy peasant boys; so that he betook himself to some hermits, who had cells in a wood, about half a league from *Luneville*; where he waited on them, and took care of six or eight cows which they kept. These hermits, however, were grossly ignorant; but *Du Val* had an opportunity of reading several books he found in their cells, and of getting many difficulties that occurred to him solved by persons who came to visit these hermits. All the money he could scrape together in his mean circumstances was laid out in books and maps; and observing, on some of the latter, the arms of several princes, as griffins, spread-eagles, lions with two tails, and other monsters, he enquired of a foreigner, whether there were any such creatures in the world? Being informed that these marks belonged to a particular science, called *Heraldry*, he minuted down this word, before unknown to him, and hurrying with all speed to *Nancy*, bought a book of *Heraldry*: by that book, without any other help, he made himself master of the grounds of that science. *Du Val* continued in this course of life till he arrived at his one-and-twentieth year, when, in the autumn of 1717, he was discovered watching his charge in the wood, and sitting under a tree, with his maps and books about him, by baron *Pfutschner*. This gentleman was then governor to the young prince, now duke of *Lorraine*, who happened to hunt that way. The baron thought a herd-

man,

man, with sun-burnt lank hair, dressed in a coarse linen-frock, with a heap of maps about him, so extraordinary a sight, that he informed the prince of it; who immediately rode towards the place, and put several questions to *Du Val* about his way of living? *Du Val* shewed by his answers, that he was already master of the grounds of several sciences. The prince offered to take him into his service, and told him that he should go to Court. But *Du Val*, who had read in some books of morality, that the air of a Court is infectious to virtue; and had also observed, when he had been at *Nancy*, that the lacqueys of great men were a riotous, debauched, quarrelsome sort of people, frankly made answer, 'That he chose rather to look after his herd, and continue to lead a quiet life in the wood, with which he was thoroughly satisfied, than to wait on the prince;' but added, 'that if his highness would give him an opportunity of reading curious books, and making himself master of more learning and knowledge, he was ready to follow him, or any body else.' The prince was highly pleased with his answer; and, when he returned to Court, prevailed with the duke his father to send this extraordinary herdsman to the *Jesuits* college at *Pont-a-Mousson*.

Having an impatient desire of reading *Varro de Re rustica*, he, in a short time, made himself master of the *Latin* language, by the help of which all difficulties vanished before him. When he had with great reputation finished his studies at *Pont-a-Mousson*, the duke permitted him to take a journey into *France* for further improvement.

*Du Val* chiefly excels in ancient and modern history, geography, antiquities, and knowledge of ancient coins. I was present when he read a lecture on the *Carthaginian* state; and could not but admire his method and accuracy in connecting history and geography, and illustrating the manners and customs of that people by remarkable ancient medals, &c. It was but lately that he obtained the professorship at the academy, with a pension of seven hundred livres a year. As librarian he has a thousand livres more with an apartment, and eats at court with the duke's confessor. He is of a most engaging modesty and politeness; and so far from being ashamed of his former low condition, that he takes pleasure in relating the successive and gradual rise of new ideas in his mind, and the pleasing tranquility and uninterrupted content he enjoyed in a situation that was apparently mean and despicable. He often takes a walk with some of his acquaintance to the hermitage from which the duke raised him to his present station. He still keeps his apartment there, and has some thoughts of building a little country-house on the spot. He has had his picture drawn, in which he is represented just as he was discovered by baron *Pfutschner* under a tree, with

with the landscape of the place, and the prince talking to him. He obtained leave to hang up this piece in the duke's library.

Professor *Du Val* told me, that the duke's collection of books owes Duke's library. its origin to *Rosenbal's* treatise *De Feudis*, which was cited in a contest between the elector *Palatine* and the house of *Lorraine*. Though the book is not scarce, it was not to be found in any library at *Nancy*; and as the house of *Lorraine* was interested in the examination of the passage quoted from it, the duke ordered it to be purchased, and founded this library. It is at present much increased, contains a very considerable number of the most valuable books, and receives some additions every day. In this library are two large globes by *Coronelli*. Mr. *Du Val* is of opinion, that the celestial globe is the more useful of the two, because the orbits of several comets are delineated on it; but the terrestrial globe is full of errors. There are also three thousand five hundred Cabinet of medals. ancient coins here, among which the *Roman* medals are extremely well preserved. There are indeed some singular circumstances in the manner of *Du Val's* exaltation from a herdsman to a learned professor: But as to the event itself, history furnishes us with many similar instances.

*Domenico Mecherino*, a famous *Italian* painter, but more universally Comparison of Beccafumo with Du Val. known by the name of *Beccafumo*, whilst he was a shepherd, applied himself to drawing with such success, tho' without any other help but his own genius, that *Lorenzo Beccafumo*, a gentleman of *Sienna*, raised him from his mean occupation, and provided a master to instruct him in painting; so that he afterwards greatly excelled in that art.

Mr. *Du Val* is not the only person in *Luneville*, who owes his great Account of Mr. Vareinge, professor of mathematics. learning rather to the force of natural genius than to education or instruction. The celebrated Mr. *Vareinge*, professor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age; but from his childhood took a great delight in turning, and other mechanical arts; insomuch that he made all kinds of curious utensils for the peasants in the village where he lived. The sight of a jack that went without weights, first put him upon trying his skill in clock-work; upon which he removed to *Nancy*, where he made several ingenious pieces of that kind. At last a watch of his making, which, only with three wheels, pointed out the hours, struck on a bell, and repeated, happened to come into baron *Pfutschner's* hands, who so effectually recommended him to his highness, that he was sent, at the duke's expence, to *England*; where he spent thirteen months, and was instructed in the Mathematics by the famous Dr. *Desaguliers*. M. *Vareinge* has attained to a wonderful knowledge and skill in mechanics, and is at present professor of experimental philosophy in the academy, with a pension of twelve hundred livres. He is also a very affable and discreet person, and, like *Du Val*, makes:



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makes no secret of his former low condition : They seem to outvie each other in praising baron *Pfuschner*, their generous patron.

*A Planetarium.*

At Mr. *Vareinge's* I saw a very ingenious imitation (without so many wheels) of the *Planetarium* representing the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the *Copernican* system, made for prince *Eugene*, by Mr. *Rowley*, an *Englishman*. Mr. *Vareinge* has also made some improvements in the machine called a fire engine, which is put in motion by steam, and draws the water from mines, &c. The present duke was once speaking of the burning mirrours he had seen in the *Jesuits* college at *Prague*, which, by collecting the heat from burning coals only, would set any thing on fire in the opposite end of a room. *Vareinge* hearing this, desired baron *Pfuschner* to write to *Prague*, for an account of the particular construction of this burning *speculum*. But the *Jesuits*, willing to keep their art a secret, only returned for answer in general terms, that the *speculum* was prepared according to the *Linea parabolica primi generis*. This hint, however, was enough for *Vareinge*, who immediately fell to work, and made two such burning mirrours; the *foci* of which met when they were placed at the distance of twenty paces from each other, and set fire to any substance that was easily combustible. The burning *specula* of this kind, now to be seen here, do not produce that effect at so great a distance, for want of a proper polish and smoothness in the gilding, which is an essential circumstance. That brass, of which the cylinders used in some optical experiments are made, is the best ground for these mirrours. By the help of this *speculum*, two persons standing in a proper position, may converse with each other, tho' they whisper so low that other persons in the room cannot hear a syllable of what they say. This experiment is well known to answer in elliptical rooms or galleries.

*Burning specula.*

*St. Nicolas.*

The distance from *Lunville* to *Nancy* is about five leagues; and the post horses are changed at *St. Nicolas*, a small town but much frequented by pilgrims, on account of some reliques of *St. Nicolas*, bishop of *St. Mire*. About half a league on this side of *Nancy*, on a small eminence to the left, stands a seat of the duke of *Lorraine*, called *Mallegrange*. It yields a delightful prospect, and the structure itself is begun with great elegance; but it is now much questioned whether it will ever be finished. Farther on towards the city is a chapel called *Notre Dame de bon Secours*, which is in great repute for pretended miracles performed in it.

*Mallegrange.*

*N. Dame de bon secours.*

*Nancy.*

*Nancy* is situated in a fine plain, about half a league from the river *Meortie*, and consists of the old and the new city. In the latter the streets are broad, straight, and well built. The roofs of the houses, according

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according to the custom of this country, are generally so flat, that one may walk round them. The oblong area or broad street before the palace in the old city makes a good appearance. The fortifications were demolished to gratify the *French*; and nothing now remains of them but the walls and a few bastions. The city was restored to the duke of *Lorraine* in this defenceless state at the treaty of *Ryswick*, on condition that the duke shall not fortify *Nancy*, nor any other town, without the consent of the *French* king.

*Fortifications.*

Part of the old palace is now pulled down. The late duke had begun to build a new one; but the misfortunes of the times put a stop to that undertaking; so that there is only a *corps de logis*, which, instead of a grand entrance, has only five small doors like those of the *Stadthouse* at *Amsterdam*: The present duke seldom comes to *Nancy*. There are in the palace eighteen most exquisite pieces of tapestry, representing the achievements of *Charles IV.* duke of *Lorraine*. Here are also shewn the robes of two *Burgundians*, who were killed with *Charles the Bold*, and likewise that duke's helmet, lined with red velvet, with a yellow crest on the top of it. This helmet is carried every year in procession by the captain of the *Swiss*, while two other *Switzers* carry the two robes above-mentioned. Near the palace a beautiful garden has been laid out on one of the bastions, from which there is a very pleasant prospect. Adjoining to this garden is the opera-house, which was built by *Bibienna* the *Italian* architect, who also built the theatre at *Vienna*. This house is not remarkable for its largeness, but is extremely well contrived. On each side of it is a grand *tribuna*, which is a great ornament to it.

*Palace.*  
*Helmet of Charles the Bold.*

*Garden.*

*Opera-house.*

As for religious edifices, *L'Eglise Primitiale*, which they are now building, is to be a magnificent structure. This church is to be adorned with two towers and a cupola, after the *Italian* manner. It is called *L'Eglise Primitiale* because it is not under the jurisdiction of the bishop of *Toul*, the metropolitan of the dutchy of *Lorraine*, but is immediately subject to the Pope. The chapter consists of a primate and sixteen canons. The duke, without consulting the canons, names the primate, who is confirmed by the Pope. His revenue, together with that of the abbey of *l'Isle*, which is annexed to the primacy, amounts to thirty-six thousand livres; which, since the year 1715, (when the last primate, duke *Charles Joseph Ignatius*, elector of *Triers* and bishop of *Osnabrug*, died) has, by consent of the Pope, been appropriated as a fund towards building the *primitial* church.

*L'Eglise Primitiale.*

In *St. George's* church lies *Charles the Bold*, duke of *Burgundy*, who on the 5th of *January*, 1477, was killed in a battle before the city of *Nancy*. But, according to some accounts, his bones were removed to

*Church of St. George.*  
*Tomb of Charles the Bold.*

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*Bruges in Flanders, at the desire of Mary, governess of the Netherlands and queen of Hungary. His effigies on the tomb at Nancy lies horizontally, with the head on a cushion, and a lion at the feet.*

*Chytræus and Merian have inserted two inscriptions on this monument, which are as follows:*

*Carolus hoc busto Burgundæ gloria gentis  
Conditur, Europæ qui fuit ante timor.*

*i. e.* 'In this tomb lies Charles, the glory of Burgundy, who was once the terror of Europe.'

Under this distich are the following lines:

*Bella Ducum, Regumque & Cæsaris omnia spernens,  
Totus in effuso sanguine lætus erat.  
Discite terrenis quid sit confidere rebus,  
Hic toties Victor denique victus adest.*

*i. e.* 'He despised the combined forces of dukes, kings, and the emperor. He was never better pleased than when he was engaged in battle. How vain is all trust in human things! He, who was so often victorious, lies conquered here at last.'

In this church is also the ancient burial place of the dukes of Lorraine. But of late they have been buried in the church of the Capuchins.

In my account of Nancy I must not pass over St. Urbain, the celebrated medalist, and engraver to the duke of Lorraine's mint. He is a native of Nancy, and resided at Rome twenty-five years with Hammerani, in the pontificates of Innocent XI. Alexander VIII. Innocent XII. and Clement XI. where he improved himself in engraving and architecture.

From Nancy I shall proceed to France, and from thence into England. I design to return by the way of the Austrian and united Netherlands. I am very sensible, Sir, how well you are acquainted with those countries; so that I cannot flatter myself that any account which I can send from thence will afford you either instruction or entertainment. I therefore beg leave to conclude these LETTERS, humbly recommending myself to your favour and protection.

*Nancy, June 24, 1731.*

APPENDIX.

## A P P E N D I X.

## P A R T I.

CONTAINING A

## M I L I T A R Y S U R V E Y

O F

## A Great Part of S U A B I A.

P E R F O R M E D

By the most Expert E N G I N E E R S,

Sent thither for that Purpose

By the late F R E N C H K I N G L E W I S X I V.

VOL. IV.

3 A

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## P R E F A C E.

**T**HE *French*, having, towards the close of the last century, made themselves masters of *Freyburg*, formed a design of extending their conquests farther on that side, towards the *Austrian* hereditary dominions. With this view they employed some experienced engineers privately to take a most exact survey of the roads between *Freyburg*, *Basil*, *Schaffhausen*, *Constance*, *Villingen*, and all the adjacent country; with orders to draw up circumstantial and exact reports of their surveys. This produced not only a most minute and particular account of that country, but also very accurate maps of it, even beyond any thing of that kind extant; and *Lewis XIV.* ordered these plans and maps to be engraven on copper-plates by the celebrated *Cordier*, for the use of the principal officers who were to command in the intended expedition into the *Austrian* territories. But when that unjust enterprize was laid aside, these valuable maps, &c. were deposited in a cabinet at *Versailles*. The map of the country from *Hunningen* to *Constance* is above five ells\* in length, and consists of four large separate pieces. It fell into my hands at *Paris* by very unexpected good luck; but I still want some of the written references belonging to it. And though colonel *Armstrong*, an *English* engineer of great merit, and myself spared neither trouble nor expence to come at it, the remainder was not to be found. Possibly this account of the survey, and the translation of the reports made by the *French* engineers, here published, may, on some future occasion, facilitate the prevention of those evils which that restless nation is contriving against [*Germany*] our country. To have inserted the maps would have been but of little service, as they must have lost their beauty and accuracy, when reduced to such a small scale as would have been neces-

† The author is something inaccurate in not specifying what ell he means.

## P R E F A C E.

sary for a work of this kind. However, the want of the maps may be in some measure supplied by consulting Mr. *Michal's* large map of *Suabia*, by the help of which I have corrected an infinite number of *German* names of places, rivulets, &c. which the *French* neither pronounce nor write with accuracy. *Sangre's Cartes des Frontieres de Lorraine & de la Comté de Bourgogne avec la haute Alsace & les quatre villes Forestieres*, may also be of great service to the reader; and for want of that, *Matthæi Seutter Cursus Rheni supra Argentoratum & regiones adjacentes* will afford him some satisfaction. *Sangre's* maps are very justly esteemed, and *Seutter* seems to have copied after him in many particulars. However, the names of most places are set down in the same erroneous manner by those gentlemen as they are by the author of my manuscript. I was not willing to alter or omit the numeral references, as they stand in the map and the explanation; since they may hereafter be of use for explaining the original map, and also prevent many mistakes and irregularities in this account.



## APPENDIX.

## A P P E N D I X.

## SECTION I.

*A full and accurate Account of the Maps and Roads from Freyburg to Hunningen; in which the Highways, narrow Lanes, Defiles, Rivulets, Bridges, Towns, Castles, Villages, Woods, and Mountains are set down; and those Places where an army may conveniently encamp, as also where it may form Ambuscades, and where Parties may retreat on all Occasions, are particularly pointed out.*

**I**N going from *Freyburg* to *Hunningen*, you set out through *St. Martin's* gate; and at the end of the *Glacis* is a wooden bridge [marked (1) in the map] over the rivulet *Treisam*, which runs from the valley of *St. Peter*.

Two hundred and ninety rods\* from this wooden bridge is a stone one (2) over the rivulet, which runs hither from *Kinderstalle*, and empties itself, below the village of *Haslach*, into the *Treisam*.

Eighty rods from this stone bridge the road (3) bears to the left-hand along the valley (166) towards the mountain, opposite to the village of *Merzhausen* (5); and though this road divides itself into several lanes, yet they all meet again in the large plain between *Staufen* and *Grossingen*.

The roads through the above-mentioned valley (166) are very good, and troops may generally advance to *Freyburg* in squadrons, and with all kinds of baggage.

A hundred and ten rods farther, from this road (3) runs another road on the left-hand, towards the village of *Oufhausen* (7), which likewise lies below the mountain, on the left-side of the valley. This road is

\* A rod is sixteen feet and half, and is the same with a pole or perch.

again



## A P P E N D I X.

again divided into two roads behind the said village, where it leads over the mountain; and the castle of *Schnoberg* (8) lies between the roads. At the top of the mountain the roads unite again, at the village of *Euringen* (9).

A hundred and twenty rods from the last-mentioned highway lies another road on the right-hand (10), which leads to *Brisac*, through *St. Jorgen* and *Haslach*.

*St. Jorgen* lies at the distance of two thousand two hundred and seventy rods from *Freyburg*; and as this place is just within sight of *Freyburg*, it is not necessary to say much about it.

Near the farthest house (13) in *St. Jorgen* the road divides itself in two, one leading to *Brisac*, and the other to *Hunningen*. The former declines six-and-twenty degrees north of the west point; but the *Hunningen* road lies thirty degrees south of the west point. That which goes in a direct line from the last house of the village of *St. Jorgen* is planted with hedges on both sides as far as the rivulet (18), which runs hither from the valley (116) behind the village of *Merzhausen*. It runs through two villages, viz. *Aufhausen* and *Wendlingen* (7 and 14); afterwards alters its course opposite to a wood (17), and pursues it along the *Hunningen* road as far as the mill, marked in the map with the number (22). On the left-side of this road, till you cross the rivulet, the mountains, together with the wood, form a defile; opposite to which, on the right-hand, on the other side of the rivulet, lie some corn-fields (16), where a body of troops may extend their front, and thus leave, on one side, the village of *Wolfenweiler*, through which the *Hunningen* road lies, at the distance of half an hour or league.

On this side the village of *Wolfenweiler*, to the left, is an eminence (19), which likewise affords room for troops to march in squadrons to the large plain of *Stauf* (36). At the end of this village you cross a river, which runs out of the valley (19). *Wolfenweiler* stands on a hill planted with vines; and the road over it leads to the village of *Kilchoffen* (21), and to the plain of *Stauf*. A little beyond *Wolfenweiler* a road turns off to the right, and brings you by the way of *Schallatt*, or *Schultzstett*, to *Brisac*; and two hundred rods farther is another way (33), which also leads to *Schultzstett*. Here a fine plain (36) begins, and extends as far as that of *Stauf*, being separated from the latter only by a small stream (30).

About half a league from hence (23) lies the village of *Scherzingen* (24), a hundred paces on the right-hand from the road; and on the left-hand another road leads over the mountain (20) to *Pfaffenweiler*, which lies in the valley (19). There troops may march conveniently and in good order, not only along the plain behind the village of *Scherzingen*; but also between the mountain and the *Hunningen* road.

A quar-

## A P P E N D I X.

A quarter of a league from hence (26) the *Hunningen* road goes through the little village of *Norssingen* (27); at the end of which the *Kilchoffen* road meets it. Behind *Norssingen* the plain (36) is continued. A quarter of a league from *Norssingen* you cross a rivulet (30), which rises in *Ulrichsbale*, behind the village of *Bolsweiler* (35), where the valley (166) begins, and extends itself from hence to the village of *Merzhausen* (5), and from thence to *Freyburg*. This small valley may be of service, in order to throw succours into *Freyburg*; and the infantry may be able to advance at any time, under cover, from one mountain to another.

After crossing the rivulet (30), you go through the plain of *Staufen* (36), which extends as far as the hedges about the village of *Grossingen*, that lies a quarter of a league from the rivulet. On this plain an army may make all the motions and evolutions they please, and several encampments may be also made here.

However, on this side the village of *Grossingen* you cross the small river of *Neumagne*, which runs from the valley behind the town of *Staufen*. It waters all these meadow grounds, and near the village of *Bingen* (33), falls into the rivulet (30).

The village of *Grossingen* is very large. Parties, which may be so unfortunate as to be pursued by the enemy in these parts, may retire into the church here, which is surrounded with a wall, and a ditch three rods in breadth. On the left-hand the road leads from *Grossingen* towards the town of *Staufen* (34), and near the village of *Obersdorf* (37), crosses the river *Neumagne*.

A hundred and sixty rods from *Grossingen* the road is divided into three ways (38). That on the right-hand leads to *Donzell* (39), the middle road to *Hunningen*, and that on the left to *Staufen*; where, though the country is very woody, the cavalry may march in squadrons.

A hundred and fifty rods from the place where the road divides (38), a road lies on the left, and leads down to *Schwarzwalde*. On the right-hand a plain extends itself as far as a small eminence which is planted with vineyards (41); and from thence to the *Hunningen* road it is good for marching; but, on the other side of it, it is very steep. This hill reaches as far as the village of *Donzell* (39). A quarter of a league from this road (140), that of *Hunningen* crosses a small rivulet (41), which runs rapidly from the *Neumagne*, below the town of *Staufen*. This rivulet makes the *Hunningen* road very bad about this part for fifteen paces. Two hundred rods beyond this rivulet (41) the road crosses another (42) at right angles, which comes from *Donzell* (39), and leads towards *Schmitthausen* (43) and *Staufen*.

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A hundred and twenty rods farther, you come to a rivulet (34), the course of which is carefully diverted from the neighbourhood of *Staufen* to this district, in order to water the meadows. This rivulet passes through part of the road of *Hunningen*, without leaving any mud or slime upon it, it being a sandy bottom. After it has run through the village of *Donzell* (39), it has on each side a fine plain, which extends to the *Rhine*.

Three hundred and thirty rods from the above-mentioned rivulet a cross is erected on the right-hand, from which you have a view of the road (45) from *Donzell* to the village of *Gallenwiller*.

Three hundred and eighty rods from the aforesaid cross (35), stands another cross, and a road (46) leading from *Espach* to *Gallenwiller*. Fifty rods from hence you come to a stream (47) which runs from the river of *Staufen*. From this also runs another stream (44), which overflows the highway for about sixty rods, and winds to the right-hand over-against the village of *Espach*. Here it is to be noted, that the woods through which the aforesaid brooks run are no impediment to an army's marching in squadrons through them. On the other side of the brook (47), you come to the end of the meadows (48) on the right and left, and to the castle of *Heiterheim* (50), and, farther on, to a hollow way on an eminence (39) which begins at the village of *Espach* (51). It is set with vines, and opposite to the *Rhine* is very steep; but of an easy ascent towards the road from *Hunningen*. On the left-side of the road, it reaches to the village of *Balrechten*, which lies below *Schwarzwalde* (60). On the top of this rising ground is a plain (52), which is, in many places, from six to seven hundred rods in breadth; but on the *Schwarzwalde* side, it is but three or four hundred rods broad. At the end of this plain, on the *Hunningen* road (52), you descend again (53). The *Espach* hill ends on the right-hand, and the little eminence (53) hides the village of *Heiterheim* (50), which is situated partly on a rising ground, and yields a good prospect over the adjacent country. Parties, when pursued, may throw themselves into this castle, and make a very good defence; for it has a draw-bridge, a dry moat, and some quadrangular towers, which flank each other.

Eighty rods from the last-mentioned eminence (53) you cross a brook (54) which rises in the narrow valley behind the city of *Sulzburg* (61), and pursues its course between the eminences (53) and (55), and waters the meadows before it reaches the village of *Heiterheim* (50), where it puts several mills in motion; and at last, on the right of the *Hunningen* road, it again overflows the meadows (56). Here it does not run into the *Rhine*, but loses itself. Unless the water is uncommonly high, an army may always advance along these meadows in squadrons.

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After crossing the brook (54), you come to a small eminence (55) laid out in vineyards, which is very steep on the side towards *Hunningen*. Here you take the right-hand road to the wooden cross (57), where you come again to several meadows (56); but to the left-hand, small hills, with well-cultivated fields, extend wider and wider from the road. These small eminences continue on the left as far as the village of *Schliengen* (91), and even from thence to the banks of the *Rhine* (96); and you must pass over them behind *Schliengen*, if you do not intend to cross the *Rhine*. A quarter of a league from the cross (57) is a road (58) bearing to the left-hand over the mountain (55) to the castle of *Heiterheim* (50). Ninety rods from hence you come to an eminence (59), and so on to the road to the village of *Bettberg* (62). On this eminence ten or twelve men may march a-breast; and on the top of it is a well-cultivated spot of ground, which extends as far as the distant mountains of *Schwarzwalde*. These parts are very uneven, by reason of a continual variety of hills, valleys, meadows, vineyards, and woods, so that no camp can easily be formed here.

A quarter of a league from this eminence (59) the road is intersected by another, which leads from the village of *Unterseeefeld* (64) to *Oberseeefeld*. Four hundred rods from this cross-way, by means of a stone bridge (70), you cross over a rivulet, which at first, near the village of *Buckingen* (71), is so large as to put two mills in motion. This rivulet runs from hence towards *Unterseeefeld* (64), where it is crossed by a wooden bridge. Behind the last-mentioned village it loses itself in the meadows, which extend towards *Heiterheim* (56). As this rivulet rises high during the winter, and does a deal of damage by its inundations, the neighbouring peasants, in order to remedy this inconvenience in some measure, have dug the bed of this rivulet very deep: on this account they have been obliged to build a bridge over it.

After passing over the stone bridge (70), you come, on the left side of the *Hunningen* road, to an inn called *Steinenbrucklein*, near which a road on the left-hand leads to the village of *Buckingen* (71). Behind this village are several roads, some leading to the neighbouring villages, and others to *Schwarzwalde*. When you have proceeded ninety rods from the above-mentioned inn, the *Hunningen* road grows very indifferent; but the plain extending from *Neuburg* (90) as far as the villages of *Schliengen* (91) and *Skeinstatt* (95), is extremely pleasant. From all these villages, which lie under the hills (55), there are roads leading to the city of *Neuburg*, and the banks of the *Rhine*. A quarter of a league from the stone bridge (70), the *Hunningen* road divides into two ways, which unite again near the hedges about *Obermuller* (76). The direct road to this place is but little frequented; so that it is best to take the other

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road on the left-hand, which leads to the mountain (55). A hundred and sixty rods from the place where the two ways meet, a road (73) on the left-hand leads from *Buckingen* (71) through the wood (74) to *Neuburg* (75). You still travel on the mountain to the left-hand (55) till you come, after a good quarter of a league, to the village of *Hugelheim* (73). Seventy rods from this place, on the left side, is a single house (77), behind which the high road passes. The small acclivity (55) may be easily ascended, and five or six men may go up the hill a-breast. Here the infantry need not crowd close together upon the road, as the declivity down the hill, on the other side, is very easy as far as the village of *Obermullen*, where it is something steep. The country (65) lying on the left side between *Buckingen* (71) and *Mullen* on the hill (55), is fruitful and well cultivated as far as *Schwarzwalde*. The enemy \* may take advantage of this, in returning from *Schenau* and *Badenwiller*, over the hill, to *Brisgow*, as they assemble together, and march in good order into the plain of *Neuburg* (90); or else may march over the mountains, and draw up in order of battle in the plain of *Heiterstheim* (52). The narrow valley from *Badenwiller* is the only road between *Freyburg* and *Hunningen*, through which the enemy can march with their artillery into these parts towards the *Rhine*; for in the other valleys only baggage-horses and mules can be made use of. If the castle of *Badenwiller* (100) be first seized, an army may easily become masters of all this pass (101).

A hundred rods farther on this road (76) are several hedges (78), which inclose the meadows lying to the right-hand of *Mullen* (79). These meadows are watered by the brook which runs from *Badenwiller*, and extend as far as *Neuburg*.

A hundred rods from the place where these hedges (78) begun, is a shallow ford over a branch of the river (3); and a hundred and ten rods farther, is a second ford over another branch (3) of it. Between both branches is a road (1) leading to *Obermullen* (80), which village lies only a hundred and eighty rods from the *Hunningen* road. The river (3) rises in the mountain behind *Badenwiller* (101), and runs through the village of *Oberwiller* (102), where it puts some iron-works, which belong to the margrave of *Baden-Durlach*, in motion. Farther on it overflows its banks near the mountain (on which *Badenwiller* (100) stands) and waters the grounds about the village of *Niederwiller* (103), where the hills on the right and left, which form this valley (101) terminate. When you have crossed the last-mentioned branch of the river (3), on the *Hunningen* road, and proceeded a hundred and forty rods farther, you pass over another brook (4), which rises in the mountain of *Seizen-*

\* The Imperialists are so called in this survey.

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*kilch*, and runs between the village of *Mullen* and the eminences which are laid out in vineyards. This rivulet winds farther to the right side among the meadows, and there unites with another stream, which rises in the mountain behind *Badenwiller*. If it does not happen to be a flood, an army may pass the meadows (79), and advance to the plain of *Neuburg* (90). On the left-hand, about a quarter of a league from this rivulet you come to the foot of a hill (55), which is steep on this side, and all over planted with vineyards.

Two hundred and fifty rods farther, when you have crossed the road (81) leading from the village of *Hacheim* (82) to *Neuburg*, the mountain on the left of the *Hunningen* road runs at right angles with *Hacheim*, which village you leave on the left-hand.

The ground on the left (70) upon the eminence (55), from the village of *Mullen* (80) as far as *Schliengen* (91), is only fit for small parties; where no more than a hundred men can be drawn up in order of battle.

The plain of *Neuburg*, however, where small shrubs and bushes grow here and there, is half a league distant from the places marked with the gures (84), near the village of *Auchen* (83). The number (97) shews the extremity of the meadows (99), over which squadrons of horse may march for above a quarter of a league, as far as a canal (5) which reaches to *Steinstatt* (95). This canal is seven feet deep, and nine or ten in breadth, and serves to convey the water from the rivulet (7) running through the village of *Schliengen* (91) upon these meadows (99). At the end of the canal is the road (97) leading from *Steinstatt* (95), on the left-hand over the mountain (55), to the village of *Muchen*; from thence to *Veldburg* (67), and lastly to *Schwarzwalde*.

Four hundred rods farther on (from 97) you come to another road (98), leading from *Schliengen* (91) over the meadows (99) to *Neuburg* (75).

A quarter of a league from the last-mentioned road (98) lies the large village of *Schliengen* (91), through which the rivulet (7) that rises behind *Ober-Eckenem* (30), below *Schwarzwalde*, runs. This stream, after watering the meadows of *Liell* (88), *Schliengen* (91), and *Steinstatt* (95), falls into the *Rhine*. The *Hunningen* road is here divided into two ways, which unite again, after crossing a brook, upon the top of the mountain. The road to the right is more commodious for cavalry and artillery; that to the left is indeed shorter, but more difficult; especially the ascent up the hill of *Bellingen* (111), which this road leads to. But in coming down the declivity on the left-hand road, you must go along the rivulet (7) as far as a wooden cross (110), where you turn short to the right-hand towards the mountain (111). But if you take the right-hand road, just

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near the village of *Schliengen*, you come to a small plain which extends about a quarter of a league, as far as the eminence (96), which is at a small distance from a branch of the *Rbine*.

A hundred and forty rods from the village of *Schliengen*, hard by a brick-kiln (94) which lies on the left, the good *Hunningen* road turns off opposite to the eminence called *Belkem*, or *Bellingen*, to which it leads.

That part of the road (namely, from the place marked (94) as far as (B) is only five hundred rods in length, and very difficult to ascend. From this last place the corn land (A) begins, and the vineyards on the right and left and rising grounds end. The *Hunningen* road continues good over all the eminence (A). This part of the country is very commodious for encampments, and the troops may always draw out in the small adjacent valleys.

About half a league from the large eminence (B), you come to another road (112), which also leads to *Hunningen*, and unites with another road from *Belkem*, where the road from *Schliengen* (91) lies (113). From this place (113) you descend in a direct line from the mountain into a hollow road, which is thirty paces in length; from thence across the *Hertinger* road (115 a) you come to a wooden cross, and lastly to *Bellingen* (170) and the banks of the *Rbine*.

The number 116 marks a single house, called *Kalte Herberge*, or the Cold Inn, behind which there is a conflux of several rivulets; which water the meadows, then run under the stone bridge (119), and afterwards direct their course on the right-hand towards the villages of *Helmelingen* (119) and *Efringen* (132); and lastly run into a valley, which, on account of the steepness of the eminences lying on the right, is inaccessible every way but through the roads marked in the map.

All this eminence (a), with the sloping sides of it, consists of arable land, and squadrons of horse may at all times march over it. When the stone bridge (118) is crossed, the *Hunningen* road lies over corn fields, as far as the wood (122), towards the mountain.

Three hundred and seventy rods from the above-mentioned stone bridge, is a wooden bridge (7); and on the right of it runs a stream (o), which one may easily avoid by taking the road on the left-hand, near the wooden bridge, over the arable land.

A hundred and thirty rods from this wooden bridge (7), lies a road (101) leading from *Holfem* (150), through *Maspach* (151) and *Egringen* (152) towards *Hunningen*; but seldom frequented by reason of the steepness of the mountain, and the vineyards on it near *Egringen*.

Two hundred and fifty rods from the highway (5), the great *Hunningen* road lies through a wood (122), where the steepest hill in all

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this route is to be ascended. This wood does not grow thick, but is very open, so that squadrons of horse may advance in it.

About a quarter of a league from one extremity of the wood (122), you come to the other on the right-hand, where lies the road (123) leading, on the left-hand, to the village of *Maspach* (151), and on the right-hand running below to the village of *Helmeling* (119). Here is likewise another road below which leads to the village of *Winterwiller* (120). On the right-hand, in the parts marked (d), squadrons of horse may advance; but on the left-hand the wood extends above a quarter of a league, and then the road lies over a small eminence planted with vines (f), and by a very gentle descent leads towards *Hunningen*.

From the extremity of the vineyards (f) to a stone bridge (153) is about a quarter of a league; where squadrons of horse may march down. Opposite to this stone bridge (153) is a small eminence (9) on the right-hand, which extends itself between the villages of *Efringen* (132) and *Kirchem* (133). Under the stone bridge (153) is a small rivulet (154), which runs on the left-hand from the village of *Holfem* (150) through *Egringen* (152), and waters the meadows about the village of *Kirchem*. After this it unites with a branch of a river which runs through *Meldingen* (140), puts a mill (134) in motion, and at length loses itself in the *Rbine*.

After you leave the stone bridge (153) behind you, a very small plain (l) lies on the left, and the *Hunningen* road turns on the right into a wood (k), which is very clear and open, and interspersed with cultivated fields. This wood reaches as far as the village of *Heltelingen*, which lies at the distance of three quarters of a league from the stone bridge (153). Near the end of this village (140) you cross a small river, which rises from the hill of *Kander*, from which it also takes its name. This rivulet drives several mills, waters the meadows between *Kirchem* (133) and *Merkt* (142), and empties itself into the *Rbine*. Behind the last-mentioned stone bridge the road is divided into three ways, one of which goes on the right-hand to the village of *Merkt* (142), which lies on the banks of the *Rbine*; another, which runs in a direct line, is the *Hunningen* road; and the third, on the left-hand, leads to the villages which lie on the mountains on that side.

The *Hunningen* road lies through a delightful plain (145) for a quarter of a league from *Heltelingen*, till you come to the village at the foot of the hill; and farther on you pass opposite to the castle of *Friedlingen*: however, in all this part of the road you must march very slowly. Under the mountain lies a ruinous chapel (5); and a hundred and fifty rods farther you pass over a shallow rivulet (t), which divides itself into two branches on the right; one of which runs along the lower mountain (v), and



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and empties itself near the village of *Merkt* (142) into the *Rbine*; the other runs a hundred and twenty rods along the *Hunningen* road, till it turns, together with another road (146), towards the *Rbine*, and in its course waters the meadows. The said meadow-grounds are so overgrown with trees and small bushes, that it is difficult to march through them.

A hundred and eighty rods from the highway (146), you pass (near the parts marked 147) by a branch of the *Rbine*; and a hundred and eighty rods farther, you come to a road leading to the castle of *Friedlingen*. As the plain (161) lies within sight of the town of *Hunningen*, it is needless to be more particular about it.

But in order to go from the place, where the good road from *Hunningen* on the left (94) leads to *Schliengen*, you must turn between the eminences (96 and 111) towards *Bellingen*; and then it is necessary to proceed over the hills (a), it being impracticable any further for carriages on the side of the *Rbine*. After this you pass through the villages of *Bamlach* and *Blansingen* (157) to a chapel (158), and farther on to a wooden cross (g) till you come by a very steep declivity to the village of *Efringen* (132). Behind this village you pass over the plain (g), then through the woods (k), and at length to the *Hunningen* road on this side the village of *Heltelingen*. The foot-path still runs parallel to the *Rbine* from the village of *Rhinwiller* towards *Kleinkembs* and *Istein* (179, 178, 181); but it is very narrow, difficult, and lies mostly on the steep and rocky banks of the *Rbine*.

After you have passed the village of *Istein* (181), the road becomes practicable for baggage, artillery, &c.

## S E C T. II.

*A Survey of the Road between Freyburg and Rheinfelden.*

THE common road from *Freyburg* to *Rheinfelden* lies through *Basil*: of this, however, I shall take no notice; but shall only describe another road, which is four leagues shorter, but in some places very difficult to travel, and, except in a case of necessity, or when you would avoid the *Swiss* territories, by no means to be chosen. The baggage must be regulated according to the condition of this road. It were most advisable to take nothing but baggage-horses or mules this way; by which means you may, at all events, reach this place from *Freyburg* in

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in four-and-twenty hours. The distance from *Freyburg* to *Rheinfelden* is only twelve *French* leagues.

Great guns, from twenty to thirty pounders, may be drawn this way if no great expedition be required, so that there be time to mend the bad hollow places in the road; but, without this, it is almost entirely impracticable to artillery, on account of the mountainous country. At the distance of half a league from *Freyburg*, you must travel about a third part of a league up the mountain, till you come to the top of the ascent; where there is a convenient place for the infantry to rest and breathe till the horse arrive at this defile.

On this mountain about thirty separate houses lie scattered in the compass of half a league. Here are no shrubs nor woods; but, notwithstanding the land lies high, good grass grows hereabouts; and the five springs, which rise in these parts, yield plenty of water. The aforesaid houses, taken together, form a village which is called *Storen*, and lies about a league and a half from *Freyburg*.

You have the choice of three roads to *Storen*. The best and fittest for the baggage and artillery is through the village of *Merzhausen*, which lies about three quarters of a league from *Freyburg*. At the same distance beyond *Merzhausen* lies *Langen-Akeren*, on the first mountain to which you come by the direct road from *Freyburg* (1). *Langen-Akeren* is a league and a quarter distant from the last-mentioned place.

The second road near the village of *Gunthersthal* crosses a rivulet. On the right side of this road stands a cross; the road leading to the village declines to the left-hand; and after passing through a wood, brings you to the top of the hill, where *Langen-Akeren* stands, and to the road which lies through *Merzhausen*. This road is very bad to travel, and there is a continual ascent till you come to the above-mentioned village. The cavalry cannot march forward here without a great deal of difficulty, the mountain being every where overgrown with shrubs.

The third road goes through *Gunthersthal*, along an eminence from which runs a rivulet. Hard by a house called *Hofsbagen*, this road declines to the right-hand, and leads to the principal road, which is two hundred rods distant from it.

The village of *Horbe* (2) lies about a quarter of a league from *Langen-Akeren*, and the road hereabouts is very good. As soon as you are passed *Horbe*, there is an activity of half a league to ascend. The right-hand road is the best for cavalry. The road on the left-hand is difficult to travel, and, about half a league from *Horbe*, joins the main road, with which also unites (12) the way leading over the eminence to *Gunthersthal*.

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The country where these three ways meet is open and convenient for making dispositions to cross the third mountain. This extends to *Storen*; and there is no way but one up the hill, which is narrow and rugged; so that it takes up a full quarter of an hour to ascend the hill. *Horbe* and *Storen* are at a league's distance from each other. From hence, leaving a cross on the left, which stands in the road, a quarter of a league from *Storen*, the route lies towards *Mockenbrunn*.

This cross (4) is on the highest part of the mountain; and the road runs due south to a wood, one end of which is about five hundred rods from the cross (4). One cannot easily mistake the way; the other roads leading to the wood being little frequented; so that all you have to do is to keep directly southward, and in the most beaten road.

The wood between *Storen* and *Mockenbrunn* extends about a league; but the road through it is good, but something narrow. At the extremity of the wood you descend a hill to *Mockenbrunn*, where the rivulet called *Wiss* rises, the course of which you must follow till you come within two leagues of *Rheinfeld*. From the wood to the village there is a pretty steep descent of one quarter of a league parallel to the rivulet, which you must keep all along on your left.

*Mockenbrunn* (5), which lies about half a league from *Storen*, consists of fourteen houses, which stand separately. After you have passed this village; you come to a difficult defile (6), which continues for a quarter of a league. The road which lies on the right of the river is the best for carriages; and on the left-side of the river is a foot-path, in which the horse may go one a-breast. Both these ways are in sight of each other, and only divided by the river; the depth of which here is upwards of a hundred feet, each side being lined with craggy rocks.

The road for carriages runs again from west to east across the river by means of a bridge; at the end of which stand a chapel and three houses (7). The other road proceeds still on the left side of the river as far as the village of *Totttau* (8), which lies three quarters of a league from *Mockenbrunn*. In this part several single houses are to be seen along the eminence and on the banks of the river.

The village of *Totttau* consists of thirty houses, and lies at the foot of a hill which extends to this village from the eastward. A rivulet runs from this hill through the middle of the village, and, two hundred rods from thence, waters the meadows. All round this village are several fine meadows; but you must not stay long here on account of the ground and its situation. About half a league from *Totttau* you come to a double defile, which is about four hundred rods in length, and reaches as far as the village of *Geschwend*. The road still continues on the left side of the rivulet, which runs between steep rocks.

*Geschwend*

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*Geschwend* consists of twenty houses, and lies at the foot of a mountain (10) from which also issues a stream, which directs its course towards the high road leading to *Brisac*, *Waldshut*, *Staufen*, and *Uffenfelden*. The distance from *Geschwend* to *Staufen* is four leagues, and from *Geschwend* to *Waldshut* eight leagues. The road is mountainous, and so inconvenient for troops, that it is generally travelled only by pack-horses and asses.

*Uffenfelden* (11) lies about a quarter of a league from *Geschwend*, and consists of twenty houses. Through the middle of the village lies the *Rheinfeld* road, which still runs parallel to the rivulet, on the eminence. The road towards *Staufen* bears to the right-hand, and lies westward of the mountains.

From *Uffenfelden* to *Schenau* the rivulet still runs on your left-hand. The distance between these two villages is half a league; and the two rivulets which come from the mountains unite in the meadows.

*Schenau* (12) lies half way between *Freyburg* and *Rheinfeld*, and is a very proper place for an army to halt. The hill in this place is four hundred rods in breadth. In length it extends from *Schenau* to *Uffenfelden*, and upon it are several plains, on which an army may encamp. On account of the mountain and narrow ways, it may certainly be looked upon as a long day's march from *Freyburg* to *Schenau*. Yet it must be performed in that time; there being no place for halting, excepting the plain of *Stor*, which is only two leagues and a half from *Freyburg*.

*Schenau* consists of thirty houses, all by the river's side; and you cross the river by a bridge, and proceed to the meadows, and scattered houses which lie eastward on a hill.

Beyond *Schenau* you must go on the right side of the river. Four hundred rods from the village you come to a narrow way lying between the river and the rocks on the right.

This defile (13) is three hundred rods in length. Near the extremity of it the mountain winds two hundred rods to the westward, and on it are four houses.

From this small plain one comes again into a defile, which is a quarter of a league in length, and ends near a mill (14); opposite to which, towards *Osten*, are twelve houses. Two hundred rods from this mill, and three quarters of a league from *Schenau*, between the rivulet and the mountains, lies a small village called *Aspel* (13), consisting of six houses\*.

\* In the large map of *Suabia*, *Castel* is placed hereabouts.

The distance from *Apel* to *Manbach* is about three quarters of a league through a very difficult, stony, and narrow road, which still has the rivulet on the left. The village of *Manbach*, which lies on the other side of the rivulet (16), consists of thirteen houses, and you cross the river by a bridge lying west and east, before you come to the village. This place lies at the foot of a hill, from which runs a small rivulet, which also bears the name of *Manbach*.

A hundred and fifty rods from this village you pass over another bridge from east to west. *Asbach*, or *Azenbach*, is a small village of ten scattered houses lying on the banks of the river; it is about a quarter of a league from *Manbach*. Hereabouts the mountain begins to widen, and you see some arable land.

From *Asbach* to *Zell* is but a quarter of a league, the rivulet lying all the way on the left side of the road. The village *Zell* (18), which consists of one-and-thirty houses, is the best in all this country, and lies on the rivulet which you cross from west to east over a bridge. From hence to *Houffet* †, which is something above a league from *Zell*, the mountain begins to increase in breadth. *Houffet* (19) lies in the middle of a very fertile plain, which is five or six hundred rods in breadth. This country is very fit for a camp, both on account of forage, and continual supply of water. There are no narrow ways or defiles beyond this; and on the mountains, on the east-side, you meet with villages and single houses as far as *Rheinfelden*, which is three leagues from *Houffet*. About half a league from this place lies another village, called *Farnau* (20), which lies on the east-side of the river, and consists of one-and-twenty houses, which are contiguous. The rivulet continually runs on the right of this road. The distance from *Farnau* to *Schopfen* is a quarter of a league. *Schopfen* (21) is a pretty built town, lying in the middle of the plain; and the *Rheinfelden* road, which has the rivulet to the right, lies through it. Towards the south is a small village, consisting of about thirty houses, with a wall and a deep ditch round it. From this town to *Basil* is four, and to *Rheinfelden* three leagues and a half.

At a quarter of a league from *Schopfen*, the way to *Rheinfelden* turns off from the high road leading to *Basil*. The former runs directly south; but this winds off along the mountain to the west. From this division of the road to the wood, the ground is all pasture. The wood extends to the village *Wicks*, which is half a league from *Schopfen*. From the entrance of the wood to *Wicks* the road is bad, on account of the hill, and the little springs and streams running from this wood. Both may be avoided by fetching a compass on the left, just as you leave *Wicks*; and this way on the top of the hill comes again into the *Wicks* road. This village (22),

in

† Possibly *Hausen*.

in which are twenty-five dispersed houses, is so environed with woods, that you see nothing of it till you are just in it. A league and a quarter from *Wicks*, on the road to *Rheinfelden*, lies another village called *Meiselen*. The country is level, produces corn, and is interspersed with several thickets. From hence to *Rheinfelden* is about a league. *Meiselen* lies on the mountain; but the hill terminates about a quarter of a league from it. The plain at the extremity of the hill is above half a league in breadth, and extends to the town. There are some meadows, but more arable land on this plain: however, under cover of the many gardens and hedges, troops may advance within musket-shot of the place, without being discovered.

*Rheinfelden* lies on the other side of the *Rhine*, and is watered by it. The bridge over that river is ninety-four rods in length, and the first arch is defended by a square tower, which is four rods in front. This defends the bridge, and it must be passed through in marching into the town. Its height equals that of the eminences round it. The upper platform is boarded, and the parapet has loop-holes for small arms. Before the tower and the bridge is a covered-way in the form of a horn-work; though the faces of it are but nine rods in length. Besides the tower, the bridge is defended by another work, in the form of a crescent, which is surrounded by the *Rhine*. This lies on the right-hand of the bridge in going into the town; and there is but two arches between it and the town. On the land-side it has a terrace, but not on any other part. There is also on it an eminence for erecting a battery, and in the middle a guard-house. The town cannot be attacked on the *Rhine* side, unless the bridge be first surpris'd; which is not to be done, without making yourself master of the covered-way, the draw-bridge, and the three gates. Thirty rods from the bridge, on the bank of the *Rhine*, on the town side, is a small eminence, from which the marshal *de Crequi* battered the town. This eminence is not above a hundred and thirty rods from the town; and as it is laid out in vineyards and gardens, it gives an opportunity of coming very near the bridge under cover. On the bridge stand three guards, one at the entrance of the city, the other on the half-moon, and the third on the tower at the bridge-foot. From the last *corps de garde* a detachment of a corporal and seven or eight private men is sent to the eminence opposite to the bridge. The town itself has neither terraces nor ramparts, but only a single wall, round which a way is made with boards; and it has loop-holes for the small arms. Its chief strength must lie in six or seven towers, which are built at some distance from each other, and have on the sides but one embrasure for the musketry; though I don't question but some cannon

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may also be planted on it. Where the town is liable to be attacked it is surrounded with a double ditch; the outer ditch being six rods broad, and the inner about eight. Both these ditches are dry, and between them is a covered-way, or breast-work, of brick, ten or twelve feet high; but without flanks to defend the outer ditch. Facing the center of the town is a lined horn-work, which has a communication with the breast-work of the first or inward ditch. Its sides are twenty-six rods in length, the faces eighteen, the curtain about twenty-nine, or thirty, and the flanks seven rods. Opposite to this work, and at the distance of eighty rods, is an eminence, from which the city may be very much annoyed. This eminence is above seven or eight feet higher than the situation of the town, which forms a slope towards the *Rhine*. On the same side, on the left-hand as you go out of the town, and about sixty rods from the above-mentioned work, is a gate, covered by a half-moon, which has a face of twenty rods, and reaches to the first ditch. The whole outward ditch is without defence, and has neither *places d'armes*, nor a covered-way. The double ditch extends no farther than the right-side of the horn-work, from whence a single ditch encompasses the town to the banks of the *Rhine*.

## S E C T. III.

*A Geographical Description of the Route for an army to march from Freyburg to Constance, without entering on the Swiss Territories\*.*

**I**N going from *Freyburg* to *Constance* you set out through the *Swabian* gate, and the usual road turns short on the left, opposite to *St. Petersthal*, where there are several ways leading to the plains surrounded by the *Schwarzwalde*, or *Black Forest*. The villages in these parts are *Kirchzarten*, *Zarten*, *Viller*, *Burg*, and *Himmelreich*. In the natural situation of these places there appears not the least obstacle to the march of the troops and the baggage. And as it is all in fight, and under

\* In the map belonging to this route, the great road for the artillery and baggage is painted yellow, and the ways which the infantry are to take, in order to fall on the rear of any enemy that may offer to oppose them, are painted red.

the

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the cannon of *Freyburg*, it is unnecessary to say any more of these villages.

An army destined to march over the mountains, and make its way into the district of *Constance*, *Villingen*, and *Rotweil*, should encamp at the bottom of the hill, where the above-mentioned villages lie, in order to have sufficient time for filing off over the eminence to the valleys of *St. Peter*, *Wagensteig*, and the *Hollenthal* (1, 2, 3).

After passing these eminences, the army may again join on the very summit of the mountain to encamp, where forage will not be wanting, the whole country being well inhabited and cultivated. The two hills in the way to the town of *Villingen* lie on the left, and the way to *Constance* turns off to the right-hand, to the mountain which is called *Holle*.

The hills and rocks form a defile, which begins near the village of *Himmelreich* (3), and continues three *French* leagues and a half. All along the narrow way not above four men can go a-breast. Along this defile there are several houses, and at the end of it a mountain, which must be ascended. The enemy, if they are for opposing the passage of the army, may easily entrench themselves; and as the way is very steep and winding, this pass may be secured with a small body, in order, in such a case, to fall on their rear. The foot must take the road marked with red in the map, at the entrance (2) of the *Wagensteiger* valley, which immediately leads up the mountain, opposite the great valley of *St. Peter*. On the top of this mountain the troops may advance in battalions, and make themselves masters both of the acclivity (5) and the eminence (4), where the enemy may have entrenched themselves.

After they have ascended the mountain (4), and passed over the hill *Der Holle*, they may advance in squadrons, extend themselves to the right and left, and, if necessary, encamp; the hill being of an easy descent, and the country well cultivated. Three hundred rods from the top of the mountain (4), a road on the left leads to *Holgrabe* and the *Villingen* road (6).

Four hundred and fifty rods from this road, which is marked (6), are four houses, which are called *Die Steige* (5). Here the emperor always keeps a *corps de garde*, consisting of six men and a corporal, who are relieved every week from *Villingen*.

Three hundred rods from the *Steige* (5), on the right, lies the way to the abbey of *St. Blaise*, from whence the road to *Constance* begins to run on a descent, though almost imperceptibly.

Five hundred rods from *Wege* (7) the road to *Constance* bears to the right-hand through marshy meadows, which are difficult to pass; and on the left it is closely confined by a wood. Both these impediments terminate



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terminate at the distance of five hundred rods. And then you come to the way (8) by which the infantry may march hither from *St. Peter's* valley.

A hundred and fifty rods from *Wege* (8), the road to *Constance* winds a little to the left; and on the right of it are two houses (9), called the *Altenwege*, and also the road to *Zurzach*. From hence two squadrons may march a-breast on the road to *Constance*.

A quarter of a league from *Altenwege* (9) the road widens on the right-hand, so as to afford room for an encampment.

Four hundred rods from the place where the road begins to widen (10), is a wooden bridge (11) over a little river formed by a conflux of some neighbouring springs. From the bridge this road is every where broad enough to admit three squadrons to march in front.

About half a league from the wooden bridge (11), the *Constance* road turns off short to the right (12), and leaves the road leading to *Villingen* on the left. After crossing the river (12), you go parallel to the hill for half a league, as far as *Neustadt* (13), where you cross the river again. There is no need of going through the town; but only following the course of the river. Behind the town, towards the east, is a way (13) by which the infantry may approach, to make themselves masters of the plain (23) betwixt *Rotenbach* and *Loffingen* (23, 29), and to force the enemy to quit the trenches (92), which, as shall be presently shewn, might block up the way leading up the mountain (91).

About a quarter of a league from the town of *Neustadt* stands a gallows; and behind it is a road (14), by which the infantry may advance into the plain (25).

A hundred and thirty rods farther, the road of *Constance*, which has hitherto lain along the mountains on the left, begins to ascend the mountain at (17); and you leave the river on the left-hand, for there it winds away towards an eminence, over which the infantry may likewise penetrate into *Loffingen* plains.

Three hundred and thirty rods from the place marked (17), where the ascent begins, you turn off short to the left (18), and the way becomes steep and difficult: however, not so as to be impracticable to the baggage of an army.

A hundred rods from the place where the road winds to the left, you turn again (19) to the right, and leave the highway (20) on the left, which, in case of exigency, may serve for bringing the baggage towards the plain (25), and the town of *Loffingen* (29). After you have advanced three hundred and fifty rods from the place where the road turns short to the right, you come to the summit of the mountain (21), where two or three squadrons in front may march as far as the entrenchments (22), which here extend a hundred and fifty rods farther. The afore-

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faid entrenchments are cast up and defended by the peasants whenever *Freyburg* is besieged; but at present they are entirely fallen into decay. They reach as far as the *Fir-wood* to the right and left, where the peasants, in order the better to block up this way, have felled great numbers of trees. This mountain is but four or five hundred rods in breadth, and on both sides very steep, and difficult to pass. But on the back of the above-mentioned entrenchments, the road goes down with a gentle descent from the mountain as far as the village of *Rotenbach*; and here two squadrons in front may at all times advance. The village of *Rotenbach* (23) is half a league distant from the entrenchments, and lies in a small valley, through the middle of which a rivulet runs, where you come to a wooden bridge (24) over it. Behind the above-mentioned village lie some plowed lands (25), where an army may encamp, and regulate their motions at pleasure.

A hundred and thirty rods from the extremity of the village of *Rotenbach*, on the left-hand is a road (26) leading to *Zurzach*; and four hundred rods farther, there is a wooden bridge (27) over a little river. From this place, as far as the town of *Loffingen* it is only half a league, and the whole country is well cultivated and populous. Troops may here at all times advance in order of battle.

The village of *Loffingen* lies in a fertile vale, and is only encompassed with an indifferent wall. There is no necessity for entering the town; but an army may pass on the right and left of it.

Half a league from the town of *Loffingen* the *Constance* road enters into a wood (30), where troops may advance on the right, without any difficulty, in squadrons. This wood continues for a quarter of a league, and from thence the road goes along a rich and level country, where two armies may conveniently encamp.

A quarter of a league from the extremity of the wood (30), you pass through a large village called *Unadingen* (31), which lies in a charming plain (32). Four hundred rods from the last houses of the village of *Unadingen*, on the right-hand is a wooden cross, where three roads meet: that on the right leads to *Waldshut*, the middle road into the wood, and that on the left to *Constance*.

A hundred and twenty-five rods from the wooden cross (33), the *Constance* road winds to the right down a hill (34). A hundred and ninety rods from the beginning of the hill (34), you come to the plain, where are several little streams (35), which may be passed without bridges. Beyond these you leave a broad road (36) on the left, which leads to the village of *Desquingen* (40), and the *Constance* road goes up the hill.

A quarter of a league beyond the streams (35), on the left-hand, in the way (39) to *Desquingen* (40), there is room enough for an army to march

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march in squadrons. On the same side, and three hundred and eighty rods beyond the above-mentioned road, you come to another, which cuts it at right angles; this comes from *Desquingen*, and leads to *Moldingen* (39), a village lying on the right-hand. Here the troops may extend their front at pleasure, both to the right and left.

Five hundred rods from this cross-way, on the left, stands a wooden cross (41), where there is a road which comes from *Desquingen* (40).

Three hundred rods farther, another road (32) comes into the *Constance* road, which is on a gentle descent from hence to the village *Hausen* (42), through which you must pass. From *Hausen* there is a road to the town of *Villingen*, and in it stands a nobleman's seat, with a garden inclosed with a wall, with small towers at the angles; but of little importance. On the right-hand, at the end of the wall (43) is a small chapel (44), where the road divides into several ways; that of *Constance* bears to the left. The country on both sides is fertile, and very convenient for an army to march through.

Two hundred and seventy-five rods from the chapel (44), a road (45) strikes off on the left to the village *Bella* (47), which lies in a plain (50).

Three hundred and fifty rods farther, on the right, is a wooden cross (36), where the road divides; but half a league farther the two ways meet again. That on the left-hand, at a quarter of a league from the place where the road is divided, leads through the village *Bella* (47), and that on the right goes up a hill.

Three hundred rods from the cross (36), you come to a thicket (48), in which the roads again join about a quarter of a league from the beginning of it.

Three hundred rods from this junction of the roads, a large road (51) again bears to the right; but, instead of following it, you must keep to the left. The thicket extends a quarter of a league farther, where, on the left-hand, you come to a large road (52), leading to the town of *Furstenberg*. This town stands on an eminence about half a league from the end of the wood. The diameter of it is not above four hundred rods, and it has no other fortification but an old ruinous wall. On the right of the road to *Constance* is a little hill covered with shrubs and bushes, the summit of which is cultivated, and several squadrons may march in front all along.

Three quarters of a league from the road marked (52), lies the village *Hondingen* (53), betwixt two hills; but these are no obstacle to the march of the troops.

A quarter of a league from *Hondingen* (53), a road leads in a direct line to *Schafhausen*; and that to *Constance* winds away to the left. On both sides is a continued range of unpassable mountains; but the hill  
over

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over which the *Constance* road lies is four or five hundred rods in breadth.

About half a league farther, on the left-hand, is a wooden cross (55), and a road which also winds to the left up the hill. A hundred and eighty rods farther is a broad way, which goes up an acclivity (57), where the village *Riet-Eschingen* (58) lies. The *Constance* road is all along very good, and lies here through meadow grounds.

Half a league from the broad way (56), on the left-hand, near a wooden cross (59), the road, in a direct line, leads to *Donneschingen*. The *Constance* road, at first, winds off to the right; but afterwards crosses the rivulet from the right to the left: and at the end of a long quarter of a league, comes to the village *Leuferdingen* (60), which stands on a hill three or four hundred rods in breadth.

Beyond the village *Leuferdingen* (60), the mountains on both sides are cultivated; and the infantry may march here very conveniently. A quarter of a league beyond the village, you ascend a hill; and in case the pass through the wood be guarded by the enemy, the infantry may take the right-hand road. This road has woods (62) on one side, and corn fields on the other (63).

A long quarter of a league from the place where the road divides (62), you come to the end of the wood, which lies on the right-hand; and the way is intersected by another large road (64) at right angles.

Three hundred rods from this intersection (64), you come to a wooden cross (65). Some pine-trees on both sides the road, which begins here to form an acclivity, make it something narrower than before.

A hundred rods from the cross (65), a road (66) turns off to the right, which, in a case of necessity, may be of service to the foot. Both ways soon meet again at (70), where the woods on both sides at (67) form a narrow pass; but, after three quarters of a league, it terminates with the wood, and you come gradually into a low plain (68), which extends to the mountain on which the castle of *Hobenlesfen* (69) stands. This castle lies a quarter of a league from the road, and was entirely ruined by the *Swedes*, when they penetrated into this country.

Three hundred rods from the extremity of the wood on the right-hand, the wood which lies on the left also terminates. And the road (70) which was divided at (61, 66) here joins again; and, on an emergency, may be of great service to the infantry.

A hundred and eighty rods from the place where these ways unite (70), on the right-hand, stands a wooden cross; and a road which intersects that leading to *Constance* at right angles, and goes from the town of *Villingen* to *Waldshut*.

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Eight hundred rods farther, along a cultivated and sloping ground, you come to the foot of the mountain (72), where, on the right-hand, stands a *Capuchin* convent (73). But the road to *Constance* turns off to the left along the skirts of the mountain (72); but, at the distance of two hundred rods, you turn again short to the right, and leave a wooden cross (74), and two roads (74) on the left.

A hundred and thirty-five rods from the cross (74) is a small river (75), which runs from the village *Altorf* (76), and directs its course to the right. The hill (77) on the same side is very steep; but the road over it is not difficult.

Ninety rods from the river (75) you ascend an eminence, on which eighty rods farther, the town of *Engea* (78) lies on the right. This town, has a double wall, and some towers, which might defend one another; but are now in a ruinous condition: however, the road ascends forty rods farther up the acclivity, and afterwards turns off on the left towards some houses (79) which lie detached from the town. To the right of this place lies a beautiful plain (80), where an army may encamp. Behind the above-mentioned houses (79) are two roads; that on the right leads to the woods (81), and that on the left to *Constance*.

Half a league from the detached houses (79), a wood begins on each side of the way to *Constance* (81). But this road may be avoided, by turning short on the right towards a glade in the woods (82). This road is intersected by two ways at right angles, *viz.* the former (83), after advancing a hundred and twenty rods into the wood (81), and the latter (84), about two hundred and twenty rods farther.

Two hundred and thirty rods from this last road (84), you come to the end of the wood, and a large highway, which goes towards *Waldsbach* and crosses the *Constance* road at right angles. To the right is an eminence (86); and a hundred and sixty rods farther (87), between it and the road, lies a level, on which are several houses, where an army may extend itself in front. To the left you keep on for a great way up a steep mountain (88) overgrown with shrubs.

Eight hundred rods from hence, on the left, stands a chapel (89), and the road branches out on each side of it: one of which leads to the town of *Aach* (90), which is situated on a very steep mountain, and may be battered on each side from the above-mentioned mountains lying to the left. This town is only surrounded with a mean wall. The *Constance* road bears to the right below the mountain, between the town of *Aach* (90), and the eminence (86) on the right.

Two hundred and fifty rods from the chapel (89), you come to the extremity of the sloping mountain, where you meet with several houses (91), called the lower town of *Aach*. Through the middle of this village

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village runs a rivulet, which takes its rise near (92), not far from the town; and, between thirty and forty rods from its spring-head, drives several mills. On the road to *Constance* you cross this rivulet by means of a stone bridge.

The last houses of the town of *Aach* are a hundred and twenty rods from the stone bridge, where a road (93) turns off on the left-hand to the source of the rivulet (92). But the *Constance* road goes towards a cultivated eminence, behind which an army may extend itself on the right to above a league in length.

Two hundred and ninety rods from the way (93) towards the above-mentioned spring, you come to a wooden cross, and three new roads on the right: that which winds off most to the right, leads to the wood (95); the middle road, which goes straight on, is that of *Constance*; and that to the left brings you to the vineyards, which lie a hundred rods from the road, on a hill, the top of which is covered with an unpassable wood. A quarter of a league from the place where these three ways divide (94), a road (96) bears to the left; and at the distance of three hundred rods farther, another (97) crosses the *Constance* road at right angles. On both sides are woods (95); but they are not thick, and extend only a hundred rods; and from thence you come into a small plain (98), which reaches to the castle of *Langenstein* (99).

This castle is a quarter of a league from the end of the wood (95), and must be passed on the right. As it is surrounded with ditches and a draw-bridge, some little defence might be made in it against the enemy. The hill (100) which lies on the west-side of this castle, and is but two hundred rods from it, entirely commands one of its flanks.

The road to *Constance* turns short off for the space of a hundred paces along an eminence on this side, at the lower part of which is a brick-kiln (101). On the right-hand is a road where infantry may march, which, after leaving the eminence (103) on the left, unites again with the former in the plain (104).

A hundred and thirty rods from the brick-kiln (101) you go over a stone bridge (102) across a river, which winds on the right towards the meadows (105). From thence you immediately ascend a hill (106), covered with a wood, which may be reckoned a defile though it is but a hundred and fifty rods in length. On the top of the hill, a wooden cross (107) stands on the right-hand; and to the left is a large plain (108), where troops may extend their front.

Three hundred and seventy rods from the cross (107), after you descend to the foot of the hill (110), is another cross (109), from whence you come into a very fine plain (104), in which two armies may conveniently encamp. About three hundred and thirty rods from the

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last cross (109), stands a third (110) on the right; where a road from *Schafhausen* crosses the *Constance* road at right angles. Two hundred rods from this third cross (111) is the village *Orsingen* (112), situated in the middle of the plain (104). After leaving *Orsingen* on the left-hand, the road divides at (113). The road which turns off short to the right, along the hill (110), is the least frequented; that which runs in a direct line being generally chosen.

Four hundred rods from the place where the road separates, and on the left-hand, runs a wood (114) all along the side of the plain. This wood, which is very long, cannot be passed through but by the common road. The wood (114) extends but three hundred rods along the road. The mountains (110) on the right are about two hundred and fifty or three hundred rods from the road; and the intermediate space betwixt both is good arable land.

Four hundred rods from the end of the wood (114), lies the village *Walweisen* (115), which you leave on the left-hand, and come into large pasture grounds, which are passable only in dry weather. A quarter of a league from the village of *Walweisen*, the road (117), which turned off on the right-hand beyond *Orsingen*, unites again with the main road, which then proceeds along the mountain (110), that lies on the right. A quarter of a league from the place where the two ways join (117), on a mountain to the right, stands the ruinous castle of *Homberg* (120); and on the left is a chain of mountains (119).

A hundred rods farther, and a hundred and twenty rods from the road, the village of *Starlingen* (121) lies, between two hills; and behind it is a plain (122) extending about a quarter of a league in length, through which lies the road to *Constance*. Beyond this plain (122), is a wood (123), three hundred rods in length; and at the end of it a road (124), which may be of service to the infantry, turns off, and again unites with the main road near a brick-kiln (130).

A hundred rods from the end of the wood (123), the road is, in the middle of the plain (125), intersected by another road, which comes from *Peringen* (131). This village lies on the left-side of a hill planted with vineyards.

Two hundred rods from the road (126), on both sides are woods (127); but at the end of a hundred rods, you come into a small plain of three hundred rods in diameter, and quite surrounded by the said woods (127). At the end of the plain are three ways (129). That on the right-hand leads to the town of *Zell*; the other two wind through the wood away to the right (127); and, at the village of *Markelfingen*, unite again with the main road, which declined to the left.

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Two hundred and thirty rods from the place where the road divides (128), and near a brick-kiln, the way which turned off the other side of the wood (123) unites again with the main road. On one side of the road is a large wood (127), which extends for half a league; and on the left are some pasture grounds, as far as the side of the lake, which lies about a hundred and fifty rods from the road; so that you may go from hence to the city of *Constance* by water.

A quarter of a league from the extremity of the wood (127), lies the village *Markelfingen* (135), situated on the south-side of another lake; and from hence also you may go by water to *Constance*. From this village to *Constance*, only two squadrons can march in front. The lake must continually be kept on the right; but the wood and the mountain on the left.

A quarter of a league from the village of *Markelfingen*, the usual road to *Constance* enters a large wood (136), which extends about a quarter of a league. The distance from this wood to the lake, lying on the right, is betwixt a hundred and fifty and two hundred rods. At the end of the wood is a plain (137), which is a quarter of a league over; and a little farther lies the town of *Almenspach* (138), which is nine hundred rods in length, and at the distance of a hundred rods from the lake. The mountain on the left, which is laid out in vineyards, extends to this town, and, with the lake, forms a narrow defile.

On the other side of *Almenspach* is a small plain (139) of four hundred and twenty rods in diameter; at the end of which the road again enters a large wood (140), which reaches to the mountain on the left-hand. Between the wood and the lake (141) there is room enough for two or three squadrons to march a-breast.

The wood (140) is five hundred rods in length; and at the end of it begins a plain (142), which extends to the side of the lake.

Two hundred and twenty rods from the wood (140), on the left side of the road, you come to the corner of the garden-wall of a seat called *Hegneu*; but an army can make little or no advantage of the small towers at the corners of the garden, or of the house itself. It stands to the left, on a mountain (144), the top of which is covered with a wood, and the lower part is laid out in vineyards.

A hundred and eighty rods from the farthest corner of the garden, the road enters a wood (147); which, however, leaves a convenient piece of ground, betwixt it and the lake, for troops to advance in good order. This wood (147) extends for a long quarter of a league, and brings you to a fine plain (148), which is seven hundred rods over. At the end of this plain, the *Constance* road crosses another road, leading to the village of *Wolmartingen* (149), which is three hundred rods in length,



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length, and lies on the left-hand at the foot of a mountain (150), which is covered with vines.

On the right, and about three hundred rods from the lake mentioned above, the plain (148) extends three hundred rods farther, where you come into a wood (151), through which the *Constance* road lies for three hundred rods. The end of this last wood (151) brings you within less than half a league of the city of *Constance*; where you see two roads equally good, which separate beyond the wood at (152). The whole country (153) to *Constance* is higher than the situation of that city; and commands the fort of *Peterhausen*, which stands on this side of the *Rhine*.

## S E C T. IV.

*Particular Observations on the Plan of the City of Constance.*

THE fort called *Peterhausen*, which stands on this side of the *Rhine*, is built only with earth; and consists of four small bastions, which defend one another, being surrounded with a palisade, and a hedge at the foot of it. The breadth of the ditch is twenty rods, and the depth of water in it is about four or five feet. It has also a covered way; some *places d'armes*, and a *glacis*, as may be seen in the plan (B). A raised work, called a cavalier (I), intercepts the sight of the bridge over the *Rhine*, from the hills and the adjacent country (153), which are higher than this fort called *Peterhausen*.

The city of *Constance* lies on the other side of the *Rhine*, over which is a large wooden bridge, and near it the river puts several mills in motion. The fortifications of the city consist of a brick-wall, without any terraces behind it, which is four rods high, and five feet thick. It has embrasures, and towers that flank each other, which serve for magazines. The ditch, which is lined with stone, is eighteen rods in breadth, and near two rods deep; but the depth of water in it is not above two or three feet. On the west-side of the city are some bastions, which defend each other, and are surrounded with palisades, which defend a *fausse-braye*. The ditch is in this part twenty rods in breadth, as above; but is not lined. On this side of the city, towards the *Rhine*, near (E), is a redoubt of earth (2) built in a morass; so that it is accessible only by a narrow causeway, on which but two persons can go a-breast. The palisades in the water, with which both this redoubt and

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the city is surrounded, prevent approaches being made on this side, except at the post (h). On the other side, the city is separated by a ditch (m) from the suburbs; and there, in an arable field (n), is the fittest place for opening the trenches: beyond this field are good meadows. The suburbs are defended by two bastions; but, both on the side of the *Rhine*, and that towards the lake, there is nothing but an inconsiderable wall to defend it.

Fifteen rods from the city lies an island (O), with a breast-work planted with some cannon, and a guard, for protecting the harbour (R), and that side of the city (p), adjoining to the lake. *Constance* is very populous, and carries on a considerable trade. Here are two markets every week, to which the people of the towns and villages adjoining to the lake resort with their goods in large vessels by water. As by means of such a conveniency of a water-passage from any place on the banks of the lake, troops, mortars, and cannon may be conveyed hither; it would be an easy matter to bombard the city of *Constance*. If troops were landed hereabouts on the *Swiss* side, and the sluices were opened, the city might be taken without any great difficulty.

## S E C T. V.

*Observations on the Road from Freyburg to Villingen.*

IT is very difficult for an army to march through *Schwarzwald*, or the *Black Forest*; and, in order to reach *Villingen*, there are only two roads that are practicable; one of which lies through *St. Petersberg*, and the other through the vale of *Wagensteig*. The latter is the most open and commodious road. It is also shorter than the other, and there is but one little spot of it that is bad and difficult to march over.

In coming out of *Freyburg* through the *Suabian* gate, you pass over the bridge marked (1), at the end of which is a house, where the road divides in two, one leading to *Brisac*, and the other to *Villingen*. The former turns off to the right-hand, and the latter, which I am describing, to the left. Along *St. Peter's* vale, which is three hundred rods in length, as far as a chapel (2), which stands on the right, this road is very narrow: however, eight men may go a-breast in any part of it; and for one half of the way through the valley, fifteen men may march in front.

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Beyond this chapel you come into a plain of four hundred rods in length, and broad enough for six squadrons to march in front. At the end of this plain is a small eminence (3), or an old entrenchment, which crosses this plain from the wood and mountains on the right, as far as the road. On the left of this entrenchment, the woods and hedges form a defile eighty-two rods in length, which reaches to (4), where the road to *Ebnet* turns off to the left. The road to *Litenweiler* and *Kirchzarten* lies through the middle of the valley, as far as the village of *Cappel*; opposite to which the road to *Kirchzarten*, for four hundred rods, is very narrow, till it comes among the meadows near this village, where it widens again. The difficulty caused by this narrow way is of no importance, as there is a good carriage road between the place where it terminates and the wood near *Litenweiler*; so that you may come out of this road both on the hill, and the way to *Kirchzarten*. Beyond this, between the mountain and the river, there is also a very good road leading to *Ebnet*.

Betwixt the *Ebnet* and *Kirchzarten* roads (4), are fields or inclosures, along which three or four squadrons may march a-breast, and advance between the hedges to *Ebnet* bridge (5). The like may be done on the right, opposite to (4), over the fields and meadows; though the troops must defile in some places, on account of the hedges.

It is not necessary for all the troops to pass over the bridge (5), as both roads meet again at *Kirchzarten* before you come to the mountain, and they may march in two columns to the very foot of the hill. At the end of *Ebnet*-bridge, where you turn from the right to the left, the road that lies between the mountain and the river, which may be passed both on horseback and on foot, joins the main road. This lies directly through *Ebnet* (6), and is the best road for the baggage. The worst part of it is through *Ebnet*, which lies about a league from *Freyburg*.

Beyond *Ebnet* the road widens, and is very good; so that on both sides of that town five or six squadrons may march a-breast.

Three hundred and sixty rods from thence, the road divides near a chapel (7). The road leading to *Kirchzarten* declines to the right, and that of *St. Peter* and the *Wagensteig* road, which leads to *Villingen*, bears to the left. The troops may march in squadrons along both these roads for two hundred and thirty-three rods, to a hedge (9) on the left side of the road; but this may be avoided by turning into the pasture grounds on the left side of this hedge, which brings you to the village of *Wibler*, which consists of five houses and a chapel. The road from *St. Peter's* abbey to *Villingen* lies through this village; and this is the most convenient way for carriages, though it be a league about, and also farther than the *Wagensteig* road: however, it has this inconveniency, namely, that

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that from the mountain to the abbey, which is a long league, it is so narrow, that in most places only two horsemen can ride a-breast in it. From *Wibler* the troops may march in squadrons to the beginning of this defile (2), which is about half a league from the village. I shall give some farther account of this road after I have described that of *Wagensteig*.

The way to *Kirchzarten* bears to the right for three hundred and thirty rods, among hedges and thickets; out of which you may strike to the left into the meadows, and get clear of the narrow way and the woods. The village of *Kirchzarten* lies about a league from *Ebnet*.

From the hedge (9) you proceed straight on to a chapel (10), forty-eight rods from which a single house stands on the left. Half a league from this last chapel (10), the road divides in two; that leading to *Wagensteig* (11) bears to the right-hand; but the road leading to *Wibler* and *St. Peter* turns off short to the left. The road here is very good, and four or five squadrons may march a-breast in it.

A hundred and fifty rods from the place where the road divides (11), are two houses on the left, fifty rods from which a road crosses over to *Wibler*. The level, which consists of fields and meadows, is nine hundred or a thousand rods in breadth; so that an army may encamp here at pleasure.

This plain continues for a quarter of a league, and the way to the valley of *Wagensteig* lies through it till you come to the mountains on the left-hand, where a way from *Wibler* unites with that of *Wagensteig*. You also meet here with a road which comes from *Kirchzarten* (12); and the road is here within seven or eight rods of the river, which lay on the right-hand thus far. A hundred and sixty rods farther lies *Burg*, a village consisting of twelve or fifteen houses. The river runs through it, which you cross over the bridge (13). *Burg* lies about three short leagues from *Ebnet*.

A hundred and fifty rods from *Burg*, on the left-hand (14), is a road leading to *St. Peter*, which leaves that of *Wagensteig* to the right, and brings you through a vale to the abbey; but it is practicable only for the infantry.

Three hundred rods from thence, on the right-hand, a range of hills (15) begins, and the road enters the *Wagensteig* valley, which is here above two hundred rods broad.

Half a quarter of a league from the hill (15), the valley fetches a compass to the left, of about three hundred rods (16). About a hundred rods farther, on the left-hand side of the way, you come to the river-side; and on the right is a natural eminence (17) like an entrenchment, which reaches to a hill lying at the distance of a hundred and

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eighty rods from the road. A hundred and three rods farther, on the right-hand, stands a chapel (18); and opposite to it, on the left side of the road, lies *Wiseneck*, an old ruined palace, which is about eighty rods from the chapel. All the way from the river to the mountain is meadow ground. The distance from hence to the village of *Buchenbach* (19) is a hundred and twenty rods. The breadth of the level to the left-hand is about two hundred rods, and that on the right-hand is of the same breadth; so that four squadrons may here advance a-breast.

*Buchenbach* lies about half a league from *Burg*. Three hundred and fifty rods from *Buchenbach*, on the left side of the way, stands a church (20); and on the right is a little hill, with three or four scattered houses on it (21).

Three hundred and sixty-eight rods farther on, is a rising ground (22), from which a rivulet runs down on the right. On both sides are a few single houses, and a chapel on the left. All along the right side of the road four squadrons may march a-breast. The best way for the infantry is through the meadows near the hill, which is cultivated and has houses on it.

A quarter of a league, or five hundred and seventy-five rods from the last-mentioned hill (22), is another eminence, along which are four houses (23), within the distance of three hundred rods from the road. The spring issuing from the hill, discharges itself into the river, which lies all the way to the left of the road, and is here about eighty rods from it.

A hundred and eighty-seven rods from the hill (23), you come to some houses (24), which lie on the left; and on the right is a mill, which stands on the rivulet that runs from the side of the road. Thus far (24) the road is without any difficulty, and there is room enough on both sides to extend the front of an army.

Two hundred rods farther, you come to another mill, with a house (25), where a narrow way, which continues for two hundred rods, begins: on both sides of which, however, the foot may very well advance.

At the distance of a hundred and fifty-six rods, you cross from the right to the left side of the river over a bridge (27): and a hundred and forty-three rods farther on the left side of the way are two houses (28) which stand at the foot of the hill.

A hundred and ten rods from these houses (28), lies the little village of *Wagensteig*, from which the hill derives its name. Here you cross from the left-side of the river to the right; and the road which has been very good thus far, begins to grow worse in the village. *Wagensteig* is but a league from *Buchenbach*. At leaving *Wagensteig*, you come to

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to a hill (29), that extends from the left to the right as far as *St. Mary*, or *St. Mergen*, which is about a league from *Wagensteig*. From this mountain issues the *Freyburg* river; but one of its sources lies a league from *St. Maria*, in the country of the *Hohlen Grabens*, or deep ditches. A way leads a-long the hill to *St. Peter* and *St. Mergen*; but it is impassable for the baggage.

On the right side of the hill (29), a way leads directly up the mountain (30). This is the road the baggage must take: it is, indeed, the shortest way; but is very steep, narrow, and difficult. In some places the rock is hewed as it were into steps, it being otherwise impassable. This road takes up a full quarter of a league before you gain the top of the mountain, where the road proceeds along the summit of the hill, and is very good. On the right side of the road (30), another eminence winds away to the south, along which there is a way for the baggage to pass, which is not so troublesome as the former, but makes a greater circuit: however, it is not free from stones and steep places; but it is the usual road for carriages. On the right-hand is a rivulet, which discharges itself into the river at *Wagensteig*. The fourth road (31) is but a foot-path; but the infantry and baggage-horses pass that way. It lies on the right side of the hill, and brings you again into the high road. These four ways are the route that the imperial troops take, in marching to *Freyburg*.

On the summit of the mountain (30), there is a good road, without wood, or other impediments, along which two squadrons may march a-breast. Four hundred and thirty rods farther, the way which separated from the road to the right-hand (32), joins it again. About a quarter of a league farther on (33), it is joined by that pass, where the infantry only can march.

Two hundred and forty-four rods from hence, and forty rods from the road (34), is a house on the right-hand; and two hundred and twenty rods farther on the left, and eighty rods from the road, are two other houses (34). On the left side of these is a wood, which extends three hundred and eighteen rods in length. All these eminences are of an equal height; and there are several houses built among them. The inhabitants are mostly graziers, and make great quantities of hay: they have also some grain. In summer-time the cattle find a sufficiency of grass in the valleys and on the eminences: and the inhabitants are unacquainted with any other business or occupation beside grazing.

A hundred and thirteen rods from hence, on the left-hand, stands a post, which points out the way to *Villingen*. Two hundred and ninety-five rods farther, on the right side of the road (38), is a small eminence, which is a hundred and twenty-five rods in length. The country on the left-hand (39) is very pleasant, consists of fine meadows and corn fields,

fields, and is also well watered; so that an army may here encamp, and the troops may refresh themselves. The few houses on this spot are called *Melbach*.

Three hundred and thirty-five rods farther, you go over a mountain (40), and afterwards cross a small river, which runs from the right to the left, and waters the adjacent meadows. The whole country is a succession of hills and dales; but the road lies along the eminences, and every where affords room for two squadrons to march a-breast.

Four hundred and fifty rods from this stream is a little village called *Turner*, which consists of four houses detached from each other, and a chapel. Here the road leading to *Neustadt* turns off to the right-hand, and the *Villingen* road winds to the left.

Three hundred and thirty-four rods from *Turner*, is an eminence called *Hoblen Graben*, of which the imperialists have often made themselves masters; especially during the siege of *Freyburg*.

At leaving *Turner*, the road declines to the left-hand; and at the distance of a hundred and eight rods from this place, you cross a small river. After this the road lies between two woods, which are five-and-twenty rods distant from it on each side: that to the left consists only of shrubs, and does not extend a great way. Betwixt these woods the road, especially in winter, is extremely bad; though, for the space of two hundred and forty rods, it is mended with round pieces of timber laid on it.

A hundred and forty rods farther you come to the very summit of the mountain (43), which I have already mentioned. This spot is extremely convenient to encamp on; for it has before it the above-mentioned defile and the bad road: which, however, may be avoided by turning short on the left-hand towards a house and a little pond, which lie two hundred and fifty rods from *Turner*. At this place the top of the mountain is so spacious, that the troops may draw up in order of battle, and advance to the summit of the *Hoblen Graben*. The situation of this post renders it very advantageous for checking any incursions from the *French* territories, as it is accessible only on one side, namely, that which is directly opposite to *Turner*. Accordingly, for greater security, the imperialists have thrown up an intrenchment here in the form of a double palisadoed horn-work. The ditch round this work, however, was not of any considerable depth; and the earth dug out of it was employed in making a breast-work, which was but two feet high. Its face was only twenty rods, its flank eight, and the curtain two-and-thirty. The right wing of the imperial camp lay towards *Freyburg*. The place of the entrenchment, on account of a deep valley and thick wood, was utterly unapproachable. On the left-hand of the camp was a moat (45), of a hundred

hundred and fourteen rods in length, which extended from the half-bastion to the wood, and was defended by three small redoubts (45). Thirty rods from this first eminence and redoubt is another hill; but something lower than the former. This eminence the imperialists also fortified with an entrenchment, or horn-work, which is still in good condition. Its faces are ten rods, the flanks six, and the curtain fifteen. From the right side of it (47), a ditch is carried to the wood, which, by reason of the steep precipices in it, is impenetrable.

Eighteen rods from this work, on the left, is a ditch of the same length, which reaches to a wood, where they made a barricado of the trunks of trees, as a fence against any approaches. They had also taken post on two hills betwixt their entrenchments: these two eminences form a narrow pass, where only ten or twelve men can go a-breast. Their van-guard was in the first entrenchment, and the remaining part of their camp extended itself behind the second entrenchment on the left-hand, adjoining to three eminences on which are three houses; from whence they supplied themselves with forage, these parts affording plenty of hay. The length of the whole ground from the first entrenchment to the extremity of their camp was six hundred and fifty rods.

This situation of their camp rendered it impossible to dislodge them, unless some means could have been found for attacking them on the left side, from the above-mentioned three eminences; for this side of their camp had no works, and each of the three eminences afforded room enough for three or four squadrons to march in front.

But, to gain these three eminences, it is necessary, immediately after leaving *Turner*, to take the *Neustadt* road on the right, which, at the end of four hundred rods, brings you to a place (48), where the imperialists cut down abundance of trees in order to block up the way. For beyond this eminence you come to a more extensive hill, to which the above three eminences adjoin. The march to this place takes up but half an hour; and after becoming masters of this post, the imperial army may be easily approached, unless they have taken some new precautions. An exact knowledge of this entrenchment is the more necessary, as, if an irruption from the *French* army be apprehended, the imperialists will not fail to secure this post.

At the end of the *Hoblen Graben* hill (43), the thickets and morasses on each side form a defile of sixty rods in length. On the right is another eminence, with seven or eight houses on it.

Beyond this defile, the road on the left-hand (50) is the best; and you leave a small wood on the right, where there is also a foot-path, which is passable both for horse and foot. This again unites with the highway about a quarter of a league from the *Hoblen Graben* hill, near a fort



fort with four bastions; and opposite to the fort three or four squadrons may march in a direct line on the main road, which proceeds all the way along the mountain. This fort (51) commands the road, and has on the left side a wood, in which there are unpassable steep rocks. On the right-hand the troops may extend themselves sixty or eighty rods in front, and avoid this post; but that way is not practicable for the baggage. This fort has four regular bastions and a ditch, which, indeed, is not above a rod in breadth; but has a kind of palisades running along the middle of it. This ditch is three feet deep, and lined with large stakes, or pieces of wood, seven or eight feet high, placed close together, and fastened in the earth like palisades. The fort within is defended by a new palisade, and a good breast-work.

As it is situated on the summit of an hill, it overlooks the adjacent country, which is something lower; and cannon may also be planted there. Its plan is not very large; its faces being only nine rods, the curtain fifteen, and the thickness of the parapet not above ten or twelve feet. Towards *Freyburg* a small half-moon (52) is raised before the fort, about six rods from the ditch, the faces of which are but five rods. The breast-works, which are of earth, like those in the fort are secured by *pilotis*, or stakes. The imperialists, both in time of peace and war, have a party here to prevent the exportation of horses, corn, and other commodities; but this party seldom consists of above eight men.

A hundred and fifty rods from the fort, on the right side of the road, is a small wood (53), which is eighty-five rods in length. The way, as far as the wood, is so narrow, that only seven or eight men can go a-breast in it. The descent on both sides is very steep. Eight hundred rods from this place you come to a little village (54) called *Kaltenberg*, which consists of four houses. There is a wood on the right of this road for a hundred rods; at the end of which, the steep declivity of the mountain forms a defile, which is forty rods in length. The cavalry may extend their front to the right in this place.

The distance from *Turner* to *Kaltenberg* is about a league and a half. A quarter of a league from *Kaltenberg*, a cross (55) stands on the left side of the road, and a small wood on the right. From thence you come to a wood on the left, which is four hundred and twenty rods in length. Betwixt these woods there is room only for seven or eight men to march a-breast; though the wood, which consists of pine-trees, is every where passable. At the end of the wood, on the left side of the road stands another cross (56), and the road divides into two; that on the right goes northward, and the other towards the east. The latter is the most commodious and best road; but it is also a league farther about than that on the right. Both these roads lead to a little town called

called *Ferenbach*, the distance from which to *Kaltenberg* is four thousand seven hundred rods, or two small *French* leagues. This nearest road is pretty good, excepting one place, namely, a little on this side *Ferenbach*, where you must descend from the mountain.

Two hundred rods from the cross, and the place where the roads separate (56), you must go through a small wood (57). Two hundred rods farther on you come to another cross, which stands in the road opposite to a small eminence. Here are four or five houses detached from one another, the first of which stands at the distance of a hundred and ten rods from the road.

Two hundred rods from this last cross, on the left side of the road, stands a chapel (58); and facing it, on the right-hand, you come to a hill called *Lila*, which extends for a hundred or two hundred rods: on the side of the road a few scattered houses are to be seen on this hill. Five hundred and seventy rods from this cross you enter into a wood, which forms a defile two hundred and forty rods in length. Before you come to the wood there is room enough for an army to march in squadrons; and though some parts are incumbered with bushes, the troops may on both sides march in a greater front. Here the country begins to appear poor and barren.

Three hundred and thirty rods farther, on the left-hand, is a cross (60); and on the right the *Schwartzenbach* range of hills begins, where some single houses and small villages extend as far as *Ferenbach*. Here one of those springs, which run into the little river called *Firbach*, or *Ferenbach*, rises, and directs its course to the town of *Ferenbach*.

Fifteen rods from this cross you come to a wood (61), which is a hundred rods in length, and forms a defile.

Four hundred rods farther you come to a second wood (62), which is two hundred and fifty-six rods in length, where troops must be obliged to defile: the road, however, is very good. The eminence of *Lila*, which is about two hundred and fifty rods from the road, runs parallel to it on one side. A quarter of a league beyond the wood stands a cross (63), where a road from the eminence of *Lila* falls into the main road. Here you turn off from this eminence, the road bearing towards the left, just by the cross.

Two hundred and fifty rods from the cross is an eminence (64) on the right side of the road, which continues till you come over-against the *Schwarzbach* mountain. In descending the hill you keep this eminence still on the same side; and there are four scattered houses in this part of the road.

Two hundred and seventy rods from hence, near a cross (65), which stands on the right, the road begins to go down hill, and forms a defile between

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between thirty and forty rods in length, where, for seven or eight rods, the road is very bad. The distance from the cross (65) to the bottom of the descent is three hundred and eighty rods.

At the foot of the mountain, after passing a small eminence, you come to a cross (66) on the right; and a little way from hence stands another cross, opposite to which the said eminence joins with the *Schwarzbach* mountain. From hence there are beautiful meadows and a good road as far as the little town of *Ferenbach*, which is six hundred rods off. *Ferenbach* stands on a river of the same name, where another rivulet, which runs from the north, overflows its banks. This place is encompassed with barren mountains; but there is no want of forage along the river, and the place is very convenient for an army to encamp. *Ferenbach* consists of seventy or eighty houses, and is inclosed with a low wall. Before the gate of the town you cross the river from the right to the left-side, over two bridges.

The distance from *Ferenbach* to *Villingen* is three leagues and a half; the road lies through a wood of a league and a quarter in length; and as it is all along from fifteen to five-and-twenty rods in breadth, the passage may be easily secured by an intrenchment. However, in such a case, there is no necessity of taking this road; but as soon as you come out of *Ferenbach*, you may take the right-hand road, and follow the course of the river, which runs towards the *Danube*, through *Fischer*, (a village lying about a league and a half from *Ferenbach*) *Sindelstein*, half a league from *Fischer*, and then through *Wolbeten*; but at *Doneschingen* it winds in a large circuit. This last small town belongs to the count of *Furstenberg*, on whose estate the *Danube* has its source. The distance from *Doneschingen* to *Villingen* is three leagues and a half, and the road lies through a fine plain. This way may be of very great advantage, in case the above-mentioned straight road should be obstructed by any entrenchment, or other obstacle.

In coming from *Ferenbach* through the *Villingen* gate the road runs parallel to the river for two hundred and sixty rods, as far as the place where it divides (68): the *Villingen* road bears to the left, towards a hill; but that to *Doneschingen* proceeds along the course of the river.

Ninety rods from the above-mentioned parting of the road, you come to a cross on the right side of the way, which leads to the hill, and is there very narrow: however, on the eminence, the troops may find more room, and the infantry may extend their front on the left side of the road, and so gain the summit of the mountain.

Two hundred rods farther stands a cross (70) on the right-hand, where the road divides in two ways; that on the left leads to *Villingen*, and the other is only a by-way leading to a village which is situated in a wood.

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Twenty rods from this cross, on the left side of the way, stands a chapel (71), where the mountain grows steep. The ascent to the top of the hill takes up three hundred rods, and troops may advance on the right and left; for the few hedges to be met with here are no obstacle to their march. On the top of the mountain (72) is a plain, where preparations may be made for marching through the wood, which begins about a hundred rods from thence, namely, at (72), near a cross.

Seven hundred and twenty-one rods from this cross, at the entrance of the wood, you come to an entrenchment (73), which is raised on the side opposite to the city. This was first thrown up by the peasants of the adjacent villages, as a defence against the marodings of the imperial troops during the last war, when they were encamped near *Villingen*; and as it is constructed only of earth and timber, it may be easily mastered; otherwise a very troublesome defile must be passed.

Both before and behind the entrenchment the road is between twenty and thirty rods in breadth. Abundance of bushes will hinder the cavalry from extending themselves in lines here; but infantry may advance in every part of it.

Seven hundred and forty-four rods from the entrenchment, on the left-hand of the road, stands a cross (74); and sixteen hundred rods beyond this cross brings you to a wood, where you come in sight of *Villingen* (75); it being but three quarters of a league distant from this place.

Three hundred and ninety rods from the wood you come to a defile near a river, which makes a sort of a lake on the right; but this narrow way is of little importance, and may be avoided by keeping to the left, at the extremity of the wood, where you pass through a meadow, and then over a small eminence into the plain.

Four hundred and eighty rods from this river, the lake (77) continues on the right side of the road; but at the distance of two hundred and forty rods from it. The plain, which extends from this place to the city, is very pleasant; and as it is free from hedges or other incumbrances, a body of troops may here form themselves in order of battle.

Four hundred rods farther, the *Strasburg* road (78) unites with this road; and the lake on the right-hand is here two hundred and eighty rods distant from the road.

A hundred and eighty-nine rods farther, you come to a hill which is higher than the city; and the extremity of it is within ten or twelve rods of the city ditch. This eminence is three hundred and forty rods in length, and about a hundred rods in breadth about the middle of it. Near both the extremities it is about twenty rods broad, and that towards the city terminates nearly in a point. This hill has no other eminence

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near it of a superior height; and the nearest hill is about seven or eight hundred rods from it. On each side (80, 81) of it are fields and meadows. On the right runs a stream, which flows from the lake, and below the city discharges itself into the river. On this eminence some works may be raised for the defence of the town.

*Villingen* lies in a fertile country, which is watered by the little river *Briga*. Its fortifications are inconsiderable, though it has a double moat; for the outer ditch is in most places not above eight or nine rods over. It is fortified with six small towers, which only cover the gates, and can be of little or no defence to the ditch. The greatest depth of the water, which surrounds the whole town, is but five or six feet, and in most places it does not exceed two feet. Between both ditches (83) is a wall, which, though it is twelve feet high, is but two feet in thickness. On this wall the above-mentioned towers are erected; and it serves instead of a covered way for the defence of the outermost ditch; but it has no other flanks but the towers of the town-gates. The space betwixt both ditches is two rods in breadth; but no cannon can be made use of there, the embrasures being only for muskets. The place is abundantly too much confined for a covered way in the usual manner.

Between this place and the town is the second ditch, which, indeed, is twelve rods broad, and is so far from having any water, that it is used as garden-ground. It has nothing to defend it; for, as the towers are without flanks, they can be no defence to it. The town wall (85) is but three feet and a half in thickness, and has a wooden gang-way round it on the inside; but it is in very bad order. The embrasures are only fit for small-arms; and the whole wall, which contributes little or nothing to the defence of the town, is but twenty-eight feet high, reckoning from the ditch. The town has four principal gates, and at every gate is a square tower, about four yards in front. Some cannon may be planted on them; but, for want of flanks, they are incapable of defending the ditch. Besides these four gates, there is also a fifth, directly facing the above-mentioned eminence (79), from which you may fire on the town. Upon the tower belonging to this gate two pieces of cannon are planted; and as it is higher than the hill (79), the whole eminence may be cleared by the cannon from that tower.

This town has always served the imperialists for a magazine both for provisions and military stores; and there are now sixty pieces of cannon in it, twenty of which belong to the emperor.

The rising grounds about the town are not of any great height, and are very good arable land. The garrison generally consists of two hundred men, with whom the burghers do duty promiscuously.

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When this place happens to be but weakly garrisoned, it may be easily taken; three or four hours being sufficient; with some good cannon, to make a breach in the wall, which of itself is but weak, and has nothing to defend it.

If it were not the advantage accruing from having magazines in this place, it would be very difficult for the imperialists to attempt any thing all the way from *Hunningen* to *Brisac*; the mountainous country between *Freyburg* and *Villingen* (which lie twelve leagues distant from each other) being too barren and uncultivated to yield them any considerable subsistence, &c.

## S E C T. VI.

*A Survey of the Road to Villingen, which declines from the Road through the Vale of Wagensteig, and lies through Willer and St. Peter's abbey; but again unites with the road described above, near Holgraven.*

N E A R the place marked (I), referred to in the foregoing part of this appendix, you turn off short to the left, through the village of *Willer*, which is two hundred rods from the main road, and consists only of six houses and a church.

Two hundred and eighty rods from *Willer* lies another village called *Steig* (2), consisting of six houses; and between these villages two houses stand on the right side of the road.

A hundred and twenty rods farther, six houses (3) are to be seen on the right side of the way; and eighty rods from thence, on the same side, there are six or seven scattered houses near an eminence. This hill at one end is two hundred rods in breadth. On the top of it the road is good for the length of seven hundred and thirty rods, and squadrons may advance upon it on the right. From hence you come over-against a house (4) which stands on the left; and two hundred and eighty rods farther, you see two other houses (5) lying on the right-hand. From hence it is three hundred and eighty rods to the village of *Weisbach*, and for all this way the road is narrow, so that the cavalry must halt, as not being able to extend themselves either to the right or left. This defile continues for three hundred and thirty rods on this side *St. Peter's abbey*, which is near a league from *Weisbach*. Were it not

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for this narrow defile, the road would be quite good, and an army might ascend the mountain without any difficulty. *Weisbach* (6) consists of four houses and a church, which stand on the right side of the way; where the hill becomes very narrow. Along the eminence, before you come out of the narrow pass, you see nineteen scattered houses. From this eminence also issues a rivulet over-against *Freyburg*, which must be crossed twice or thrice, and you march sometimes on the right, and sometimes on the left side of it. Near the end of the narrow way a chapel (7) stands on the left, which is but three hundred and thirty rods distant from *St. Peter's* abbey. The latter stands on the top of the mountain, on a pleasant and fertile spot, where an army may conveniently encamp; there is also plenty of water in this place. The abbey (8) lies to the left, and you must direct your march by a single house (9), which lies on a hill, at the distance of eight hundred rods from *St. Peter's*. On the left side of the way (about fifty rods from the house) there is a small lake. The road from *St. Peter's* to this place is very good, and five or six squadrons may here advance a-breast. You leave the said house on the left, and a mill on the right-hand. Three hundred rods from the house (9), you begin to go down hill; and the descent continues two hundred and thirty rods, where you cross a rivulet, which winds away round the hill towards *Wagensteig*. Just at the foot of the mountain you come to a house (10), which stands on the left, and you leave a mill on the right. From this house (10) you turn off again towards the mountain, which lies on the right-hand. The road, for two hundred and forty rods, is here narrow, steep, and difficult.

After you gain the summit of the mountain (11), you turn away again to the left, and proceed in that direction over what remains of the mountain, on which there are eighteen houses to be seen.

A hundred and sixteen rods from the summit of the mountain (11), at a small wood on the left, you begin again to ascend a very gentle acclivity, where about two squadrons of horse may march in front.

Two hundred rods farther from (11), on the left side of the way, you come to a house (13), opposite to which you enter on the above-mentioned hill, which extends as far as *Wagensteig*.

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## S E C T. VII.

*A Description of the Route which an Army may take, in order to march from Hunningen to Rheinfelden and Constance, without touching on the Swiss Territories.*

IN coming from *Hunningen*, when you have passed the horn-work which stands on the bridge, you come to an eminence (1), on the extremity of which stands the castle of *Friedlingen* (2). On the summit of this eminence is a very fine plain (3), extending as far as the foot of the mountain (4), where the large village of *Weiler* (5) lies. This village is about a league from *Hunningen*: the road lies through it; and, when you have passed *Weiler*, you come to a vale called *Wiesenthal*, which, as you enter into it, is full half a league in breadth. The river *Wiese* runs through this vale, and, near *Klein-Hunningen* (a), empties itself into the *Rhine*. Behind the village of *Weiler* runs a branch of the *Wiese* (6), which is here conveyed by a canal to the mills in the village. It afterwards winds off opposite the castle of *Friedlingen*, waters the adjacent meadows, and at length empties itself near the village of *Mark* (b) into the *Rhine*. Beyond this first branch (6) of the *Wiese*, four hundred rods brings you to four other branches, one of which, on the left-hand, drives a mill (7), and runs through the meadows towards *Klein-Basel*. On the right side of the road, and hard by the mill (7), stands a gallows, which marks the boundary of the territories of *Basil*; and a road (8) on the right-hand leads to the village of *Richen* (d), which belongs to the *Swiss Cantons*. When you have passed the way leading to the aforesaid village, the road lies along the mountain on the left, and you pass over a stone bridge (e). This is the best road of all for the baggage to march to *Rheinfelden*, whilst the infantry may advance all the way in order of battle as far as the stone bridge at *Krenznach*, which, together with the *Rhine*, forms a defile. But if you would avoid this narrow pass near the stone bridge, and also the *Swiss* territories, you must turn off seventy rods from the gallows (1) to the road (9), which bears to the left-hand towards the two villages of *Inslingen*. These villages are situated on a hill, at the distance of a short league from the gallows (1); and beyond them are several roads, &c. &c.

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## P A R T II.

## CONTAINING

Some REFLECTIONS on the REDUCTION  
of the SWEDISH Crown Lands, &c.From a Manuscript of M. *Isaiab Puffendorf*.

## P R E F A C E.

**I**N the year 1716, a work entitled *Les Anecdotes de Suede*, was published at *Utrecht*, which contained a Narrative of the *Reduction*, or Re-assumption of the Crown Lands, begun in *Sweden* in the year 1681. This book was printed at *Utrecht*, though *Stockholm* is inserted in the title-page; but who the author was, is not as yet positively known. In *Sweden* it has generally been attributed to baron *Samuel Puffendorf*; and the learned *Riddermark*, who, at the same time that *Puffendorf* was writing his history of *Sweden*, had free access to the royal records of that kingdom, affirms, that *Puffendorf* then collected also his materials for the *Anecdotes de Suede*. *Riddermark* has likewise undertaken to confute this piece, and endeavours particularly to apologize for count *John Gyllenstierna*, whose secretary he had been during his embassy at the court of *Denmark*. M. *Arkenholtz*, secretary to his *Swedish* majesty, assured me, that the manuscript of that apology was in the hands of an acquaintance of his; and it is to be hoped that the public will one day be favoured with it.

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His conjecture, namely, that *Samuel Puffendorf* was the author of the above-mentioned *Anecdotes* seems to be confuted, by what the author himself says, *viz.* that at the time of the re-assumption he was ambassador at the court of *Sweden*, which does not agree with *Samuel Puffendorf*'s station at that time; for, during his stay in *Sweden*, he was always in the service of that crown. If it be affirmed, in order to set aside this objection, that the baron inserted that false account of his being a foreign minister in *Sweden*, only the better to avoid a discovery; it may be replied, that this artifice might have been used, perhaps, in a work which the author published, or intended to publish, in his life-time, and not in a posthumous work. There is farther reason to doubt that *Samuel Puffendorf* wrote this book, because the author of the *Anecdotes* censures the *Swedish* ministry for opposing the alliance with *France*. Now baron *Samuel Puffendorf* is known to have been always a zealous stickler against the *French* party\*, and on this account sometimes differed with his brother *Isaiab*, who, in a remonstrance, offered to the crown of *Sweden* in 1684, (which manuscript, together with his accounts of the court of *France*, is in my hands) openly declares for the alliance with *France*; and in his account of the imperial court, laid before the privy-council, shews but little friendship for the house of *Austria*.

The learned M. *Zollman*, in the preface to his *English* translation of the above-mentioned *Anecdotes* published at *London* in the year 1719, makes Monsieur *La Piquiere* the author of this piece. This gentleman, after being secretary to Mr. *de Feuquieres*, envoy from *France* to the *Swedish* court, continued in *Stockholm* till his death, as resident from that crown. However, though the person from whom M. *Zollman* had this information lived a long while in *Sweden*, and pretended to have made a very accurate enquiry into the affair, M. *Zollman* himself assured me, some years ago, that the testimony of such a person was not entirely to be depended on; and that he himself would lay no great stress upon it, were there the least probability against it. Besides, several passages occur in

\* *Vid. Samuelis Puffendorffii Dissert. de foederibus inter Sueciam & Galliam, in qua ostenditur, quam male illa à Gallis observata sint. Subjectum est suffragium in Senatu Regio Holmiae anno 1671 exhibitum, contra foedus cum Gallo & Anglo adversus Batavos inendum. Hagae, 1708.* See *Samuel Puffendorf's* Dissertation on Alliances between *Sweden* and *France*, in which is shewn how ill those treaties have been observed by the *French*; to which is annexed his speech in the senate at *Stockholm*, in the year 1671, against entering into a league with *France* and *England* against the *Dutch*. *Hague* 1708.

these *Anecdotes* manifestly opposite to the common prejudices of Papists, relating to the authority and possessions of the church. Neither is it probable that a foreigner, unacquainted with the *German* and *Swedish* languages, should penetrate so far into the *arcana* of a northern kingdom; and be so thoroughly acquainted with the history of *Sweden*, that he only slightly touches on several circumstances relating to it, as things generally known. For, a *Frenchman*, who, we may suppose, wrote for his own countrymen, would, if a judicious writer, have dwelt longer on them, and illustrated the present by the past transactions. Without any farther discussion of the dispute concerning the real author of the above-mentioned *Anecdotes de Suede*, I shall only add, that those persons are unquestionably mistaken who ascribe them to *Isaiab Puffendorf*. This able statesman had indeed committed to writing his thoughts on the great change above-mentioned. But this treatise differs widely from the *Anecdotes de Suede*: and as the former chiefly dwells on the historical circumstances, *M. Puffendorf* applies himself to examine that transaction by the rules of policy. Having obtained a copy of this manuscript from a person of distinction, I make no scruple of inserting it here, as it not only throws a light on the catastrophe of the unfortunate *Patkul*, of whom I have given some account in my twentieth letter (Vol. I.); but also on the re-assumption of the *Piedmontese* ducal lands, related in the twenty-fourth letter, which has a great affinity with the *Reduction*, as it was called, in *Sweden*; and the latter possibly may have been the plan from which that in *Italy* was copied. *M. Isaiab Puffendorf* was not possessed of the talents that constitute a fine writer; and as he was conscious of his defect, he appeared very little in print: but at the same time nothing could be more agreeable than his conversation. He had also more penetration and wit than his brother *Samuel*, and furnished him with the principal materials for his *Monzambano*. After *Isaiab Puffendorf*'s death, the king of *Denmark* gave his widow and heirs four thousand crowns for his books and manuscripts; but what I here offer to the reader is not included in that collection. Though there is a manuscript of the *Anecdotes de Suede* in the king's library at *Copenhagen*; yet it is not of *Puffendorf*'s hand-writing; and consequently this is no proof that he was the author of it, even if it was bought along with *Isaiab Puffendorf*'s books. Baron *Samuel Puffendorf*'s *Latin* stile is, indeed, not without its faults, being unequal, and

and full of modern phrases; but the narrative in itself is clear, and the language well adapted to history. He was obliged to write the history of king *Charles Gustavus* in a great hurry; and this is the reason why it holds the lowest place in the public esteem among his large historical works, though, for the print and copper-plates, it has few equals. His history of *Brandenburg*, on account of the prejudices of clashing interests, has been both extolled and decried by different parties. *Samuel Puffendorf*, as appears from his epitaph in *St. Nicholas's* church at *Berlin*, was born on the 8th day of *January*, 1632, and died on the 26th of *October*, 1694.

As for the *Swedish* and *Sardinian Reductions*, and the maxims on which they were founded, I shall only add, that *Solomon's* observation is very just\*:

*Qui nimis emungit, elicit sanguinem.*

Or as it is in our translation:

'The wringing of the nose bringeth forth blood.'

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ISAIAH PUFFENDORF'S *Observations on the Resolution of the last Swedish Diet, particularly the Seventh Article, and on the present military Forces and secret Views of Sweden; shewing what may be expected from that Power at this Juncture, &c.*

THE last *Swedish* diet had chiefly in view the following points, which were the objects of their deliberations. Their first care was to repair the losses which the kingdom had sustained during the last war in the army and navy, and pitch upon the means to be used towards attaining that desirable end, under the present scarcity of money in *Sweden*. On this occasion the clergy, citizens, and peasants, at the instigation of some malecontent families who were not very rich, and of those who were called *la petite noblesse*, petitioned for a *reduction*, or re-assumption of crown lands. By virtue of this *reduction*

\* Prov. xxx. 33.

the earldoms, baronies, military estates, and, in a word, all donations and grants from the crown, under what name or pretext soever, and in whatever king's reign, or century given, whether lying in *Sweden*, or in the conquered foreign provinces, are to revert again to the crown, and to remain the king's unalienable property for ever. All crown lands that had been mortgaged, and on which money has been raised, were, by this *reduction*, to be redeemed for the use of the crown, by settling accounts with the mortgagees; and if, on due examination, either ready money, stores, provisions, &c. had been furnished by the mortgagees for the army or fleet, for the use of the crown, such provisions are to be valued according to the market price. Enquiry was likewise to be made how much *per cent.* had been paid for loans, &c. And lastly it was decreed, that no count, or other donatee, should enjoy above six hundred dollars, silver coin, *per annum.*

These were the important objects of the deliberations of the diet: but as to the method of bringing about this *reduction* of estates (of which complete inventories were delivered in by the treasury) though it had been for many years in agitation, it is an intrigue which very few *Swedes* can have any knowledge of, and is quite a mystery to foreigners.

It was the general opinion in *Sweden*, that queen *Christina's* excessive liberality to the nobility must have been of great prejudice to that kingdom; and the present king of *Sweden's* father was very sensible of it. As for the re-assumption of the crown lands, which was frequently intimated to him, he was entirely against it, being persuaded that it could not be brought about without throwing the kingdom into extreme confusion: besides, it appeared to him next to impracticable. Queen *Christina*, indeed, had warned him not to meddle with that wasps-nest; for she herself, in the diet of 1650, was so far from coming into that scheme, though strongly solicited on that head by the peasants, that she would not so much as venture to require the *reduction* of a part of those lands which she had given away during her reign. Of this circumstance a *French* historian writes in the following manner: *Les Estats de Suede continuant toujours, les difficultés y croissent de jour à l'autre par l'instance que les paysans faisoient à la Reine, de retirer son Domaine de tous ceux, à qui on en avoit fait liberalité pendant sa minorité, & depuis qu'Elle étoit dans le gouvernement; mais la Reine ne voulut pas consentir.* The states of *Sweden* continuing their session, the difficulties daily increased; for the peasants strongly pressed the queen to withdraw her demesne from all those on whom it had been bestowed, as well during her minority, as since she had taken the reins of government into her own hands: but the queen would not consent. And in another place: *Il n'étoit pas à croire, que les Donataires qui étoient les premiers de l'Etat consentissent aisement,*

*aisement, qu'on leur ôtat les recompenses de leurs services.* 'It was not to be thought that the donatees, who were the chief noblemen of the state, would easily be persuaded to part with the rewards of their services.'

In the last diet, however, the *reduction* was resolved upon; but this resolution is not yet forgotten, nor are the sufferers silent; but vent their murmurs and complaints. *N. N.* \* a privy-counsellor, was the chief promoter of it. He was a man of great talents and learning; laborious but vindictive; and, on account of a repulse in an overture of marriage, an irreconcilable enemy to the families of *Brabe, de la Gardie, and Oxenstiern.* He was not, as far as can be judged from circumstances, and his behaviour in other respects, much of a soldier; but deeply infected with that contagion which has for a long time spread over *Sweden*, namely, a desire of trying the experiment, whether it would not be more advantageous to the nation to dethrone the king, and form a republic on the ruins of monarchy. However incredible this may appear to some, those who have conversed with the great men in *Sweden* have no reason to call the truth of it in question. The old chancellor *Oxenstiern* inclined so much to that way of thinking, that he could not conceal it in public conversation. *M. Chanut* says of him, that he indeed blamed *l'exces de barbarie en la personne du defunt Roy d'Angleterre, mais qu'il admiroit & louoit quasi toute la trame de ce grand dessein du Parlement; & que l'Etat d'une Republique n'étoit pas éloigné de son goût* 'the extreme barbarity committed on the person of the late king of *England*; but that he commended and admired almost every part of the plan of that great design which the parliament had formed; and that he was not averse to a republican form of government.' This queen *Christina* herself knew; and for that very reason was resolved to see a king seated on the throne before her abdication. And when the states shewed no little aversion to this proceeding, she roundly told them, that they spurned at a king, because they had been republicans for a long time. The above-cited *M. Chanut*, who was ambassador from *France*, and present at that time, gives the following account of it in his memoirs:

*Plusieurs d'entre la Noblesse demeurèrent piqués de ce que la Reine entre autres raisons disoit, qu'Elle desiroit par ce moyen prevenir les desseins de quelques uns, qui dès long tems projettoient une forme de Republique, si la ligne Royale venoit à manquer;* 'Several of the nobility were nettled at the queen, for saying, among other things, that she was desirous of baffling the designs of some, who for a long time had been contriving to erect a republican form of government whenever the royal line should happen

\* *John Gyldenstiern.*

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' to be extinct.' And elsewhere : *La haute Noblesse ne pouvoit pas consentir à cet affermissement de Royauté par un droit hereditaire, que la Reine desiroit.*  
' The chief nobility could not consent to that establishment of monarchy by hereditary right, in compliance to the queen's desire.'

All ranks and degrees among the *Swedes* are strongly possessed with a notion, that their kingdom can never flourish under the government of *German* sovereigns.

The above-mentioned *Swedish* counsellor *N. N.* who now did not think it advisable to publish his private sentiments and secret views, or to engage in a declared opposition to the court (being possibly deterred by the recent tragical fate of the *De Witts* in *Holland*) thought it safer to promote the *reduction*; judging, that whether it succeeded or not, it would draw an odium on the person of the king, make him detested by the prime nobility, and create dissensions among the states, which might be the prelude to greater confusions. At this time also the commonalty began to be fond of reading *Pasquils*, a name till then unknown in *Sweden*. These were generally filled with wicked instigations, and virulent sarcasms and invectives against the ministry; the design of them being to set the nation in a flame. Thus an old manuscript was said to be found in a library (which before had been as unknown as *Typotius's* history) which related what had happened on the 10th of *March*, 1600, when four of the chief ministers of state, &c. lost their heads. The king, to whom great riches had been promised by this *reduction*, looked upon it as an excellent scheme, and thought the advisers of it his best friends. But to avoid the appearance of oppression or rapaciousness in the king, the privy-counsellor *N. N.* \* ordered matters so, that the clergy, citizens, and peasants should jointly make a motion for it at the diet, and even insist upon it as a matter of absolute necessity. Accordingly, they rather exceeded their instructions, and threatened death to any one who should open his mouth against it. They voted that the king should be addressed, That in his great goodness he would be pleased to put in execution what the general diet had resolved to be absolutely necessary to the prosperity and welfare of the kingdom. By these measures, and the like intrigues, the *reduction* of the crown lands was carried by vote in the last diet. In order to execute it effectually, as it was an affair not unacceptable to the court, the king immediately appointed commissioners for examining every thing necessary to bring about this *reduction*; and another, styled the great commission, was instituted for enquiring into the administration of the government, during the king's minority.

\* *John Gyldenstiern.*

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As mention is made of both these commissions in the seventh article of the resolution of the diet, both must consequently be taken notice of in this discourse. As to the *reduction* of the crown lands, which is said to be productive of infinite advantages, and looked upon in so favourable a light, both at home and abroad, it is, probably, not the right channel through which *Sweden* is to be enriched; but rather a project big with many ill consequences, which, at last, may throw the kingdom into a worse condition than ever. I pass over in silence the turbulent passions and resentment of those, who are reduced by it to poverty and nakedness; not a single dollar being left to them of what they have inherited for the services of their parents or ancestors, or acquired as a reward for their personal merit.

To fall into poverty from a state of opulence and splendor, is a trying change. Of this the late chancellor count *M. G. D. L. G.* \* makes a very pathetic complaint, in an elegant remonstrance consisting of above twenty sheets, which he addressed to the king. In that memorial he sets forth, ' That of all the rewards for the services of his ancestors, and of all the donations which they had merited by shedding their blood for their country for a hundred and thirty years together, nothing now remained for the support of his family.'

By this *reduction* the most substantial and wealthy noble families will be brought low, and, instead of those persons, who, in time of necessity, might have assisted the government with their money and credit, none but poor, helpless, exhausted subjects will be found in *Sweden*. Upon a computation of the annual amount of this *reduction* within the kingdom of *Sweden*, or what annual revenue will accrue to the crown by it, it is found to be considerably short of two hundred thousand rix-dollars, which seems to be no great sum for the fiefs of a whole kingdom. Besides, whilst the king bestowed such donations, he could, on emergencies, apply to the proprietors of them for subsidies and assistance; for their readiness always kept pace with their duty; and instances are not wanting, that when twice that sum has been required, ways and means have been found for raising it. As for the present credit of the kingdom of *Sweden*, since these estates have been taken from private persons and transferred to the king, an account may be had of it on the exchanges of *Amsterdam* and *Hamburg*. At present it is publicly asserted that the king of *Sweden* has no more vassals; for as the fiefs have been abrogated, there can be no vassals; and consequently no person can now be compelled to perform service, or furnish money.

\* *Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie.*

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Another bad consequence of the *reduction* may be this; namely, that it will probably be the means of sinking *Sweden* into its former barbarism and desolation, as to the soil and inhabitants. This will appear the more to be apprehended, upon considering the following circumstances.

As the revenues arising to the crown from the reduced lands are designed as a fund for supporting the army, it was taken into deliberation how these revenues might be managed to the best advantage. For this there appeared only two ways, either to farm the estates, or to leave the management of them to the royal treasury. As for the first, no offers were made; few people caring to have any thing to do with the treasury, which, on one pretence or other, always makes deductions in payments, &c.

Besides, if the management of the fund was left to the treasury, it was easily foreseen that no small part would be laid out in the salaries of a multitude of officers; and that, perhaps, one half would be embezzled.

These inconveniences occasioned a third proposal, which passed the diet, namely, to invest the military officers and soldiers with the reduced estates and mansion-houses, and assign one to every colonel with his regiment, for their subsistence. Before this transaction, the proprietors of such estates, either for parade and magnificence, or in expectation of the future profits to arise from these estates, had laid out several thousands of dollars upon them; so that *Sweden* was adorned with palaces and country seats embellished with avenues, canals, gardens, parks, plantations of trees, and other rural improvements, such as were not to be seen in any of the northern countries, and were surpassed by very few in the more favourable climates. But it is plain that the military persons now quartered on these estates will be at no expence about a house or gardens, which they know is not their own property, but must, at their decease, or quitting the service, descend to another. Their whole attention, in such precarious habitations, will be certainly to draw from it a subsistence for themselves, and, if possible, something to lay up for their children, without troubling themselves any farther.

It has been already observed, that in *Stockholm*, since the *reduction* of the crown lands, there has been a remarkable deficiency in the customs, which is one of the largest branches of the national revenue. Last summer the port-customs produced eighty thousand dollars less than usual; and next summer very probably the fall will be greater. For *Ubi luxus, ibi divitiæ*. 'Luxury and riches go hand in hand.' And the gay manner of living at *Stockholm*, before this event happened, is known to every body. All the produce of these estates, which could be converted into money, was laid out in wine, fine cloaths, and entertainments. This

excited

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excited a spirit of industry in the people, enlarged trade, and consequently increased the revenue. But now *Stockholm* wears quite another aspect: trade in general decays, and the nobility, being deprived of that wealth which they so liberally circulated in that capital, withdraw into the country, where they spend most of their time, and live with the utmost parsimony. As for the officers, instead of bringing the money of the reduced estates to *Stockholm*, they prudently hoard up and save all they can, not knowing how long they may have the enjoyment of their little income.

Another evil arising from this *reduction* is, that by the impoverishment of families, great numbers of them will not be able to give their children a liberal education. The consequence of this is already felt; few men of learning and abilities being now to be met with in *Sweden*, or any that have seen the world; for *Hamburg* is their *ne plus ultra*.

The privy-counsellor *N. N.* \* whom I have often mentioned above, left the king a document not to employ any foreigners: however, the *Swedes* are but little encouraged, or promoted; for the *Livonians* are generally preferred before them. This also creates ill blood; and as the number of learned men who appear at court has decreased, that of the military gentlemen has increased in proportion. The latter, for the most part, are young persons, to whom *Tacitus's* words are very applicable, *Quo qui servitio promptiores, eo magis honoribus augentur*. 'The greater their servile flattery is, the more they are loaded with honours.'

A thorough acquaintance with the nature of the soil, and genius of the inhabitants of *Sweden*, will easily suggest to an intelligent person other pernicious consequences that must arise from this *reduction*, which already begin to appear. These consequences are now as it were in their infancy; but will increase more and more every year: for in a short time the ruin of many families must inevitably follow this *reduction*; and no remains, even of hereditary estates, or acquired possessions, will be seen. This will be chiefly owing to the great debts contracted by some families in proportion to their estates and fortunes; and in others it will be the effects of neglect and prodigality. For such debts the reduced estates were mortgaged: now, as this burden remains on those who have lost their estates, where can they at present find money to discharge it.

This *reduction* will also occasion eternal disputes, enmity, contests, and law-suits between families and relations; especially as all inheritances, testaments, and partitions of estates made among brothers and sisters, must now be put upon another footing. Those who are best acquainted with

\* *Gyldenstiern.*

the

the affairs of *Sweden* look upon the often-mentioned privy-counsellor *N. N.* \* to have been the author not only of this *reduction*, but likewise of other acts, which at least betray an error in judgment, if not a wicked intention. The late peace between *Denmark* and *Sweden* might probably have been concluded on more advantageous terms. The advice he gave for the unnecessary demolition of fort *Helsingborg* and the castle, which is the only monument of the jurisdiction of the *Swedes*, if they have any at present, over the *Sound* or *Danish* straits, as well as some other counsels he gave the young king, are justly suspected of being suggested by treachery. Among the latter was the chimerical project of causing the flower of the *Livonians* to march into *Prussia*, to conquer it in a trice; that of selling the *German* provinces to the highest bidder, and of demolishing *Stralsund* and other passes in *Pomerania*. This privy-counsellor is now dead, and his death fell out in a critical time, just before the assembling of the diet: however, it is said that he had previously given the king the substance of his projects, together with other documents. His relations are firmly persuaded that he was poisoned, and alledge some circumstances in proof of their suspicion.

Lastly, it is worth observing on this head, that since the *Swedish reduction*, after the strictest enquiry, the most exact computation, and general seizure of estates within the kingdom of *Sweden*, even the states themselves allowed that all was not sufficient to retrieve the kingdom's losses, and restore it to its pristine strength and vigour; and consequently that more money was to be raised to effect it. This is certain, that when the small subsidies this kingdom receives from *France* shall happen to be withdrawn, *Sweden* will make as poor a figure as ever.

Every thing is in disorder under the present government. The magazines are empty, the fortifications neglected, the navy goes to decay; there are no stores in the dock-yards, and the treasury has neither money nor credit. Commerce is at a low ebb, trading companies break up (the passage through the *Sound* being now not so free and open as formerly) and four royal personages are to be provided for. The clergy, burghers, and peasants were pleased with the expectation of being eased in their contributions, if they could but bring about the *reduction*: however, after they had been subservient to this favourite scheme, they are deservedly treated on the same footing as others; and larger contributions than ever are exacted of them, contrary to the promise given them. This makes them think themselves injured by the king; and they are no less out of humour with him than the other states are, since they find themselves oppressed, notwithstanding their base subserviency to bring about the *reduction*. Be-

\* *Jo. Gylkenstiern.*

fides,

fides, by their ready compliance with that scheme, they have made the nobility their enemies, who, when a proper opportunity offers, will not be wanting to retaliate the injury.

Moreover, it was not specified in the resolution of the Diet that this *reduction* was to extend to the following estates, namely, those in *Schonen*, *Halland*, *Blekinghen*, *Pomerania*, the districts of *Rügen* and *Mecklenburg*, *Bremen* and *Verden*; nor was it supposed to comprehend archiepiscopal and episcopal lands, nor those belonging to prelates, convents, chapters, nor all the estates in *Livonia*, which had been granted by the crown since a certain period, &c. However, *Schonen* must submit to this fatal stroke, though that province was not summoned to the Diet, nor in the least consulted in the affair; and yet, by the treaty of its separation from *Denmark*, the inhabitants were to remain in the quiet enjoyment of the privileges they held under the *Danish* government, without any compulsive innovations. The king of *Denmark*, though it is hardly to be expected that he will do it, might justly remonstrate against this violation of the treaty. In *Pomerania*, *Rügen*, and *Mecklenburg*, the estates of the *Swedish* subjects will undoubtedly all be forced to make a surrender, and the *reducti* in *Bremen* and *Verden* are destitute of any patron to procure them an exemption from that law. The chief proprietors there are *Wrangel*, *Königsmark*, and the landgrave's dowager. The demands on the first are such, as to leave very little for his children to subsist on. *Königsmark* is said to be deprived of twenty-four thousand rix-dollars a year by the *reduction*; so that if he knew where to mend himself, possibly he would not long be seen in *Sweden*: but *France* and *Germany* have their emissaries every where.

The landgrave's dowager will not be sensible of her loss till she comes into *Sweden*. Queen *Christina* has already declared her resolution so strongly concerning the *reduced* estates in *Bremen*, and taken possession in consequence of that declaration, that there will be no possibility of persuading her to recede from her pretensions. Strange mutability of human affairs! The grants, which this same queen conferred on *Königsmark*, she herself now deprives him of, in order to provide for her own subsistence. *Sic vos non vobis*, &c.

As for *Livonia*, it must not expect any favours; for the inhabitants have openly declared against the *reduction*; and, instead of surrendering their estates, they alledge, 'That they have nothing to do with the *Swedish* Diet, and its cabals; that they were foreign provinces, and had their own Diets, councils, and laws; that from their uniform behaviour towards the crown of *Sweden*, and the strenuous defence of their possessions, they had reason to expect better treatment; and it

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ought to be considered, that (according to their own words in one of their remonstrances) "they were situated towards the sword's point of the enemies of *Sweden*," and consequently stood in need of their estates instead of giving up their possessions, so as to leave themselves quite defenceless upon an emergency, &c.

The high commission, as it is called, does not, indeed, bear the name of the commission of *reduction*, though it is in effect the same; as it is appointed for enquiring into the administration of affairs, and the state of the revenue in peace and war, during the king's minority. But the secret design of this commission is to lay their hands on the purses of all the counsellors, especially the most opulent families; and to make a thorough clearance of what private fortunes may be left after the *reduction*.

This is not a proper place for a particular disquisition, whether there be any precedents, or whether it be proper in itself, that a *totum corpus regiminis* (which, according to the constitution of the nation, was the representative of absolute monarchy) as such, should be unaccountable to, and liable to be summoned, arraigned and judged by the burghers, peasants, and clergy, in relation to the most important mysteries of state, as alliances, instructions relating to war or peace, and other negotiations. That each of these persons had taken their oaths as guardians and counsellors, and promised to give advice according to the best of their knowledge, as men of honour and true patriots, for the good of their king and country, is the best argument they can use for their defence; so that if events have not answered the public wishes, it is because they do not entirely depend on human foresight: and *Sweden* is not the only state where public measures do not succeed according to expectation.

But neither these, nor any other considerations, were thought worthy of regard. *Vexavit corvos censura & columbas*. And the high commissioners carry their rigour so far, as to make widows, children, brothers and sisters answerable for the votes of a deceased privy-counsellor, and have consequently condemned them to arbitrary fines.

It is something very extraordinary, that, after every corner of the nation rung with menaces of losing their lives and fortunes, rather than submit to such oppressions, all this has been carried on so smoothly. For when it was laid before the Diet, those who lately had been in power were so intimidated, that they never offered to declare their opposition to such measures, though their number was very considerable. Another great oversight of these gentlemen was, that they did not dissolve the Diet, and put an end to the assembly, as they might have done.

The high commission, as it is called, being authorized to controul the private and public affairs of the nation, both in its strength and weak-

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ness; and to enquire into the conduct of the regency and privy-counsellors, has in its possession the register of the council, which is designed as the basis of its proceedings. Every thing is kept secret, and none of the privy-counsellors have a sight of the minutes of the observations made on the administration during the king's minority, which are reserved for the perusal of the king only. Transcripts of them have been delivered to the present *Droffart* of the kingdom, who was formerly secretary of state; and, in opposition to them, he has laid before the king a piece which has already been taken notice of, and is very well worth reading §. \* \* \*

As for the strength of the *Swedish* militia, an account of it is hereto annexed\*, where the complements of the several regiments are set down with the greatest precision. These being national and provincial regiments, raised and maintained by the provinces whose names they bear, may by the constitution be either augmented or diminished. The army makes a very gallant appearance, as indeed it ought to do, since the king expends all the money he can raise, upon it. By his order the uniform of the foot is all made of *English* cloth. The arms of the cavalry are of foreign manufacture; their horses large, and of a great price, with embroidered housings; and the equipage and dress of the officers extremely splendid: however, not a few of them, being unable to support the expence, have been obliged to quit the service. Notwithstanding all the boasted strength of the present army of *Sweden*, it has been found, that, after a proper number has been draughted out of it for garrisons, it makes but a poor figure in the field. A recent proof of this appeared in the muster of the war-office, after the distributions for the security of guards and garrisons had been deducted according to the account annexed. It is, therefore, probably a report, to which no body can give credit, though confidently inserted in the Gazettes, that the *Swedes* propose to hire troops to other nations; whereas their number is by no means too great, since the peasants must be exempted from the service for the support of the rest; and they have no money in the treasury for foreign levies. They have indeed begun to make levies in the district of *Bremen*; but no great matters can be expected, there being deficiencies even for the ordinary expences, and the revenues both of *Bremen* and *Pomerania* daily decrease.

From these circumstances, namely, dissensions, weakness, and other disadvantages the kingdom labours under, especially the bad condition of the fleet, it is hardly to be supposed that *Sweden* will engage in a war, unless it be supplied with money for raising men, and fitting out ships; and these require no small sums. One singular advantage they expect

§ This account is abridged considerably; and some observations which follow in the *German* edition, being very obscure, are entirely omitted.

\* This account is added at the end of these observations, and marked thus ††.

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from the standing army in Sweden, is, that Denmark will be obliged also to keep a large body of forces on foot, which must be very chargeable. But this is not the case in Sweden, no men being levied there but those who are natives, and cost nothing; which, in other countries, is either not customary, or impracticable.

As for other particulars relating to the present state of Sweden, the administration of affairs is known to be without a proper foundation, or due method; and till the states can come to a better understanding, little amendment is to be hoped for. Some indeed despair of ever seeing better times, during the life of the present king, though he has given proofs in time of war of several valuable endowments. The connoisseurs in the art of war pretend, that he adopts his father's method in not sparing the foot, and putting them on equal fatigues with the horse. His inclinations lean more to Germany than France; in which sentiments he has been confirmed by B. O.\*, who, though he is employed in foreign affairs, cannot obtain the title of secretary of state. The post of captain-general is also suppressed; and both the rank and appointments are no longer allowed, to the extreme mortification of some, who flattered themselves with that preferment, and the high rank annexed to it at court. The king is indefatigable, and is not given to indolence, women, or gaming. In his diet and clothes he is very abstemious and frugal. He hates extravagant expences, and often wishes that he had been blessed with a better education than he has had. The old privy-counsellors and noble families have but little share in the government; and most of his majesty's counsellors are young persons, known to be without experience and knowledge of the world. Instead of residing at Stockholm, most of the king's time is spent in the country and on progresses, which is a very great impediment to public affairs.

The decease of this prince will be attended with great alterations, but probably for the better; the kingdom being now provided with heirs to the crown. At present, while the council of the king and kingdom is not filled with persons agreeable to the constitution, and while the feuds of the states, and murmurs occasioned by the reduction and high commission subsist, better times are not to be expected. Car le genie de la Nation, comme de tous les gens du Septentrion, est fort lent à se résoudre sur toutes sortes d'affaires, mais fort difficile & tardif à pardonner. For the genius of the nation, like that of all the northern people, is very slow in its determinations in all affairs, and not easily induced to forgive injuries, which they are not brought to but with great difficulty.

Scriptum d. 4. Febr. 1682.

\* Benedict Oxenstiern.

ADDITION

A P P E N D I X.

ADDITION to the foregoing REFLECTIONS referred to by the mark ††.

A LIST of the National Militia of Sweden, and of the Standing Army now kept on foot in that Kingdom.

I N F A N T R Y.

	Men.
1 UPLAND regiment, _____	1000
1 Dalecarlian regiment, _____	1000
1 Westmanland regiment, _____	1000
1 Regiment of the province of Nireke, _____	1000
2 Smaland regiments, _____	3000
1 Sudermanland regiment, _____	1000
1 Helsingland regiment, _____	1000
1 Ostergoth regiment, _____	1000
1 Westergoth regiment _____	1000
1 Regiment of the province of Nyland, _____	1000
3 Finnen regiments, _____	3000
1 Schonen regiment, _____	1000
1 Regiment of guards. _____	2000

In all 18000

C A V A L R Y.

Upland, _____	1500
Westgoth, _____	1000
Ostergoth, _____	1000
Smaland, _____	1000
Schonen, _____	2000
Finnen, _____	3000
Nobility of Sweden and Finland, _____	1500
Ingermanland, Oesland, and Livonia, _____	2000
Body-guards, _____	200
Dragoons in Schonen, _____	1000
In Halland and Blecking, _____	1000
In Finland. _____	2000

Total 17200

Necessary



## A P P E N D I X.

Necessary Distribution of the Troops in the Garrisons of the Kingdom.

		Men.
In Livonia,	{ Riga, _____	2000
	{ Revel, _____	800
	{ Derpt, _____	1000
	{ Pernau, _____	500
In Ingermanland,	7 forts, _____	3500
In Pomerania,	{ Stettin, _____	1500
	{ Stralsund, _____	1500
	{ Gripfwalde, _____	800
	{ Anklam, _____	2000
	{ Damgarten, _____	
{ Wolgast, _____		
In Wiffmarsche,	_____	1500
In Bremen,	{ Stade, _____	1500
	{ Carlsburg, _____	2500
	{ Buxtbude, _____	
	{ Rotenburg, _____	
	{ Otterberg, _____	
{ Bremervorde, _____		
In Schonen,	{ Malmoë, _____	2000
	{ Landskrone, _____	1000
	{ Halmstadt, _____	800
In the north country,	Babus and Wafstrandt *, _____	1500
In Sweden,	{ Gottenburg, _____	1000
	{ Calmar, with other paffes and pofts on the } _____	2000
In Finnen,	For the towns and harbours in Finland, _____	2000
	Total	29400

N. B. To these must be added the German regiments; which, however, hardly amount to 5000 men.

\* Probably Marstrandt.

## A P P E N D I X.

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## P A R T III.

A TABLE of the Post-STAGES, mentioned in the preceding TRAVELS;

IN WHICH

Are fet down the Distances from Place to Place, &c.

FROM Schafhausen to Hobentwiel 4 hours, or leagues \*,  
 From Hobentwiel to Dutlingen 7 leagues.  
 From Dutlingen to Alting 1 post-stage †.  
 From Alting to Balingen 1 ½ post-stage.  
 From Balingen to Tubingen 2 post-stages.  
 From Schafhausen to Singen 1 post-stage.  
 From Schafhausen to Bregenz 22 leagues.  
 From Singen to Zelle ½ a post-stage.  
 From Zelle to Constance 4 leagues.  
 From Constance to Lindau 12 leagues.

	Post-stages.
From Lindau to Wangen	I
From Wangen to Holzleiten	I
From Holzleiten to Kempten	I
From Kempten to Kemptenwald	I
From Kemptenwald to Weisbach	I
From Weisbach to Fussen	I
From Fussen to Aiterwang	I
From Aiterwang to Lermes	I

\* An hour, as it is called in Germany, is about a French league; and two such hours, or leagues, generally make a German mile, which is equal to four, five, or six English miles, according to the different computations.

† A post-stage is about two German miles.

From

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	Post-stages.
From <i>Lermes</i> to <i>Nazareith</i>	1
From <i>Nazareith</i> to <i>Parwis</i>	1
From <i>Parwis</i> to <i>Dorstenbach</i>	1
From <i>Dorstenbach</i> to <i>Inspruck</i>	1
From <i>Inspruck</i> to <i>Wolters</i>	1
From <i>Wolters</i> to <i>Schwaz</i>	1

The hire of a chaise-horse from *Kempton* to *Schwaz* is half a dollar \* for every stage, but you commonly pay a gulden † a horse in *Tirol* and *Austria*, though the stages are considerably shorter than the former in those provinces.

From <i>Schwaz</i> to <i>Gundel</i>	1½
From <i>Gundel</i> to <i>Elman</i>	1½
From <i>Elman</i> to <i>Waidring</i>	1½
From <i>Waidring</i> to <i>Unken</i>	1
From <i>Unken</i> to <i>Salzburg</i>	2

The post-maps are erroneous in placing a post-house at *Reichenball*.

From <i>Salzburg</i> to <i>Waging</i>	2
---------------------------------------	---

*Homann's* map of the post-roads must be corrected; for it reckons half a stage too little here, and half a stage too much in the next.

From <i>Waging</i> to <i>Stein</i>	1
From <i>Stein</i> to <i>Erabertsham</i>	1

Here also the map is erroneous, as it makes two stages of one.

From <i>Erabertsham</i> to <i>Steinering</i>	2
From <i>Steinering</i> to <i>Munich</i>	2½
From <i>Munich</i> to <i>Bruck</i>	2
From <i>Bruck</i> to <i>Degerbach</i>	1½
From <i>Degerbach</i> to <i>Augsburg</i>	1½

Here *Homann's* map is likewise erroneous.

From <i>Augsburg</i> to <i>Ulm</i> 9 German miles, namely, to <i>Sommerhausen</i>	1½
From <i>Sommerhausen</i> to <i>Gunzburg</i>	1½
From <i>Gunzburg</i> to <i>Ulm</i>	1½

There are several mistakes in the map of the stages on this road.

From <i>Ulm</i> to <i>Feldstetten</i>	2
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	Hours or leagues.
From <i>Ulm</i> to <i>Tubingen</i>	15
From <i>Urach</i> to <i>Tubingen</i>	4
From <i>Tubingen</i> to <i>Stuttgart</i>	5

\* 1s. 9d. sterling. † 2s. 4d. sterling.

Stuttgart

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	Hours or leagues.
<i>Stuttgart</i> is from <i>Efelingen</i>	2
<i>Stuttgart</i> from <i>Ludwigsburg</i>	2
	Post-stages.
<i>Ludwigsburg</i> from <i>Enfweichingen</i>	1½
<i>Enfweichingen</i> from <i>Pforzheim</i>	1½
<i>Pforzheim</i> from <i>Durlach</i>	1½

In these parts, a traveller, who has a deal of baggage, and no carriage of his own, is put to great difficulties, as the post-carriages are very small.

*Karlsruhe* is scarce half a league from *Durlach*; yet a traveller pays for a post-stage and half.

<i>Karlsruhe</i> is from <i>Ettlingen</i>	0¾
<i>Ettlingen</i> from <i>Rastadt</i>	1½
<i>Rastadt</i> from <i>Stollhofen</i>	1
<i>Stollhofen</i> from <i>Bischofsheim</i>	1
<i>Bischofsheim</i> from <i>Kebl</i>	1
<i>Kebl</i> from <i>Strasbourg</i>	0½

The post-stages in these parts are so short, that it is common, in dry weather, to perform a post-stage, which is computed at two German miles, in an hour and half.

	Hours or leagues.
From <i>Strasbourg</i> to <i>Basil</i> are reckoned	25

The hire of a carriage with four horses for this journey comes to about thirty-eight *Strasbourg* guilders, which are thirty per cent. less in value than the *Rhenish* guilders.

From <i>Basil</i> to <i>Solothurn</i>	12
From <i>Solothurn</i> to <i>Bern</i>	6

From *Fasil* to *Bern*, a carriage with four horses may be hired for two pistoles \* and half.

From <i>Bern</i> to <i>Lausanne</i>	19
From <i>Lausanne</i> to <i>Role</i>	5
From <i>Role</i> to <i>Geneva</i>	8
From <i>Geneva</i> to <i>Marlie</i>	3½
From <i>Marlie</i> to <i>Rumelie</i>	3½
From <i>Rumelie</i> to <i>Aix</i>	3
From <i>Aix</i> to <i>Chamberry</i>	2
From <i>Chamberry</i> to <i>Montmelian</i>	3
From <i>Montmelian</i> to <i>Aiguesbelles</i>	3
From <i>Aiguesbelles</i> to <i>la Chambre</i>	4

\* A pistole is equal to 17s. 11d. sterling.

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From

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	Hours or leagues
From <i>la Chambre</i> to <i>S. Jean de Morienne</i>	2
From <i>St. Jean</i> to <i>St. Michael</i>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
From <i>St. Michael</i> to <i>Modane</i>	4
From <i>Modane</i> to <i>Termignon</i>	3
From <i>Termignon</i> to <i>Laneburg</i>	1
From <i>Laneburg</i> over mount <i>Cenis</i> to <i>Novalesé</i>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
From <i>Novalesé</i> to <i>Susa</i>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
From <i>Novalesé</i> to <i>Buffolens</i>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
From <i>Buffolens</i> to <i>Veillane</i>	4
From <i>Veillane</i> to <i>Turin</i>	4

*The Road from Turin to Milan, and back again.*

From <i>Turin</i> to <i>Chivasso</i>	4
From <i>Chivasso</i> to <i>Zigliano</i>	4
From <i>Zigliano</i> to <i>Vercelli</i> 17 Italian miles *, or	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
From <i>Vercelli</i> to <i>Novara</i>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
From <i>Novara</i> to <i>Olegio</i>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
From <i>Olegio</i> to <i>Sesti</i> 7 Italian miles, or 2 long leagues.	
From <i>Sesti</i> to the <i>Borromean</i> islands about 16 or 17 Italian miles.	
From <i>Sesti</i> to <i>Milan</i> 32 Italian miles, or 10 leagues.	
From <i>Milan</i> to <i>La grande Chatereuse</i> near <i>Pavia</i> 5 leagues.	

	Italian miles.
From the <i>Carthusian</i> convent to <i>Pavia</i> 1 long hour, or	5
From <i>Pavia</i> to <i>Tortona</i>	30
From <i>Tortona</i> to <i>Alessandria</i>	10
From <i>Alessandria</i> to <i>Asti</i>	14
From <i>Asti</i> to <i>Quiri</i>	11
From <i>Quiri</i> to <i>Turin</i>	10

*The Road from Turin to Genoa.*

From *Turin* to *Alessandria* 8 post-stages, or 35 Italian miles.  
 From *Alessandria* to *Genoa* 7 stages, (including the *Posta Reale*) which are about 30 Italian miles.

	Post-stages.
From <i>Alessandria</i> to <i>Novi</i>	2
From <i>Novi</i> to <i>Voldagio</i>	2
And from <i>Voldagio</i> to <i>Genoa</i>	3

\* An Italian mile is something less than an English mile; 76 of the former, and 69 of the latter, being nearly equal to a degree of the Equator.

The

A P P E N D I X.

*The Distance from Genoa to Leghorn by Water is computed to be about 120 Italian Miles.*

	Miles.
Namely, from <i>Genoa</i> to <i>Capo fino</i> are	15
From <i>Capo fino</i> to <i>Sestri di Levante</i>	15
From <i>Sestri</i> to <i>Lerici</i>	30
From <i>Lerici</i> to <i>Leghorn</i>	60

*The Road from Leghorn to Florence, by way of Lucca.*

From *Leghorn* to *Pisa* 2 post-stages, which are 15 or 16 Italian miles.  
 From *Pisa* to *Lucca* 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> post-stage, or 12 Italian miles by the road which lies through the plain, and only 10 miles over the mountain. From *Lucca* to *Pistoja* 3 stages, or 20 Italian miles.  
 And from *Pistoja* to *Florence* the same distance.

*The Distance from Florence to Sienna is 32 Italian miles.*

	Post-stages.
Namely, to <i>Casciano</i>	1
From <i>Casciano</i> to the <i>Taverne</i>	1
From the <i>Taverne</i> to the <i>Stagio</i>	1
And from the <i>Stagio</i> to <i>Sienna</i>	1

*From Sienna to Rome.*

From <i>Sienna</i> to <i>Monte Rori</i>	1
From <i>Monte Rori</i> to <i>Buonconvento</i>	1
From <i>Buonconvento</i> to <i>Torinieri</i>	1
From <i>Torinieri</i> to <i>Scala</i>	1
From <i>Scala</i> to <i>Ricorfi</i>	1
From <i>Ricorfi</i> to <i>Radicofani</i>	1
From <i>Radicofani</i> to <i>Centino</i> only 1 stage, because the road is down a declivity; but as you ascend the hill in going from <i>Radicofani</i> to <i>Centino</i> , you must pay for a stage and half.	

3 1 2

From

A P P E N D I X.

			Post-stages.
From <i>Centino</i> to <i>Aquapendente</i>	—	—	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From <i>Aquapendente</i> to <i>San Lorenzo</i>	—	—	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From <i>San Lorenzo</i> to <i>Bolsena</i>	—	—	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From <i>Bolsena</i> to <i>Monte Fiascone</i>	—	—	I
From <i>Monte Fiascone</i> to <i>Viterbo</i>	—	—	I
From <i>Viterbo</i> to <i>Montagna di Viterbo</i>	—	—	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From <i>Montagna</i> to <i>Ronciglione</i>	—	—	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From <i>Ronciglione</i> to <i>Monte Rofi</i>	—	—	I
From <i>Monte Rofi</i> to <i>Baccano</i>	—	—	I
From <i>Baccano</i> to <i>la Storta</i>	—	—	I

From *Storta* to *Rome*, *posta reale*, or post royal, which is reckoned at a stage and half.

For two horses in the *sedia* or chaise you pay eight *paoli*\* for every stage; but a saddle horse may be hired for three *paoli* per stage.

\* A *paolo* is equal to 6*d.* sterling.

The

A P P E N D I X.

*The Post-Road from Rome to Naples.*

From *Rome* to *Torre di Mezza via* is a *posta reale*; and though the distance is but six *Italian* miles, you pay twelve *paoli* for every *sedia* or chaise.

The distance from *Torre di Mezza via* to *Marino* is six *Italian* miles, or one post-stage, for which you must pay eight *paoli* for every chaise.

			Ital. miles.	post-stages.
From <i>Marino</i> to <i>Velletri</i>	—	—	8	I
From <i>Velletri</i> to <i>Cisterna</i>	—	—	6	I
From <i>Cisterna</i> to <i>Sermonetta</i>	—	—	8	I
From <i>Sermonetta</i> to <i>Casa nova di Sezze</i>	—	—	6	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From <i>Casa nova</i> to <i>Piperno</i>	—	—	6	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From <i>Piperno</i> to <i>Marutti</i>	—	—	8	I
From <i>Marutti</i> to <i>Terracina</i>	—	—	9	I
From <i>Terracina</i> to <i>Fondi</i>	—	—	6	I
From <i>Fondi</i> to <i>Itteri</i>	—	—	6	I
From <i>Itteri</i> to <i>Mola</i>	—	—	9	I
From <i>Mola</i> to <i>Garigliano</i>	—	—	9	I
From <i>Garigliano</i> to <i>St. Agatha</i>	—	—	7	I
From <i>St. Agatha</i> to <i>Riverunco</i>	—	—	7	I
From <i>Riverunco</i> to <i>Capua</i>	—	—	8	I
From <i>Capua</i> to <i>Aversa</i>	—	—	8	I
From <i>Aversa</i> to <i>Naples</i>	—	—	6	I
			129	17½

In the *Neapolitan* territories a traveller pays 11 *Carlino*\* for the two horses in the *sedia* per stage.

\* A *Carlino* is equal to 4*d.* sterling.

Road



## Road from Rome to Loretto.

	Ital. miles.	post-stages.
From Rome to Prima Porta, <i>posta reale</i> or post royal, and consequently you pay twelve <i>paoli</i> for every <i>sedia</i> or chaise	7	1
From Prima Porta to Castel nuovo	8	1
From Castel nuovo to Rignano	7	1
From Rignano to Civita Castellana	9	1
From Civita Castellana to Borgbetto	6	$0\frac{2}{3}$
From Borgbetto to Otricoli	6	$0\frac{2}{3}$
From Otricoli to Narni	8	1
From Narni to Terni	7	1
From Terni to Strittura	8	1
From Strittura to Spoleto	8	1
From Spoleto to Le Vene	7	1
From Le Vene to Foligno	10	1
From Foligno to Case nuove	7	1
From Case nuove to Saravalle	7	1
From Saravalle to Ponte la Trava	7	1
From Ponte la Trava to Valcimaro	6	1
From Valcimaro to Tolentino	9	1
From Tolentino to Macerata	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From Macerata to Sambucchetto	7	1
From Sambucchetto to Loretto	7	1
	154	20

Road

## Road from Loretto to Ravenna.

	Ital. miles.	post-stages.
From Loretto to Camurano	8	1
From Camurano to Ancona	7	1
From Ancona to Case Brugiate	9	1
From Case Brugiate to Senigaglia	7	1
From Senigaglia to Marotta	7	1
From Marotta to Fano	7	1
From Fano to Pesaro	8	1
From Pesaro to Cattolica	7	1
From Cattolica to Rimini	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From Rimini to Cesenatico	12	2
These 12 Italian miles are reckoned but one post-stage in the Papal dominions.		
From Cesenatico to Savio	8	1
From Savio to Ravenna	8	1
	98	$12\frac{1}{2}$

## Road from Ravenna to Placentia.

	Ital. miles.	post-stages.
From Ravenna to Faenza	12	2
From Faenza to Imola	8	1
From Imola to St. Nicolo	7	1
From St. Nicolo to Bologna	8	1
From Bologna to Samoggia	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From Samoggia to Modena	15	2
From Modena to Rubieca	8	1
From Rubieca to Reggio	8	1
From Reggio to St. Ilario	8	1
From St. Ilario to Parma	7	1
From Parma to Borgo St. Donino	18	2
From St. Donino to Fiorenzola	7	1
From Fiorenzola to Placentia	15	2
	133	$17\frac{1}{2}$

In

A P P E N D I X.

In the northern parts of *Italy*, especially in *Piedmont* and the territories of *Venice*, the rate of travelling by post is not yet settled; so that a traveller is obliged to pay 15 *paoli* a stage for the two chaise horses; but in the other parts of *Italy*, you may hire them for 8 *paoli*. This induces several travellers to sell their chaises, and to travel through *Lombardy* with the *Vetturini*; but in case you go thither by post, you must stay three days in one place before you are permitted to proceed in any other carriage.

	Italian miles.
From <i>Placentia</i> to <i>Cremona</i>	18
From <i>Cremona</i> to <i>Mantua</i>	40
From <i>Mantua</i> to <i>Verona</i> 3 post-stages, or	24
From <i>Verona</i> to <i>Vicenza</i>	30
From <i>Vicenza</i> to <i>Padua</i>	18
From <i>Padua</i> to <i>Venice</i>	25
From <i>Venice</i> to <i>Trieste</i>	90
From <i>Trieste</i> to <i>Fiume</i> over the mountains	45
	Hours or leagues.
From <i>Fiume</i> to <i>Porto-Re</i>	2
From <i>Fiume</i> to <i>Scalix</i> are	4
From <i>Fiume</i> to <i>Adelsberg</i> 7 German miles, or	14
From <i>Adelsberg</i> to <i>Planina</i>	2½
From <i>Planina</i> to the lake of <i>Cirknitz</i>	2
From <i>Planina</i> to <i>Upper Laubach</i>	3
From <i>Upper Laubach</i> to <i>Idra</i>	5
The distance from the city of <i>Laubach</i> to <i>Upper Laubach</i> is	3
	Post-stages.
From <i>Laubach</i> to <i>Popedsch</i>	1
From <i>Popedsch</i> to <i>St. Oswald</i>	1
This stage is omitted in <i>Homann's</i> post map.	
From <i>St. Oswald</i> to <i>Franz</i>	1
From <i>Franz</i> to <i>Cilley</i>	1
From <i>Cilley</i> to <i>Ganowiz</i>	1
From <i>Ganowiz</i> to <i>Weistriz</i>	1
From <i>Weistriz</i> to <i>Mabrburg</i>	1
From <i>Mabrburg</i> to <i>Ebrnhausen</i>	1
From <i>Ebrnhausen</i> to <i>Wildon</i>	1
From <i>Wildon</i> to <i>Graz</i>	1
From <i>Graz</i> to <i>Peggau</i>	1
From <i>Peggau</i> to <i>Retelsstein</i>	1
From <i>Retelsstein</i> to <i>Pruck</i>	1

I From

0 1 8 8

A P P E N D I X.

	Post-stages.
From <i>Pruck</i> to <i>Muerzbofen</i>	1
From <i>Muerzbofen</i> to <i>Kriegla</i>	1
From <i>Kriegla</i> to <i>Muerzschlag</i>	1
From <i>Muerzschlag</i> to <i>Schadwien</i>	1
From <i>Schadwien</i> to <i>Neunkirchen</i>	1
From <i>Neunkirchen</i> to <i>Neustadt</i>	1
From <i>Neustadt</i> to <i>Drasckirchen</i>	1½
From <i>Drasckirchen</i> to <i>Vienna</i>	1½

When the imperial court is at *Laxenburg*, the post goes through this place, and you pay from *Neustadt* to *Laxenburg* at the rate of two stages, and from *Laxenburg* to *Vienna* for one.

Tour to Upper Hungary.

	German miles.
From <i>Vienna</i> to <i>Presburg</i>	10
From <i>Presburg</i> to <i>St. Georgen</i>	2
From <i>Presburg</i> to <i>Wartberg</i>	3
From <i>Wartberg</i> to <i>Scharfo</i>	1
From <i>Scharfo</i> to <i>Capelle</i>	1
From <i>Capelle</i> to <i>Tyrnau</i>	2
	Hungarian miles*.
From <i>Tyrnau</i> to <i>Leopoldstadt</i> , or <i>Freystadt</i>	2
From <i>Freystadt</i> to <i>Topolschar</i>	4
From <i>Boyniz</i> to <i>Cremnitz</i>	3
The best way is to go through <i>Priviz</i> , and over the <i>Mauth</i> and <i>Clauser</i> heaths.	
From <i>Cremnitz</i> to <i>Neusobl</i>	3
From <i>Cremnitz</i> to <i>Schenniz</i>	3
From <i>Schenniz</i> to <i>Buda</i>	12
Namely, to <i>Schaach</i>	4
From <i>Schaach</i> to <i>Waizen</i>	4
And from <i>Waizen</i> to <i>Buda</i>	4

The distance from *Buda* to *Vienna* 33 miles, which is commonly computed to be 36 miles, as follows:

\* An Hungarian mile is about a German mile and half.

A P P E N D I X.

	Hungarian miles.
From <i>Buda</i> to <i>Neuendorf</i>	8
From <i>Neuendorf</i> to <i>Komorra</i>	4
From <i>Komorra</i> to <i>Raab</i>	5
From <i>Raab</i> to <i>Wisselburg</i>	4
From thence to <i>Regelsbrunn</i>	6
And from <i>Regelsbrunn</i> to <i>Vienna</i>	6

*Road from Vienna to Prague.*

*Prague* lies at the distance of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  post-stages from *Vienna*, the road lies through the following places :

<i>Enzersdorf,</i>	<i>Frating,</i>	<i>Tabor,</i>
<i>Stockerau,</i>	<i>Pieling,</i>	<i>Sodomochbifs,</i>
<i>Malebern,</i>	<i>Zlawings,</i>	<i>Woidifs,</i>
<i>Hollabrunn,</i>	<i>Konigseck,</i>	<i>Bistrits,</i>
<i>Mondorf,</i>	<i>Neubaus,</i>	<i>Nofsbeck,</i>
<i>Pulkau,</i>	<i>Somosoll,</i>	<i>Gessnifs,</i>
<i>Langau,</i>	<i>Kofchifs,</i>	<i>Prague.</i>

All these are single post-stages, excepting that from *Pulkau* to *Langau*, which is three *German* miles. The principal road is between four and five miles shorter, and lies through *Snoim*, which is about ten miles from *Vienna*.

	Miles.
From <i>Snoim</i> to <i>Iglau</i>	8
From <i>Iglau</i> to <i>Dentschenbrodt</i>	3
From <i>Dentschenbrodt</i> to <i>Dzastau</i> , and so to <i>Prague</i>	9

*The Road from Prague to Halle.*

	Post-stages.
From <i>Prague</i> to <i>Tursko</i>	1
From <i>Tursko</i> to <i>Welwarn</i>	1
From <i>Welwarn</i> to <i>Budyn</i>	1
From <i>Budyn</i> to <i>Lobeschuz</i>	1
From <i>Lobeschuz</i> to <i>Auffig</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$

A P P E N D I X.

	Post-stages.
From <i>Auffig</i> to <i>Peterfwalda</i>	1
From <i>Peterfwalda</i> to <i>Sebist</i>	1
From <i>Sebist</i> to <i>Dresden</i>	1
From <i>Dresden</i> to <i>Meissen</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Meissen</i> to <i>Staubitz</i>	$1\frac{1}{4}$
From <i>Staubitz</i> to <i>Wernsdorf</i>	1
From <i>Wernsdorf</i> to <i>Wurzen</i>	1
From <i>Wurzen</i> to <i>Leipsick</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Leipsick</i> to <i>Grofskugel</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Grofskugel</i> to <i>Halle</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$

*Tour from Halle through Gotha to Ratifbon.*

From <i>Halle</i> to <i>Merseburg</i>	1
From <i>Merseburg</i> to <i>Naumburg</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Naumburg</i> to <i>Jena</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Jena</i> to <i>Weymar</i>	1
From <i>Weymer</i> to <i>Erfurt</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Erfurt</i> to <i>Gotha</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Gotha</i> to <i>Arnstadt</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Arnstadt</i> to <i>Ilmenau</i>	1
From <i>Ilmenau</i> to <i>Schleussingen</i>	2
From <i>Schleussingen</i> to <i>Hildburghausen</i>	$0\frac{2}{3}$
From <i>Hildburghausen</i> to <i>Rotach</i>	$0\frac{2}{3}$
From <i>Rotach</i> to <i>Coburg</i>	1

*German miles.*

The distance from <i>Coburg</i> to <i>Culmbach</i> is	5
And from <i>Culmbach</i> to <i>Bareith</i>	3
From <i>Coburg</i> to <i>Bamberg</i>	6

*Hours or leagues.*

From <i>Pommersfield</i> to <i>Bamberg</i>	3
From <i>Pommersfield</i> to <i>Erlangen</i>	5
From <i>Erlangen</i> to <i>Nurenborg</i>	3

From *Nurenborg* to *Ratifbon* are 6 single post-stages through *Feucht*, *Poschbaur*, *Teining*, *Parsberg*, and *Laber*.

A P P E N D I X.

Road from Ratisbon to Heidelberg.

	Post-stages.
From Ratisbon to Sahl	1½
From Sahl to Neustadt	1½
From Neustadt to Ingolstadt	2
From Ingolstadt to Neuburg	1½
From Neuburg to Donawerth	1½
From Donawerth to Nordling	1½
From Nordling to Dunkelspiel	1½
From Dunkelspiel to Krailsheim	1
From Krailsheim to Hall	1½
From Hall to Oebringen	1½
From Oebringen to Heilbrunn	1½
From Heilbrunn to Sinzheim	2
From Sinzheim to Heidelberg	1¾

Stages along the Bergtraffe, or Mountain road.

	Hours or leagues.
From Heidelberg to Weinheim	3
From Heidelberg to Mannheim	3
From Weinheim to Heppenheim	2
	German miles:
From Heppenheim to Darmstadt	3½
From Darmstadt to Frankfurt	3
From Frankfurt to Ederheim	2
From Ederheim to Mentz	2

Here Homann's map is erroneous in several particulars.

Road from Manheim to Nancy.

	Hours or leagues.
From Manheim to Landau	10
From Landau to Otterbach 2 French posts, or	4
From Otterbach to Weissenburg	2
From Weissenburg to Surburg	4
5	From

A P P E N D I X.

Hours or leagues.

From Surburg to Hagenau	3
From Hagenau to Saverne	7
From Saverne to Pfalzburg	3
From Pfalzburg to Homerting	3
From Homerting to Sarburg	2
From Sarburg to Hemin	2
From Hemin to Blamont	4
From Blamont to Benamini	3
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F I N I S.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures that the financial statements are reliable and can be audited without issue.

In the second section, the author details the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's general ledger. This involves comparing the opening and closing balances, as well as all deposits and withdrawals. Any discrepancies should be investigated immediately to identify errors or potential fraud.

The third part of the document covers the preparation of the monthly financial statements. This includes the profit and loss statement, the balance sheet, and the cash flow statement. Each statement provides a different perspective on the company's financial health and performance over a specific period.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the importance of regular financial reviews. Management should meet regularly to discuss the financial results and make informed decisions about the company's future. This proactive approach can help identify potential problems before they become major issues.