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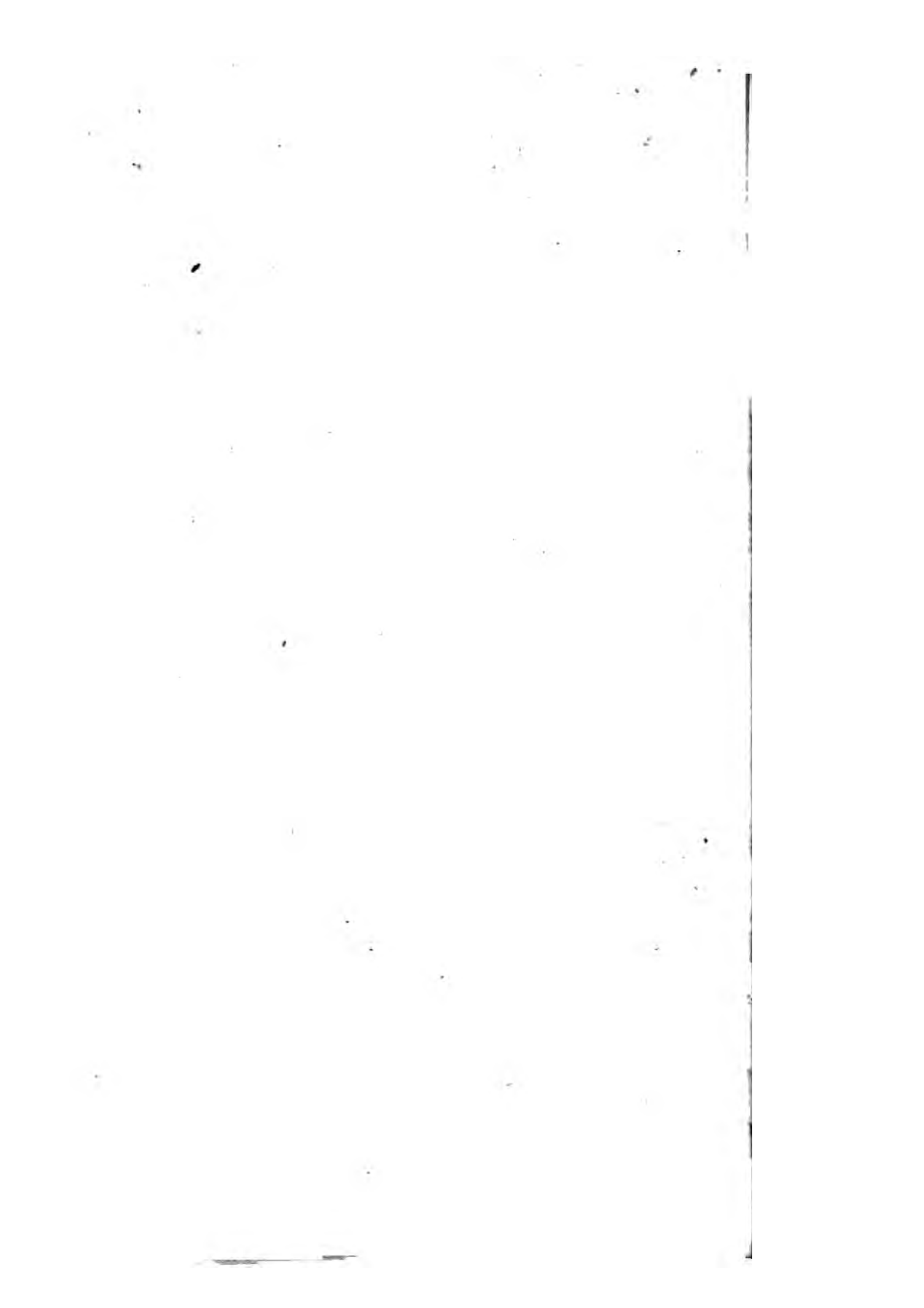
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THE
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The WRITERS of all NATIONS.
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OF
Several vain *Editors* and *Translators* are
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AND
The DIVISIONS of *Countries* and *Kingdoms* are
clearly and distinctly noted.

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By the best HANDS.

V O L. XVIII.

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Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the *Bible and Sun*,
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OF THE
EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

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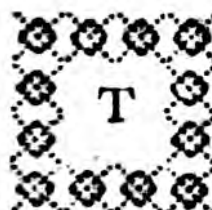
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C H A P. II.

Of that Part of the Mauritania Cæsariensis, at present called the Southern Province, or the Province of Titterie; with a Description of Algiers.

 THE Southern Province of *Algiers*, or the Province of *Titterie*, which is bounded to the eastward by the river *Booberak*, is greatly inferior to the western in extent, it being scarce sixty miles either in length or breadth. The sea-coast, to the breadth of five or six leagues, is chiefly made up of rich champain ground; behind which is a range of rugged mountains that run almost in a direct line thro'

a great part of the province ; but beyond them are extensive plains, though none of them are equal to those of *Mettijah*.

In this province is *Algiers* the Warlike, as it is termed by the *Turks*, the capital of the whole kingdom of the same name. This place, which has for several ages braved the resentment of the greatest powers of *Christendom*, is not above a mile and a half in circumference, though it is said to contain 100,000 *Mahometans*, of whom not above thirty are renegadoes, 15,000 *Jews*, and about 2000 *Christian* slaves. It is situated on the declivity of a hill facing the north and north-east ; the houses rising so gradually above each other, that there is scarce one in the whole city that has not a view of the sea. The walls are however weak, and incapable of defence, except where they are strengthened by additional fortifications. The citadel, which is built upon the highest part of the city, at the western angle, is of an octogonal figure, and each of the sides in view has port-holes or embrasures. The north angle, near which is the *Gate of the River*, and the south angle near *Bab Azoone*, are each guarded with a small bastion. The *New Gate* between *Bab Azoone* and the citadel, has a square upright battery, and betwixt the citadel and the *Gate of the River*, are some jettings out of the wall, with port-holes, but with few or no cannon. The ditch, which formerly surrounded the city, is almost entirely filled up, and is of little consequence. From the *Gate of the River* and *Bab Azoone* to the citadel, the distance each way,

way, is about three furlongs, in an ascent of fifteen or twenty degrees.

Between the *Gate of the River*, and a sandy bay that lies a furlong from it to the north-west is the castle of *Sitteet Ako-leet*, for the most part built in a regular manner, and very capable of annoying an enemy, both in their landing, and afterwards lodging themselves in the adjacent plains and gardens. Half a mile to the west of *Bab Azooone* is the *Ain Rebat*, where there is also another sandy bay; between which and *Algiers* the road is more narrow and rugged than at the *Gate of the River*, though in the narrowest part of it, thirty men may march in front. There is likewise a castle for the security of this road, but it is inferior in strength and extent to that of *Sitteet Ako-leet*. Both these bays are overlooked by a ridge of hills lying nearly upon a level with the citadel. Two well built castles are placed here, one of which, from its five acute angles, called *The Castle of the Star*, is within a furlong of the citadel, and commands the sandy bay by the *Gate of the River*; the other called *The Emperor's Castle* at the distance of half a mile, has a full command of the *Castle of the Star*, and the sandy bay towards *Ain Rebat*.

Beyond the *Gate of the River*, as far as *Ras Acconnatter* the shore consists of rocks and precipices; but to the eastward, from *Ain Rebat*, the shore is in most places accessible. The Emperor *Charles V.* in his unfortunate expedition against this city, in 1541, landed his army at *Ain Rebat*, where there still remains a part of

a pier supposed to have been erected for that purpose. The better to secure a communication with his fleet, and to succour his troops in their intended approaches to the city, he possessed himself of the ridge already mentioned, where he built the inner part of the castle that is still called by his name.

Such is the situation and strength of *Algiers* on the land side; but towards the sea it is better fortified, and capable of a more obstinate defence: for the embrasures here have all brass guns in good order. The battery of the *Mole-Gate*, upon the east angle of the city, is mounted with large pieces of ordnance, one of which, if I am not mistaken, has seven cylinders, each three inches in diameter. Half a furlong to the west-south-west of the harbour is the battery of *Fisher's-Gate*, or *The Gate of the Sea*, which consists of a double row of cannon, and commands the entrance into the port, and the road before it.

The port is of an oblong figure, 130 fathoms long, and 80 broad. Its eastern mound, which was formerly an island, is well secured by several fortifications. The round castle built by the *Spaniards* while they were masters of the island, and the two remote batteries erected within this century, are said to be bomb proof, and the embrasures of each of them are mounted with thirty-six pounders: but the middle battery, which appears to be the oldest, is the least defensible. However, as none of the fortifications are assisted with either mines or out-works, and as the soldiers who are to guard
and

and defend them, cannot be kept up to any regular course of duty and attendance, a few resolute battalions protected by a small squadron of ships, might soon make themselves masters of the strongest of them.

The naval power of the *Algerines* has been for some years in a declining condition: except their row boats and brigantines, they had in 1731 only half a dozen ships from thirty-six to fifty guns, and not half that number of brave and experienced captains; they are, however, still able to interrupt the trade of *Europe*.

There is little within the city that merits the attention of the curious. Upon the tower of the great mosque are some imperfect inscriptions; but the letters, though of a sufficient bigness to be seen at a distance, are so filled up with lime and white-wash, that I could not particularly distinguish them.

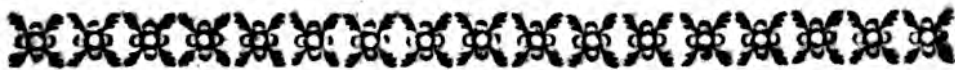
The hills and valleys round the city, are every where beautified with gardens and country seats, whither the wealthy part of the inhabitants retire during the summer. These are little white houses shaded by a variety of fruit trees and ever-greens: the gardens are well stocked with pot herbs, melons, and other fruit, and what is most admired in these hot climates, each of them, as well as the city, enjoys a great command of excellent water, from the many rivulets and fountains that every where present themselves. From these sources the spring water used at *Algiers* is brought through a long course of pipes and conduits,

Four miles to the south-east of *Algiers* is the river *Haratch*, which rising behind the mountains of the *Beni Mousa*, and joining the *Fig River*, runs through the richest part of the *Mettijab*. It had formerly a bridge built over it, at a small distance from the sea. Some authors observe, that the ruins of *Sasa*, otherwise called *Old Algiers*, are to be seen near its banks; but I could never meet with these ruins, nor obtain the least information about them.

Bleeda and *Medea*, the only inland cities of this province, are each of them about a mile in circuit; but their walls being chiefly raised with mud, and full of holes made by hornets, can contribute but little to their strength. Some of the houses are flat roofed, and others tiled; they are plentifully supplied with water, and are encompassed with very fruitful gardens and plantations. At *Bleeda* a branch of an adjacent rivulet may be conducted through every house and garden; while the several conduits and aqueducts that supply *Medea* with water, some of which appear to be *Roman* works, are capable of being made equally commodious. Both of these cities lie opposite the mouth of the *Masaffran*; *Bleeda* at five leagues distance, under the shade of mount *Atlas*, and *Medea* three leagues beyond it, on the other side of that mountain; and there is reason to believe that the former was the *Bida Colonia*, and the other the *Lamida* of *Ptolemy*.

Jurjura, the highest mountain in *Barbary*, extends at least eight leagues from the north-east

to the south-west, and from one end to the other, appears a continued range of naked rocks and precipices, securing by its rugged situation, a number of *Kabyles* from becoming tributary to the *Algerines*. In the midst of winter the ridge of this mountain is covered with snow; and it is remarkable that the inhabitants of one side maintain an hereditary and implacable enmity against those of the other; while by common consent, a little snow puts a stop to their hostilities during that season.



C H A P. III.

Of that Part of the Mauritania Cæsariensis and Numidia, at present called the Eastern Province, or the Province of Constantina. With a Description of Bugia or Boujeiah, Hippo, Cirta, or Constantina, and a concise Account of the Government of Algiers.

I Now come to the eastern province of *Algiers*, distinguished by the name of the Province of *Constantina*, which is nearly equal in extent to the other two, it being 230 miles in length, and about 100 in breadth. The tribute collected here by the Viceroy is even much greater than that of the other two; for the Bey of the southern province pays annually into the treasury of *Algiers* only about 12,000 dollars,

lars *, and the Bey of the western province 40 or 50,000 ; while the Viceroy of *Constantina* never delivers in less than 80, and sometimes 100,000.

The sea-coast of this province is rocky almost through its whole extent. The river *Booberack* is its western boundary, and at a league's distance upon the sea-coast, the town of *Dellys* is built at the foot of a high mountain, out of the ruins of a large city, probably the *Rufucurium* of the ancients. Here a great part of the old wall, with other ruins near the summit of the mountain, promise at a distance some extraordinary antiquities ; and in a wall just over the harbour is a small niche with an image placed in it, in the attitude of a *Madona* ; but the features and drapery are defaced.

Passing by some villages of little consequence, we came to the port of *Boujeiab*, called by *Strabo* the Port of *Sarda*. It is much larger than either that of *Oran* or of *Arzew*, though it is formed in the same manner by a narrow neck of land running out into the sea, a great part of which was formerly faced with a wall of hewn stone, and there was likewise an aqueduct for bringing fresh water to the port ; but at present the wall, the aqueduct, and the basons into which the water discharged itself, are destroyed.

* The dollars of *Algiers* and *Tunis* usually pass for 3 s. 4 d. or 3 s. 6 d. value.

The town of *Boujeiab*, or *Bugia*, as it is called by the *Europeans*, is built upon the ruins of the ancient city, in the same manner, and in a like situation with *Dellys*, though of thrice the circuit. A great part of the old wall is still remaining, and carried up to the top of the mountain. Besides a castle, which commands the city, there are two others at the bottom of the mountain for the security of the port, and upon the walls of one of them are still remaining the marks of the cannon-ball, fired against it by Sir *William Spragg*, in his memorable expedition against this place. This town is defended by a garrison, notwithstanding which the neighbouring *Kabyles* lay it, in a manner, under perpetual blockade. The inhabitants, however, carry on a considerable trade in plough-shares, mattocks, and other utensils, which they forge out of the iron dug out of the neighbouring mountains; and also great quantities of wax and oil, are brought there every market-day by the *Kabyles*, and shipped off for the *Levant* and *Europe*. Yet these last every market-day raise strange disturbances: indeed as long as the market continues, every thing is transacted with the utmost tranquillity; but it is no sooner over, than the whole place is in an uproar, and the day is seldom concluded without some flagrant instance of barbarity and rapine.

A little beyond the cape that forms the eastern boundary of the gulph of *Boujeiab*, is *Fijiel*, the *Igilgili* of the antients, which tho' once the see of a Bishop, is now reduced to a few

few miserable houses, and a small fort, where the *Turks* keep a garrison.

Passing through some inconsiderable villages, and several rivers, we came to the *Sebba Rous*, or the *Seven Capes*, which are a cluster of so many high rugged and barren promontories. Among the eastermost of these capes the *Zhoore*, a considerable river, discharges itself into the sea. The *Welled Attyah* and the *Beni Friganah*, two of the principal clans of these capes, drink of this river, and do not, like the other *Kabyles*, live in thatched hovels under the shelter of some forest or mountain; but in caves of the rocks, which they have either dug themselves, or found made to their hands. Upon the approach of any vessel, either in the course of sailing, or by distress of weather, these inhospitable *Kabyles* immediately issue out of their holes, and covering the cliffs of the shore with their multitudes, utter a thousand execrable wishes, that God would deliver it into their hands.

At a considerable distance farther to the east is the city of *Bona*, situated on the south-east declivity of a hill, on the summit of which the *Algerines* have a castle and garrison. Besides the capacious road before it to the east, *Bona* had formerly a convenient little port under its very walls to the southward; but by the constant discharge of ballast into the one, and the neglect of cleansing the other, both are daily rendered less safe and commodious. However, a considerable quantity of corn, hides, wool, and wax, are annually exported from thence.

This

This city, by proper encouragement, might be rendered the most flourishing place in *Barbary*; and by repairing the old ruins, introducing fresh water, and removing the rubbish, it would become extremely convenient and delightful.

A mile farther to the south are the ruins of the ancient *Hippo*, called *Hippo Regius*, from its being one of the royal cities of the *Numidian Kings*. *Silius Italicus* observes, that it was formerly one of their favourite seats; and indeed it has the advantage of being strong and commodiously situated, both for commerce and for hunting; it enjoys an healthful air, and affords so fine a prospect, that the eye takes in at one view the sea, a spacious harbour, a number of mountains covered with trees, and plains finely watered. Of this city *St. Augustine* was Bishop, and the *Moors* shew a part of the ruins which they pretend was his convent. The ruins of the city take up about half a league in circuit, and chiefly consist of large broken walls and cisterns.

A little to the east of *Cape Rosa*, is a bastion on a small creek, and the ruins of a fort, which once belonged to a factory settled there by the *African* company of *France*; but the unwholesomeness of the situation from the neighbouring ponds and marshes, obliged them to remove to *La Celle*. This is at another creek three leagues farther to the east, where those gentlemen have a magnificent house and garden, a company of soldiers, a good quantity of arms, and some pieces of ordnance. They command the trade of the whole country, and
besides

besides the coral fishery, in which they constantly employ 300 men, monopolize the trade of corn, wool, hides and wax at *Bona*, and several other places; and for these privileges they annually pay to the government of *Algiers*, the Kaide of *Bona*, and the Chiefs of the neighbouring *Arabs*, 30,000 dollars, or about 5000 Guineas.

The whole tract of this province from the sea-coast to the southward up to *Seteef* and *Constantina*, is almost a continued chain of very high mountains. Those to the westward being almost inaccessible; but few of the inhabitants pay any tribute to the Viceroy of *Algiers*. Among those to the eastward, the *Turks* have a flying camp during the summer, by which the respective *Kabyles* are reduced to give some tokens of homage and submission, though they are all of them so tenacious of their liberty, that they will pay no tribute till they are compelled to it by fire and sword. The country near the parallels of *Seteef* and *Constantina*, is diversified with a beautiful interchange of hills and plains, which afterwards grow less fit for tillage, till they end upon the *Sahara*, in a long range of mountains, which I suppose to be the *Buzara* of the ancients.

The richest and most numerous *Kabyles* in this Province are the *Zwowab* who possess a large tract of impenetrable mountains, and have several mud-walled villages, among which is the church of the Cistern, famous for the sepulchre of *Scede Hamet ben Dreefe*, and a college for the support of 500 *Thalebs* or men of learning.

learning. But their principal village is *Koukou*, where their Sheik, or Sultan, as they call him, resides.

Among the mountains of the *Beni Abbess*, is a narrow winding defile, which, for near half a mile extends between precipices that arise on each side to a great height. At every winding the rock that originally went across it, and separated one valley from another, is cut in the form of a door-case six or seven feet wide, and these are called by the *Turks* *The Gates of Iron*. Few persons can pass them without horror, and here a handful of men might defend the pass against a great army.

Two leagues to the south-south-east, is another dangerous pass, called the *Acaba*, or the *Ascent*. This is the reverse of the former; for here the road extends along a narrow ridge, with precipices and deep vallies on each side, and the least deviation from the beaten path, exposes the passenger to the danger of being dashed to pieces by falling to the bottom. The common road from *Algiers* to the eastward, lies through the above pass, and over this ridge.

Seteef the *Sitipha*, or *Sitifi* of the ancients, and the metropolis of this part of *Mauritania*, was built upon a rising ground facing the south, and appears to have been about a league in circuit; but the *Arabs* have so demolished all the monuments of antiquity at this place, that there is scarce any remains of the ancient walls, columns, or cisterns: and the few remaining structures appear plainly to be the work of the more modern inhabitants. There are, how-

ever, some inscriptions; but the fountains in the middle of the city are equally delightful and convenient.

To the north-east of *Seteef* are the ruins of *Kasbaite* or *Gasbaite*, an old *Roman* city, seated upon a hill in the middle of other eminences. Among the several fragments of ruins and antiquities is part of the portico of a small *Roman* temple, which, from a piece of a broken inscription, appears to have been dedicated to one of the *Roman* Empresses. Upon the declivity of the hill are several sepulchral monuments and inscriptions, most of them beautifully carved with a variety of figures in basso relievo, representing persons mourning, offering incense, or performing some office for the dead.

Five leagues to the north-west of *Constantina* is the city *Meelah*, the *Milevum* of the ancients. It is surrounded with gardens, and plentifully supplied with springs, one of which bubbling up in the centre of the city, is received into a large square basin of *Roman* workmanship. From this place *Constantina* is chiefly supplied with herbs and fruit, the last of which, particularly its pomegranates and apples, are in great esteem all over *Algiers*.

Cirta or *Constantina*, as it was afterwards called, is situated 48 miles from the sea, and was one of the chief, as well as one of the strongest cities of *Numidia*. The greatest part of it has been built upon a kind of peninsular promontory, inaccessible on all sides, except towards the south-west. This I computed to be

be above a mile in circuit, ending to the northward in a perpendicular precipice, at least a hundred fathoms deep. On this side we have a beautiful landscape, arising from a great variety of mountains, vales, and rivers, extending before it to a great distance. To the eastward, the prospect is bounded by a range of rocks much higher than the city. But towards the south-east the country is more open, and you have a view of distant mountains. On this side the eminence is separated from the neighbouring plains by a deep narrow valley, perpendicular on both sides, where the *Rummel* conveys its stream, over which was formerly a bridge of excellent workmanship. To the south-west is a neck of land about half a furlong broad, near which stood the principal gate of the city. This is entirely covered with a series of broken walls, cisterns and other ruins, that are continued quite down to the river, and from thence are extended along a narrow piece of plain ground, running parallel with the deep valley already mentioned. This was the situation of the ancient *Cirta*: but the present city is entirely confined to the eminence I have termed the Peninsular Promontory.

Besides the general traces of a diversity of ruins scattered all over this place, there are still remaining near the centre of the city, a set of cisterns, which received the water brought thither by an aqueduct: they are about twenty in number, forming an area fifty yards square; but though the aqueduct is in a more ruinous

condition than the cisterns, its ruins sufficiently demonstrate the public spirit of the *Cirtesians*, in erecting a structure that required such an immense quantity of materials.

On the brink of the precipice to the north, are the remains of a large magnificent edifice, in which the *Turkish* garrison is now lodged. Four bases, each seven feet in diameter, with their pedestals, are yet standing, and seem to have belonged to a portico: they are of black stone, little inferior to marble, probably hewn out of that very range of rocky precipices on which they are built. The side posts of the principal of the city gates, are of a beautiful reddish stone not inferior to marble, and are neatly moulded and pannelled: an altar of white marble also makes part of a neighbouring wall.

The gate towards the south-east is in the same form as the other, though it is much smaller. It leads to the bridge, which I have observed is built over this part of the valley. This bridge was a master-piece of its kind, having had the gallery and the piers of the arches adorned with cornices and festoons, oxen heads and garlands, and the keys of the arches are embellished with *caducei*, and other ornaments. Between the two principal arches is the figure of a woman treading upon two elephants, with a large escallop-shell for her canopy: this is well executed in a strong relief; the elephants standing with their faces turned towards each other, twist their trunks together; and the woman who is dressed in her hair, with

a close-bodied garment, like an *English* riding habit, raises up her petticoats with her right hand, looking scornfully at the city. In any other situation this group might be supposed to belong to some fountain; these being sometimes ornamented with such wanton designs.

Below the bridge, the river *Rummel* begins to turn to the northward, and continues that course through a subterranean passage in the rocks, which is in several places designedly laid open, probably for the convenience of drawing up the water. This seems to have been an extraordinary provision of nature for the admission of this river, which must have otherwise formed a prodigious lake, and have laid great part of the neighbouring country under water, before it found a passage to the sea. This river falls from its subterranean cavity in a large cataract, a quarter of a mile to the eastward of a place called *Sedy Meemon*.

Among the ruins to the south-west of the bridge, on the narrow slip of land already mentioned, is the greatest part of a triumphal arch, called *The Castle of the Giant*. All the mouldings and frizes are curiously embellished with the figures of flowers, battle-axes, and other ornaments. *Corinthian* pilasters are erected on each side of the grand arch, which is between two smaller. These pilasters are pannelled like the side-posts of the city gates, in a gusto that seems peculiar to this city.

At some leagues distance to the east of *Constantina*, are the *Silent* or *Inchanted Baths*, situated on a low ground, surrounded with moun-

tains. There are here several springs of an intense heat, and at a small distance, there are others, that are comparatively extremely cold, near which are the ruins of a few houses, built, perhaps, for the convenience of those who came here for the benefit of the waters. It is remarkable, that besides the strong sulphureous steams, the heat of the above springs is so great, as to boil a large piece of mutton very tender in a quarter of an hour, and that the rocky ground over which the water runs, is, for the space of an hundred feet, in a manner dissolved, or rather calcined by it. These rocks being originally soft and uniform, the water, by making every way equal impressions, leaves them in the shape of cones and hemispheres, which being six feet high, and nearly of the same diameter, the *Arabs* believe to be the tents of their predecessors, turned into stone. But where these rocks, besides their usual chalky substance, also contain some layers of a harder matter, not so easily dissolved, you are entertained with a confusion of traces and channels, distinguished by the *Arabs* into camels, horses, and sheep, with men, women and children, whom they suppose to have undergone the like fate with their habitations. I observed, that the springs which afforded this water had been frequently stopped; or rather, ceasing to run at one place, had broke out in another, which seems not only to account for the number of cones, but for that variety of traces continued from one or other of these cones.

of the fountains, quite down to the river *Zenati*.

On riding over this place it gives back such a hollow sound, that we were every moment apprehensive of sinking through it. It is therefore probable, that the ground below us was hollow; and may not then the air pent up in these caverns, afford that mixture of shrill, murmuring, and deep sounds, which, according to the direction of the winds, and the motion of the internal air, issue out along with the water. These sounds the *Arabs* affirm, to be the music of the *jenoune*, or fairies, who are supposed in a particular manner to make their abodes at this place, and to be the grand agents in all these remarkable appearances.

There are likewise other natural curiosities at this place: for the chalky stone dissolving into a fine impalpable powder, and being carried along with the stream, lodges itself on the sides of the channel, and sometimes on the lips of the fountains themselves; or else embracing twigs, straws, and other bodies in its way, immediately hardens and shoots into a bright fibrous substance like the asbestos, forming itself at the same time into a variety of glittering figures, and beautiful cristallizations.

The mountains of *Aurefs*, to the southward of *Constantina*, are a knot of eminences running into one another, with several little plains and valleys between them. Both the higher and the lower parts are generally extremely fertile,

fertile, and are esteemed the garden of the Kingdom. They are about 130 miles in circuit, and all over them are spread a number of ruins. The most remarkable of which are those of *Lerba* or *Tezzoute*, the *Lambese* of the ancients. These ruins are nearly three leagues in circumference; and among others, consist of magnificent remains of several of the city gates; these, according to a tradition of the *Arabs*, were forty in number, and the city could send 40,000 armed men out of each: there are still also to be seen the seats and upper part of an amphitheatre; the frontispiece of a beautiful temple of the *Ionic* order, dedicated to *Esculapius*; a small, but elegant mausoleum erected in the form of a dome, supported by *Corinthian* columns; and a large oblong chamber, with a great gate on each side, intended, perhaps, for a triumphal arch. These, and several other edifices of the like nature, sufficiently shew the importance of this city in former times.

It is remarkable, that the inhabitants of the mountains of *Aurefs* have a quite different mien and complection from their neighbours: for they are so far from being swarthy, that they are fair and ruddy; and their hair, which, among the other *Kabyles*, is of a dark colour, is with them of a deep yellow. These circumstances, notwithstanding their being *Mahometans*, and their speaking only the common language of the *Kabyles*, render it probable that they may be a remnant of the *Vandals*.

The

The district of *Zaab*, the *Zebe* of the ancients, is a narrow tract of land, that extends under the mountains of *Atlas*, from the meridian of *Masseelab* to that of *Constantina*, and consists of a double row of villages. At *Biscara*, the capital of this district, is a garrison of the *Turks*, who have here a small castle, lately built by the Bey of *Constantina*: its chief strength lies in six small pieces of ordnance, with a few unwieldy muskets, likewise mounted on carriages.

The richest of these villages is *Lyæna*, where the independent *Arabs* lodge their money and effects. It is under the protection of a numerous clan, to whose bravery it is indebted for the uninterrupted enjoyment of liberty, and for the ill success that has attended all the attempts of the *Turks* against it.

The eating of the flesh of dogs, from whence the *Canarii* receive their name, and for which the *Carthaginians* were formerly remarkable, continues in practice to this day, among the inhabitants of this district.

Leaving *Constantina* to the north, we enter into the most extensive and fertile district in all *Numidia*, peopled by a powerful and warlike tribe called *Hanneishab*, who have often been of signal service to the *Algerines* in their wars with *Tunis*. This whole country is finely watered, and was once interspersed with cities and villages, of which the only vestiges are heaps of ruins.

The midland boundary of this Kingdom is the river *Serrat*, the waters of which are brackish,

brackish, and discharge themselves into the *Mejerdab*. Near its western banks is *Gellab*, a considerable village built upon an high pointed mountain, that can only be ascended by one narrow road. This village, which is not to be conquered but by hunger or surprize, is a sanctuary for the rebels and villains of *Algiers* and *Tunis*, where they are hospitably entertained till their friends have either procured their pardon, or compounded for their crimes.

Tipfa, the *Tipasa* of the ancients, is also at present a frontier garrison of the *Algerines*. This town enjoys a fine situation, and has the principal gate of the ancient city, with some remains of its old walls, and other marks of the figure it formerly made among the cities of *Numidia*.

The government of the *Algerines*, which differs little from that of *Tunis*, consists of the Dey, and a common council, composed of 30 *Yiah Bashees*, though the *Mufty*, the *Cady*, and sometimes the whole soldiery are called in to assist. All affairs of moment are sometimes agreed upon by this assembly, before they pass into laws, and the Dey is entrusted with the execution of them. But lately little account has been made of this body, which is only convened to consent to what has been before concerted between the Dey and his favourites.

The Dey is chosen out of the army, the most inferior order having an equal right to that dignity with the highest. And every bold and aspiring soldier, though taken yesterday from the plough, may be considered as heir apparent

parent to the throne. They are not ashamed to own the meanness of their extraction. *Mahomet Bassa*, who was Dey when I was at *Algiers*, in a dispute he had once with a Deputy-consul of a neighbouring nation, freely mentioned the meanness of his birth: "My mother, " said he, sold sheep's feet, and my father " neats tongues; but they would have been " ashamed to have exposed to sale so worthless " a tongue as thine." He who aspires to this high rank does not wait till sickness or age has removed the present possessor, it is enough if he be able to protect himself with the same scymitar which he boldly sheaths in the bowels of his predecessor; for scarcely one in ten of them dies in his bed. However, this factious humour seems, at present, to be somewhat purged and allayed by the many seasonable executions that have been lately made of these aspiring members.

The whole force of *Algiers*, in *Turks* and *Cologlies*, is at present computed at about 6500; 2000 of whom are supposed to be old and excused from duty; and of the remaining 4500, 1000 are constantly employed in their garrisons, while the rest are either to arm out their cruizers, or form the three flying camps sent out every summer under the provincial Viceroy. To these *Turkish* troops we may join about 2000 *Moorish* horse and foot, kept in constant pay; but being all hereditary enemies to the *Turks*, are considered as adding but little to the strength of the government. This extensive Kingdom is indeed kept in obedience,

dience, not so much by force of arms, as by carefully observing the old political maxim, "Divide and command;" for there being continual jealousies and disputes between the *Arabian* tribes, the provincial Viceroys have nothing to do but to keep up the ferment, and at proper times throw in new matter for discord. Thus, by playing one tribe against another, they are able to maintain their ground against all opposition.

The officers that command this small army are the Aga, or General; thirty Yiah Bashees, or Colonels; 800 Bullock Bashees, or Captains, and about half the number of Oda Bashees, or Lieutenants. To these posts they arrive by age or seniority, the oldest soldier being advanced upon the death of his Captain, &c. though by the Dey's permission, a younger soldier may purchase the rank of an elder, the latter degrading himself in return. There is also a singular method of hastening these promotions: the Aga is removed as often as the soldiers are paid, which is every two months; he being succeeded by the Chiah, who is the eldest of the Yiah Bashees; and the vacancy in his order is filled up by the eldest Bulluck Bashee, &c. The Aga, after having thus passed through his office, is considered as superannuated, and quietly enjoys his pay.

Though the *Algerines* acknowledge themselves the Grand Seignior's vassals, they pay him no manner of obedience.

In the distribution of justice, the Cady is judge. He is generally educated in the seminaries

aries of *Constantinople*, or *Grand Cairo*, where 'tis said the *Roman Codes* and *Pandects*, translated into the *Arabic* tongue, are taught and explained; he is obliged to attend once or twice a day at the court of justice, where he determines the suits that are brought before him: but as he is generally supposed guilty of bribery, all affairs of moment are laid before the *Dey*, or in his absence, before the *Treasurer*, *Master of the horse*, and other principal officers of the regency, who constantly sit in the gate of the palace for that purpose. At these tribunals the cause is soon determined, after which the sentence is executed within less than half an hour. Small offences are punished with the *bastinado*. For clipping or debasing the public coin, the old *Egyptian* punishment is inflicted, which is cutting off the hands. If a *Jew* or *Christian* subject is guilty of murder, or any other other capital crime, he is burnt alive without the gates of the city: but for the same crime the *Moors* and *Arabs* are either impaled, hung up by the neck over the battlements of the city, or thrown upon hooks fixed in the walls below; where they sometimes hang in the most dreadful agonies thirty or forty hours together, before they expire. The *Turks*, out of respect to their characters, are sent to the *Aga's* house, where, according to the nature of the offence, they are *bastinadoed* or strangled. When the women offend, they are not exposed to the populace; but sent to a private house of correction; or if the crime be capital, they are tied up in a sack, carried out

to sea, and drowned. The western *Moors* still use the barbarous punishment of sawing the offender asunder: for which purpose they prepare two boards, of the same length and breadth with the unfortunate person, and having tyed him betwixt them, they proceed to the execution by beginning at the head. 'Tis said that *Kardinash*, a person who was formerly Ambassador at the court of *Great Britain*, lately suffered in this manner: for with respect to the punishments of these countries, little or no regard is paid to the rank of the offender.

As to the form of government among the *Arab* tribes, it is to be observed, that though they have been for many ages under the *Turkish* yoke, yet they are seldom interrupted in the enjoyment of their laws: for if they live peaceably, pay regularly the eighth part of the produce of their lands, with a small poll-tax, annually demanded by the *Turks*, they are left in the full possession of all their private privileges and customs. Every camp may be considered as a little principality, over which it is usual for the family of the greatest reputation and substance to preside. This honour does not, however, always descend from father to son; but as among their predecessors the *Numidians*, when the heir is too young, or subject to any infirmity, they make choice of the uncle, or some other relation, distinguished by his wisdom and prudence. Yet notwithstanding the despotic power lodged in this person, all grievances and disputes are accommodated in as amicable a manner as possible, by calling to
his

his assistance one or two persons out of each tent; and the offender being always considered as a brother, the sentence is given on the favourable side; and even in the most enormous crimes, banishment is generally the only punishment inflicted.



C H A P. IV.

Of the Kingdom of Tunis, as divided into the Summer and Winter Circuits, including an Account of the Ruins of the ancient Carthage. A Description of Tunis, Susa, and other considerable Places.

THE Kingdom of *Tunis* is bounded to the north and east by the *Mediterranean sea*; to the west by *Algiers*; and to the south by *Tripoly*; extending from the isle of *Jerba* in $33^{\circ}. 30'$. to *Cape Serra* in $37^{\circ}. 12'$. north latitude; it being 220 miles in length, and only 170 in breadth. *Sbekkab*, the farthest city to the west, being situated in 8° . and *Clybea*, the farthest to the east in $11^{\circ}. 20'$. east longitude from *London*.

Tunis is not like *Algiers*, divided into provinces; but is under the immediate inspection of the Bey, who goes in person to collect the tribute; for which purpose he once a year visits the principal parts with a flying camp; in the summer season traversing the fertile country near *Keff* and *Baijab*, and the districts be-

tween *Cairwan* and the *Jereede*; and in the winter taking a circuit through the rest of the country: therefore under these divisions I shall describe this Kingdom.

The summer circuit * is much better inhabited, than any part of the neighbouring Kingdoms of the same size, it having a greater number of cities, towns and villages; and from there being fewer instances of oppression in the government, there is a greater appearance of affluence, prosperity, and cheerfulness. The country is pretty fruitful; but its fertility is interrupted by several hills, plains and marshes dispersed over it, that will admit of no cultivation, nor any manner of improvement.

A small island opposite to the mouth of the river *Zaine* is in the possession of the *Genoese*, who pay an annual rent for it to the Regency; but the coral fishery, which chiefly induced them to make this settlement, failing considerably, it is not probable that they will long keep possession of it. They have, however, built a fort for their protection against any surprize from the neighbouring *Arabs* on the continent, and from the insults of the cruising vessels of *Algiers* and *Tripoly*.

Cape *Negro*, which is about five leagues to the north-east, is remarkable for a settlement

* This is the *Regio Carthaginiensium* of *Strabo*, the *Regis Zeugitana* and the *Africa Propria* of *Pliny*, &c. the eastern part of the *Africa* of *P. Mela*, the *Provincia Proconsularis* of the *Notitia*, and the *Provincia Vetus* of the old historians.

of the *French African* company, who pay a considerable sum of money to the *Tuniseens* for the same privileges they enjoy at *La Calle*, and have a small fortification to protect them from the attacks of the neighbouring *Arabs*.

Five leagues farther to the north-east is *Cape Serra*, the most northerly part of *Africa*; and four leagues beyond it are three rocky islands, called *The Brothers*, lying near the continent, half way to *Cape Blanco*.

Eight miles beyond this last cape, at the bottom of a large gulph is the city of *Bizerta*, pleasantly situated on a canal between an extensive lake and the sea. It is about a mile round, and defended by several castles and batteries, the principal of which are towards the sea, from which the lake is continually receiving a brisk stream, or discharging one into it, the waters flowing into the lake when the wind is northerly, and returning back into the sea when it blows from the south. The channel between the lake and the sea was the port of *Hippo*, which is still capable of receiving small vessels; but it was formerly the safest and most beautiful haven on this coast, and there are still remaining traces of a large pier, that extended a considerable way into the sea, to break the force of the north-east winds; but the want of this, and proper repairs, will soon demolish a haven, which, in any other country would be inestimable.

The gulph of *Bizerta*, the *Sinus Hipponensis* of the ancients is a beautiful sandy inlet, near four leagues in diameter. The ground being

low, the eye is permitted to penetrate through delightful groves of olive-trees, a great way into the country, and afterwards the prospect is bounded by a high rocky shore. Were the *Turks* to give proper encouragement to trade and industry, *Bizerta* might be rendered a town of great wealth; for it abounds with all kinds of fish and fruit, with corn, pulse, oil, cotton, and a variety of other productions.

On the side of a spacious navigable basin formed by the river *Mejerdab*, lies *Porta Farina*, which was some years ago a considerable city, but is now under great discouragements. It is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful cotton, where the *Tuneseens* have their navy.

The *Mejerdab* is the *Bagrada*, so famous in history for the monstrous serpent said to have been killed on its banks by *Regulus*, which *Pliny* tells us was 120 feet in length. This river winds through a rich and fertile country, and like the *Nile*, makes encroachments upon the sea. To this cause we may attribute the many changes that appear to have been made in its channel, and that an open creek of the sea into which, no longer than a century ago, the *Merjedab* discharged itself, is now circumscribed by the mud, and become a basin or anti-harbour, as it may be called, to *Porta Farina*.

Utica certainly lay somewhere in this direction; but we shall not be able to fix its exact situation, unless we allow that the sea has been driven back three or four miles by the easterly winds, and the increase of the mud; and then

then we may justly place that small, but celebrated city at *Booshater*, where are many traces of buildings of great extent and magnificence, as walls, cisterns, and a large aqueduct. These ruins lie about twenty-seven *Roman* miles from *Carthage*, and behind them we are entertained with the view of the large fields which the *Romans* have rendered famous by their military exploits.

Indeed *Carthage* has not much better supported itself against the encroachments caused by the north-east winds, and the mud thrown out by the *Mejerdab*, which together hath stopped up the ancient harbour, and made it almost as far distant from the sea as *Utica*. The greatest part of *Carthage* was built upon three hills, inferior in elevation to those on which *Rome* was erected. Upon a place which overlooks the south-east shore, is the area of a spacious room, with several smaller near it; some of them have tessellated pavements; but neither the design nor the execution are very extraordinary. In rowing along the shore, the common-sewers are seen in several places, which being at first well built and cemented, time has not in the least impaired; except these, the cisterns have suffered least by the general ruin of the city. Besides those belonging to particular houses, there were two sets for the public use; the largest, which was the grand reservoir, and receiv'd the water of the aqueduct, lay near the west wall of the city, and consisted of above twenty contiguous cisterns, each about a hundred feet long, and thirty broad.

broad. The smaller is in a higher situation, near the cothon, it being contrived to collect the rain-water that fell upon the top of it, and on some adjacent pavements made for that purpose. This might be repaired with little expence, the small earthen pipes thro' which the water was conveyed, wanting only to be cleansed.

These are the only remains of the grandeur and magnificence of this ancient city, the rival of *Rome*: we find no triumphal arch, or superb piece of architecture; no columns of porphyry or granite, no curious entablatures: all the broken walls and structures still remaining, being erected either in the *Gothic* manner, or by the later inhabitants.

The ruins of the celebrated aqueduct, that conveyed the water into the greater cisterns may be traced as far as *Zow-wan* and *Zung-gar*, to the distance of at least 50 miles. This was a very expensive work, and that part of it which extends along the Peninsula, was beautifully faced with stone. At *Arriana*, a small village two leagues to the northward of *Tunis*, are several entire arches, which I found to be 70 feet high, and the piers that supported them were sixteen feet square; the water channel that was above these arches, was vaulted over, and plastered with a strong cement. A person of the ordinary size may walk upright in it; and at certain distances are holes left open, as well for the admission of fresh air, as the convenience of cleansing it. The water mark is near three feet high; but it is impossible to determine

termine the quantity daily conveyed to *Carthage* by this channel, without knowing the angle of descent that was given to it, which from the many breaches in it, cannot be ascertained.

A temple was erected at *Zow-rwan* and at *Zung-gar* over the fountains by which this aqueduct is supplied with water. That at *Zung-gar* appears to have been of the *Cornithian* order, and ends very beautifully in a dome, that has three niches, and extends over the fountain. In these niches were probably statues of water nymphs, or other deities.

Eight miles to the west-south-west of *Cape Carthage* in the *Gulletta*, a small channel that forms a communication between the lake of *Tunis* and the sea, each side of which is defended by a pretty strong castle. There is also another castle upon a small island within the lake, half a league from *Tunis*, and about two from the *Gulletta*; but from the little danger of an attack that way by sea, it has been long neglected. The lake was formerly a deep and capacious port, sufficient to contain a numerous fleet; but from its receiving all the filth of the common sewers of *Tunis*, the main channel is in summer, reduced to six or seven feet deep, and for the space of a mile or more within the banks, the bottom is dry. This lake is remarkable for the number and largeness of the mullets caught in it, esteemed the sweetest of any on the coast of *Barbary*: the roes of them when pressed and dried are called *Botargo*, and are accounted a great dainty.

Tunis, the *Tunes* of the ancients and the capital of the Kingdom, is three miles round; but not so populous as *Algiers*, nor are the houses so handsome and spacious. It is chiefly situated on a rising ground along the western banks of the lake, having a full view of *Carthage* and the *Gulletta*. The lakes and marshes with which the city is surrounded might probably render its situation less healthy, was not the moisture of the air corrected by the great quantity of mastic, myrtle, rosemary, and other aromatic plants with which their ovens and bagnios are daily heated, and that frequently communicate a sensible fragrance to the air. The want of sweet water is one of the greatest disadvantages under which the inhabitants labour; for the brackishness of their well water, and the scarcity of their cisterns, oblige them to fetch a great part of what they drink from some places a mile distant: but except this inconvenience, no place enjoys a greater plenty of all the necessaries of life.

The *Tuniseens* have little of that insolence and haughtiness too common at *Algiers*, and indeed are the most civilized nation of *Barbary*. All affairs with the regency are transacted in such a friendly complaisant manner, that I had no small pleasure in attending the *English* consul at his audiences. This nation has always had the character of not imitating their neighbours in living at open war, or perpetual discord with the *Christian* Princes; but of cultivating their friendship, and readily entering into an alliance with them; they have therefore

fore for many years been more intent upon trade, and the improvement of their manufactures, than upon plunder and fitting out corsairs.

On a rising ground between the lake of *Tunis* and the sea, is the town of *Rhades*, the ancient *Ades*, where *Regulus* defeated the *Carthaginians*, and at a small distance are the hills where *Hanno* placed his elephants to oppose him.

Near the bottom of the gulph is the small town of *Solyman*, situated upon the skirts of a fine plain. It is remarkable, that this place is chiefly inhabited by *Andalusian Moors*, who retain the *Spanish* language, are more civilized than their brethren, and more courteous to the *Christians*.

Farther to the north-east is the sanctuary of *Seedy Doude*, which takes its name from *David*; or, as they pronounce it, *Doude*, a *Moorish* saint, whose sepulchre is here shewn five yards long. But this structure appears to be a part of a *Roman Prætorium*, from three contiguous Mosaic pavements, all of them wrought with the greatest symmetry and exactness: the figures are horses, trees, birds, and fishes, finely inlaid, in such a variety of colours, that they even appear more gay and lively than many tolerable paintings. The horse, the *insignia* of the *Carthaginians*, is represented in the bold posture in which it appears upon the *African* medals: the birds are the hawk and the partridge; the fishes, the gilt-head and the mullet; and the trees, the palm and the olive.

The

The designer, perhaps, intending to point out the strength, the diversions, the fishery, and the plenty of dates and oil, for which this country has always been remarkable. This place is surrounded with the ruins of the ancient *Nisua*, or *Misua*.

Two leagues farther is *Lowbareah*, the *Aquilaria* of the ancients, where *Curio* landed the troops that were afterwards cut to pieces by *Sabura*. There are here several fragments of antiquities; but none of them very remarkable, except a surprising cavern; for from the sea-shore to this village, which is at half a mile's distance, is a mountain hollowed with great art from the level of the sea to the height of twenty or thirty feet, with large pillars and arches left standing at proper distances to support the mountain. These are the quarries mentioned by *Strabo*, from whence the buildings of *Carthage*, *Utica*, and many other neighbouring cities, might receive their materials. As this mountain is all over shaded with trees; as the arches below lie open to the sea, with a large cliff on each side, and the island of *Ægimurus*, is placed over against them, while springs are perpetually running down the rocks, and seats are raised for the weary labourer, we can scarcely doubt, but that this is the cave which *Virgil* places somewhere in this gulph; notwithstanding some commentators have thought it fictitious.

*Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the roving sea,*

And

*And forms a port secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the jutting land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide.*

*Betwixt two rows of rocks, a sylvan scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green:
A grott is form'd beneath, with mossy seats,
To rest the Nereids, and exclude the heats.*

*Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murmuring falls.*

DRYDEN'S VIRGIL.

A league to the northward lies Cape *Bon*, called by the ancients the Promontory of *Mercury*; from whence I was well informed, that the mountains of *Sicily* may sometimes be discerned in fair weather.

Five leagues to the south-by-east of Cape *Bon*, is the small promontory of *Taphitis*, on which the city of *Clupea* or *Clypea* was anciently built; but there are now no remains of it to be found; for the castle is a modern structure; and what is called *Clybea*, is a knot of miserable hovels at a mile's distance. *Mafniffa* was supposed to have been drowned in his flight from *Bocchar*, in a deep and rapid river a little to the southward.

Seven leagues to the south-west is *Gurba*, the *Curobis* or *Curubis* of the ancients, which seems to have been in former times a considerable place, but the ruins of a large aqueduct, and of the cisterns that received the water, are all the antiquities it now possesses. 'Tis said that the port, and a great part of the city, together with the neighbouring city of *Nabal*,

were destroyed by the sea, and that in calm weather some traces of them may be seen.

Nabal is situated five leagues to the south-west of *Gurba*, and is a thriving, industrious town, famous for its potteries. It is built in a low situation, a mile from the sea-shore, and about a furlong to the westward of the ancient *Neapolis*, which seems to have been a large city, without including what is supposed to have been gained by the sea. Here are many inscriptions upon stones six feet in length and three in breadth; but they are so defaced, and filled up with rubbish and mortar, that it required more time than my guides would allow me to copy them. On the bank of a little brook that runs through the old city, is a block of white marble, on which is curiously carved a wolf in basso relievo.

Travelling for the space of two leagues thro' a rugged road, delightfully shaded with olive-trees, we come to *Hamamet*, a small, but opulent city, compactly built upon a low promontory, and well fortified by nature. Some pillars and blocks of marble are here to be met with; these are ruins brought from the neighbouring places; and the city probably takes its name from the number of wild pigeons bred in the cliffs of the adjacent mountains.

Near the sea, at two leagues distance, is a Mausoleum near twenty yards in diameter, erected in the form of a cylindrical pedestal, with a vault underneath, and on the cornice are several small altars, each of them inscribed with the name of a different person. These
are

are supposed by the *Arabs* to have been formerly so many lamps for the direction of mariners.

Fifty miles from *Utica* is the city of *Bayjah* or *Beja*, the *Vacca* of *Sallust*, a place of great trade, and the chief mart for corn in the whole kingdom. The present city is built on the declivity of a hill, and has the convenience of being well watered. Upon the highest part of it is a citadel of no great strength; and on the walls, which are raised out of the ancient materials, are several inscriptions. In the plains that lie before the city on the banks of the *Mejerdab*, a public fair is kept every summer, to which the most distant *Arabian* tribes resort with their flocks and families.

Six leagues to the west of *Tunis* is situated *Tuburbo*, the *Tuburbum Minus* of the ancients, a small town on the banks of the *Mejerdab*, inhabited by *Andalusian Moors*. *Mahomet*, a late Bey of this kingdom, planted a great variety of fruit-trees in this neighbourhood, placing each species in a separate grove; thus the orange-trees are all placed by themselves, without being mixed with the lime or citron; and where you gather the pear or apple, you are not to expect the peach or apricot. In the adjacent valley, the same generous and public spirited Prince, erected out of the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, a large massy bridge or dam, with sluices and flood-gates, to raise the *Mejerdab* to a proper height, for the refreshing of his plantations: but this was too laudable a work for it to last long in *Barbary*, and there-

fore it is entirely broken down and destroyed.

On the east side of the *Mejerdab*, ten leagues to the south-west of *Tunis*, is an old triumphal arch, of no extraordinary beauty or workmanship; but has been adorned with a variety of niches and festoons, that are now intirely defaced. It appears by an inscription, to have been erected on the declension of the *Roman* empire.

At the bottom of a large winding of the *Mejerdab*, is *Slougeab* or *Salowkeab*, the *Municipium Hidibelense* of the ancients; but now a small village, remarkable for the inscriptions, the remains of cisterns, the shafts and capitals of columns, and other monuments of its ancient grandeur.

To the south-west is *Dugga*, the ancient *Thugga*, situated upon the extremity of a small chain of hills, where are several tombs, mausoleums, and the portico of a temple, beautifully adorned with fluted columns; on the pediment of which is the figure of an eagle finely executed, and below it an inscription in honour of the founders. There is also an inscription on the frieze, and several others upon square stones. At the distance of about a mile and a half is *Beissons*, the *Municipium Agbiensium* of the ancients, which is built upon a hill, and has the remains of two temples, and of a castle of later workmanship.

Musti, now called *Seedy Abdeabbus*, from a *Marabout* of that name interred there, is situated in a plain within sight of *Dugga* and
Beissons,

Beiffons, is remarkable for the remains of a beautiful triumphal arch, near which is a stone that might formerly belong to it, containing an inscription in honour of *Augustus Cæsar*.

At a small distance is *Keff*, the *Sicca Veneria* of the ancients, which is a frontier city, the third for riches and strength in the kingdom; though the greatest part of the castle was about nine years ago blown up in the civil wars. The city is situated on the declivity of a hill, with a plentiful spring rising in the middle of it; but some ancient *Roman* inscriptions are the only antiquities to be found there.

Tubernoke, the *Oppidum Tuburnicense* of *Pliny*, is seven leagues to the south-south-west of *Tunis*, and built in the form of a crescent, between two ridges of a very verdant mountain, that form a variety of windings and narrow defiles. The only antiquity to be found there is the gate of a large edifice, over which is a spreading pair of stag's horns well delineated in basso relievo. Twelve miles to the south-west is *Ferraado*, situated on the declivity of a hill. There are here the ruins of a small aqueduct with its cisterns, and on the portal of an ancient temple, in the same ruinous condition with the city, is an account of the persons who contributed to the building of it.

On the north-east extremity of a mountain named *Zorwoan* or *Zagwan*, is a small flourishing town of the same name, famed for the dying of scarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen; great quantities of both being daily brought thither for that purpose from all parts

of the kingdom. The stream used for this purpose was conveyed to *Carthage*, and over the spring-head was a temple, the ruins of which are still to be seen. On an ancient gate of the city is carved a ram's head, under which is the word *AUXILIS*; from which it may be presumed that the city was dedicated to *Jupiter Ammon*.

We shall now take a view of the most remarkable places in the Winter Circuit. Here all the parts I have seen fall very short of that fertility attributed to them by the ancients; and particularly those near the sea-coast are generally of a dry, sandy nature, with no great depth of soil.

Herkla, the *Heraclea* of the lower Empire, and probably the *Adrumetum* of the earlier ages, is built upon a promontory, two leagues to the south-east of a morass, supposed to have been the boundary between this province and *Zen-gitania*. It appears to have been little more than a mile in circuit, and if we may be allowed to judge of its former grandeur by the remaining ruins, it will appear a place of importance, rather than of extent. That part of the promontory which formed the port seems to have been walled in to the very brink of the sea, and to the west and south-west of this promontory were the port and cothon which *Cæsar* could not enter in his pursuit of *Varus*.

The next remarkable place upon the coast is *Susa*, situated on the northern extremity of a long range of eminences, about five leagues to the south-east of *Herkla*. This is the chief
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part of this kingdom for oil; it has also a flourishing trade in linens, and may be reckoned one of the most considerable cities of the *Tuniseans*. Here are several columns of granite, vaults, and other marks of its being formerly a considerable place. It is walled round, and was probably one of those towns that submitted to *Cæsar* in his march to *Ruspina*.

A league and a half from *Susa* we pass over a valley which has a rivulet of fine water running through it; and half a league farther, upon a declivity of the same chain of eminences with *Susa*, is *Sabaleel*, where are likewise some remains of antiquities. It is now situated a mile from the sea, and was probably the ancient *Ruspina*.

On the extremity of a cape five miles from *Sabaleel*, is *Monasteer*, a neat thriving city, walled round: but it can lay no claim to any extraordinary antiquity. At some distance from this place is *Demass*, the ancient *Thapsus*, situated on a low neck of land. From the great extent of its ruins *Herkla*, *Susa*, and *Monasteer*, have received large contributions in building their walls, castles, and principal houses; it must therefore have been the most considerable city on this side of *Carthage*. There still remains a great part of the cothon, which is formed of a composition of small pebbles and mortar, so well cemented together, that a solid rock could not be more hard and durable.

El Medea, in the modern geography called *Africa*, is situated upon a peninsula five miles to the south of *Demas*, and appears to have been

been formerly a place of great strength. The port was an area near a hundred yards square, and lies within the walls of the city ; but is not at present capable of receiving the smallest vessel. *Leo* says, it was founded by *Mabdi*, the first patriarch of *Kairwan*, and therefore assumed his name ; but though it might have been possibly rebuilt by him, there is something too regular and elegant in the remaining capitals, entablatures, and other pieces of the ancient masonry, defaced as they are at present, to suspect the founder to have been an *Arabian*.

Elalia, which seems to be the *Achola* or *Acilla* of the ancients, is situated on the borders of a fertile plain, that extends from *Saletto* to within a few miles of *Sbeah*. Besides the ruins common in other places, there are here several large cisterns for receiving the rain-water, which, from the workmanship and contrivance, appear to have been formed since the invasion of the *Saracens*.

A little farther is *Capoudia*, the *Ammonis Promontorium* of *Strabo*, a low narrow strip of land, which stretching a great way into the sea, has a watch-tower on its extremity, with the traces of several ruins that might formerly belong to the city built there by *Justinian*.

From this cape to the island of *Jerba*, is a succession of small flat islands, sand-banks, oozy bottoms, or small depths of water. Of these shallows the inhabitants make no small advantage, by wading a mile or two from the shore, and fixing in the various windings as they

they go along, hurdles of reeds, and by this means enclosing great numbers of fish.

Asfax or *Sfax*, is a neat thriving city walled round, where, by the indulgence of the Cadi, the inhabitants enjoy the fruits of their industry, carry on a good trade in oil, and linen manufactures, and know little of that oppression which is severely felt in most other parts of *Barbary*. The materials used in building it were brought from *Thainee*, the *Thenæ* of the ancients, once a famous maritime city, situated at ten miles distance, though the country about it is dry and barren, without either fountain or rivulet.

Four leagues to the south-west of *Thainee* is *Maharefs*, perhaps the *Macodama* of the ancients, a small village, where are the ruins of a large castle, and some cisterns said to have been built by Sultan *Ben Eglib*, whose memory the people highly respect, from his having left many public marks of his beneficence. Four leagues farther to the west-south-west are a great number of sepulchres at a place called *Ellamaite*, but they have no inscriptions, and very little beauty. At *Gabs*, a new city which rises from the remains of an old one bearing the same name, are many fine square granite pillars, such as I have no where met with in any part of *Africa*. The old city, where we see these ruins, was built upon a rising ground, at the distance of half a mile from the new. It had been formerly washed by the sea, which formed a bay near half a mile in diameter: but at present the greatest part of it is filled up
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and gained from the sea. There are here several large plantations of palm-trees, though the dates are in every respect inferior to those of *Jireed*. But the chief branch of trade for which this city is now famous, arises from the great number of *Alhenna* plants cultivated in gardens, the leaves of which dried and pounded, are disposed of to good advantage in all the markets of this kingdom. This plant, as well as the palm, requires to be well watered; and for that purpose many canals from the river *Triton*, are brought through these plantations.

Leaving the sea-coast, and taking an inland course, we soon arrived at *Hydrab*, which is situated in a narrow valley with a rivulet running by it, and for extent of ruins appears to have been one of the most considerable places in this country. For there are here the walls of several houses, the pavement of a whole street, with a variety of altars and mausoleums still remaining. Many of the latter are well preserved, and are of various forms, some being round and others octogonal, supported by four, six or eight columns: while others again are square compact buildings, with a niche in one of the fronts, or a balcony on the top; but the inscriptions are either defaced by time or the malice of the *Arabs*: however, upon a triumphal arch, more remarkable for its largeness than its beauty, is a *Latin* inscription in letters a foot long; but it does not, as usual, mention either the name of the city, or the people who erected it.

Eight leagues to the westward of *Susa* is *Kairwan*, the *Vico Augusti* of the ancients. It is a walled city, and the second in the Kingdom for trade, and the number of its inhabitants. It is situated in a barren plain, and at half a furlong's distance without the walls, is a pond and a capacious cistern, built to receive the rain-water; but the former, which is chiefly for the use of the cattle, drying up or putrifying in the heat of summer, causes agues and other distempers. Here are some fine remains of the ancient architecture, and the great mosque, esteemed both the most magnificent and the most sacred in *Barbary*, is supported by an almost incredible number of granite pillars, which the inhabitants say amount to 500: but I could not be informed of one single inscription; and those I found in other places were either filled up with cement or defaced by the chissel.

Eight leagues to the westward of *Kairwan* are the ruins of *Truzza*, the *Turzo* of *Ptolemy*, where are several vaulted chambers perpetually filled with sulphureous steams, much frequented by the *Arabs* for the use of sweating. The river *Mergaleel* waters the neighbouring country, and the *Arabs* make use of it in overflowing the extensive plains that extend along its banks, which are seldom or never refreshed with the rain.

At the distance of a furlong from *Spaitla* the ancient *Sufetula* is a magnificent triumphal arch of the *Corinthian* order, consisting of one large arch, and two smaller, one on each side, with
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the fragment of an inscription upon it. From thence all along to the city, is a pavement of large black stones, with a parapet wall on each side. At the end of this pavement, we pass through a beautiful portico built in the same manner with the triumphal arch. This leads into a spacious court, where are the ruins of three contiguous temples; but the roofs, porticos and fronts are broken down, though all the other walls, with their pediments and entablatures, remain entire. In each of them is a niche, fronting the portico, and behind that in the middle temple is a small chamber, which formerly served, perhaps, for a vestry.

Upon an eminence six leagues to the west-south-west of *Spaitla*, is *Cassareen*. The river *Derb* runs winding below it; and upon a precipice that hangs over that river, is a triumphal arch, more remarkable for the quantity and value of the materials, than for the beauty and elegance of the design. It consists of one large arch with an attic structure above it, that has some ornaments resembling the *Corinthian* upon the entablature, though the pilasters are entirely *Gothic*; but notwithstanding the rudeness of the workmanship, and the oddness of the situation, it has an inscription, in which *Manlius Felix*, the founder, is gratefully commemorated. In the plains below the city are many mausoleums, upon one of which is an elegy in hexameter and pentameter verses. This place seems to have received its present name from the mausoleums, which at a distance have the appearance of so many towers or fortresses.

At *Jemme*, the *Tifra* of *Cæsar*, are many antiquities, as a variety of columns, altars with defaced inscriptions; and many trunks and arms of marble statues, one of which is of the colossal kind in armour; another is of a naked *Venus*, in the posture and size of the *Medicean*; both by good masters; but their hands are broken off. This place is also remarkably distinguished by beautiful remains of a spacious amphitheatre, that originally consisted of sixty-four arches and four orders of columns. The upper order, which is, perhaps, no more than an attic, has suffered by the *Arabs*, and in a late revolt of those people, who used this place as a fortress, *Mahomet Bey* blew up four of the arches from top to bottom; otherwise nothing could be more entire and beautiful. On the inside the platform of the seats, with the galleries and *vomitoria* leading up to them are still remaining. The *arena* is nearly circular; and in the centre is a deep well of hewn stone, where the pillar that supported the *velum*, or awning, may be supposed to have been fixed. It seems to have been built about the time of the *Antonines*, and as the elder *Gordian* was proclaimed Emperor at this city, it is probable that in gratitude to the place where he obtained the purple he founded this structure.

To the southward of *Jemme* is *Rugga*, the ancient *Caraga*, famous for a spacious cistern, that formerly supplied the whole city with water, the roof of which is supported by several rows of massy pillars.

Ferreanab, which from its lonely situation, and other circumstances, was probably the *Tbala* of *Salust*, lies in the same parallel with *Rugga*, and was once the largest city of *Bizacium*, though it has now no other remains of its ancient grandeur but a few granite and other columns, which, by some extraordinary chance, the *Arabs* have left standing on their pedestals. It has been extremely well watered, for besides a considerable brook that runs under the walls, there have been several wells in the city, each of them surrounded with a corridore, and vaulted over with a cupola. This, with the goodness of the air, are the only benefits this city can urge in favour of its situation; for excepting a small extent of ground to the southward, which the inhabitants cultivate, by refreshing it at proper times with the rivulet, all the rest of the adjacent country is dry, barren, and inhospitable. The prospect to the westward, which is the only one it enjoys, is terminated by some naked precipices; or where the eye is at liberty to wander through some narrow cliff or valley, we are entertained with no other view than of a desert scorched up with perpetual drought, and glowing with the sunbeams.

At twelve leagues to the eastward of *Ferreanab* is *Gafsa*, the ancient *Capsa*, situated on a rising ground almost enclosed with mountains; but the landscape is more gay and verdant than that about *Ferreanab*, from the prospect it affords of palm, olive, pistachio, and other fruit-trees: this agreeable scene is, however,

ever, of small extent, serving only to refresh the eye in the more distant prospect of an interchange of barren hills and valleys. The water that refreshes these trees is collected from two fountains, one of which arises within the citadel, and the other in the centre of the city. The latter is probably the fountain mentioned by *Salust*, and was formerly covered with a cupola. It is still walled round, and discharges itself into a basin, designed, perhaps, for a bath. These two springs, uniting their streams before they leave the city, form a pretty large brook, which from the quantity of water, and the rapidity of the stream, might continue its course to a great distance, were it not constantly used by the inhabitants in refreshing their plantations. In the walls of some private houses, and particularly of the citadel, which is a weak modern building, is a great confusion of altars, columns of granite, and entablatures, that when entire and in their proper situations, must have been great ornaments to the city.

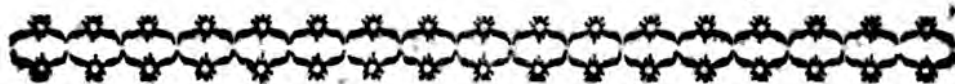
We now enter upon that part of the *Sahara*, which belongs to the *Tuniseans*, and is called *El Jereed*, or the *Dry Country*. The villages in this district are built like those in *Algiers*, with mud walls, and rafters of palms; among them may be found granite pillars, and *Roman* inscriptions. The inhabitants in general trade in dates, which they exchange for wheat, barley, linen, and other commodities brought from the neighbouring parts. The dates of *Tozar*, one of these villages, being most esteemed, that is become the principal mart for them;

great quantities of them are exported to *Æthiopia*, where they are exchanged for black slaves, at the rate of two or three quintals for a black. The villages in this neighbourhood are divided from others in the province of *Nifzowab*, by the lake of *Marks*, which is so called, from a number of trunks of palm trees that are placed at proper distances, to direct the caravans in their marches over the plain. Were it not for such assistances, travelling would be here both difficult and dangerous, as well from the variety of pits and quick-sands that could not be otherwise avoided, as that great mistakes might be made in passing over a plain of this extent, where the horizon is as proper for astronomical observations as the sea. The lake extends near twenty leagues in length; and, where I passed it, was about six in breadth; it has many islands, one of which is large and covered with dates; that according to a tradition of the *Arabs*, sprung from the stones of that fruit, brought thither by an *Egyptian* army for their food.

Near the eastern extremity of this lake is an entire mountain of salt, as hard and solid as stone, and of a reddish or purple colour. Yet what is washed down from these precipices by the dews, attains another colour, becoming as white as snow, and losing that bitterness which is in the parent rock.

Leaving *Maggs*, one of the lesser villages of the neighbouring province of *Nifzowab*, we proceed near thirty miles through an uncomfortable

able desert without either herbage or water, till we arrive within a few miles of *El Hammab*, one of the frontier towns, where the *Tuniseens* have a castle and garrison. At a small distance, are some remains of its antiquity. It received its name from the hot baths, which are resorted to from all parts of the kingdom. But these are only sheltered from the weather, by having a miserable thatched hovel built over them; while their basons, which are about twelve feet square and four deep, have stone benches a little below the surface of the water, for the bathers to sit upon. One of them is called the *Bath of Lepers*. The water of these springs form a rivulet, which after being conducted in a number of small streams through the gardens, is again united, and directs its course towards the *Lake of Marks*; but at a few miles distance is lost in the sand.



C H A P. V.

Of the Manners and Customs of the People; and of the Climate, Beasts, Birds, Reptiles, and Insects of these Countries.

THE roving unsettled life of the *Arabs*, and the perpetual grievances the *Moors* frequently suffer from the *Turks*, will not permit either of them to enjoy that liberty and security, which give birth and encouragement to learning: hence the knowledge of medicine, of

philosophy and the mathematics, which once flourished among the *Arabs*, are now so lost, that there are scarcely any traces of them remaining.

The children of the *Moors* and *Turks* are sent to school at about six years of age, when they are taught to read, and write, for the value of about a penny a week; instead of paper, each boy has a piece of thin square board slightly daubed over with whiting; on this he makes his letters, which may be wiped off or renewed at pleasure. Having made some progress in the *Koran*, he is initiated in the several ceremonies and mysteries of religion. When a boy has distinguished himself in any of these branches of learning, he is richly dressed, mounted upon a horse finely caparisoned, and conducted amidst the huzzas of his school-fellows through the streets; while his friends and relations assemble to congratulate his parents, and load him with gifts. After being three or four years at school the boys are put to trades, or enrolled in the army, where most of them soon forget all they have learned.

While I was at *Algiers* I endeavoured to become acquainted with those persons who were most distinguished for their learning; and tho' from their natural shyness to strangers, and contempt of the *Christians*, it is difficult to cultivate a real friendship with them, yet I soon found, that their chief astronomer, who superintends and regulates the hours of prayer, had not the skill to make a sun-dial: that the whole art of navigation, as practised at *Algiers* and *Tunis*, consisted of nothing more, than what is termed

termed the pricking of a chart, and distinguishing the eight principal points of the compass; and that even chemistry, formerly the favourite science of these people, is at present only applied to the distilling a little rose-water. The physicians chiefly study the *Spanish* edition of *Dioscorides*; but the figures of the plants and animals are more consulted than the descriptions. Yet these people are naturally subtle and ingenious; and nothing but time, application and encouragement, are wanting to cultivate and improve their faculties.

The *Mahometans* being for the most part predestinarians, pay little regard to physic, and generally either leave the disorder to contend with nature, or make use of charms and incantations. They, however, resort to bagnios in all distempers, and there are a few remedies in general use. Thus in pleuritic and rheumatic cases, they make several punctures on the part affected with a red hot iron, repeating the operation according to the violence of the disease, and the strength of the patient. They pour fresh butter almost boiling hot into all simple gun-shot wounds. The prickly pear roasted in the ashes is applied hot, for the cure of bruises, swellings, and inflammations; and a dram or two of the root of the round birth-wort is an established remedy for the cholic; some of them inoculate for the small-pox; though this practice is not much in repute in this part of *Barbary*, and they tell a number of stories to discourage the use of it. They have few compound medicines; however, they
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use a mixture of myrrh, saffron, aloes, and syrup of myrtle-berries, which is often found effectual in the cure of the plague.

I have sometimes been favoured with the sight of their ancient Kalendars, in which the sun's place, the semidiurnal and nocturnal arch, the length of the twilight, with the several hours of prayer for each day in the month, are calculated to a minute, and beautifully inserted in proper columns: but these are as little consulted as their ancient mathematical instruments, of which they know not the use: thus if the cloudiness of the weather will not permit them to adjust their small and large hour-glasses, to some inaccurate meridian lines they have made for that purpose, their times of devotion, which should be punctual to a minute, are entirely left to the will and pleasure of the cryers. For public clocks are not allowed in this country, which is perhaps owing to the great aversion the *Mahometans* have to bells.

Notwithstanding the skill of their ancestors in Arithmetic and Algebra, not one in twenty thousand appears to be at present acquainted with the first operations in these branches of Mathematics; yet the merchants are frequently very dexterous in the addition and subtraction of large sums by memory; and have also a very singular method of numeration, by putting their hands into each others sleeves, and touching one another, with this or that finger, or a particular joint, each denoting a determined sum or number. Thus without moving their
lips,

ships, they conclude bargains of the greatest value.

Several clans of the *Arabs* go bare-headed all the year long, as *Mafiniffa* did of old, binding their temples only with a narrow fillet, to prevent their hair being troublesome. But the *Moors* and *Turks* in general, with some of the richer clans of *Arabs*, wear upon the crowns of their heads a small cap of scarlet woollen cloth, of the manufacture of the country. The turbant is folded round the bottom of these caps, and by the fashion of the folds the several orders of soldiers are distinguished, not only from the tradesmen and citizens, but from one another. The *Arabs* wear a loose garment, called a hyke, which is a piece of cloth of their own manufacture, usually six yards long, and five or six feet in breadth; this, which they wrap round them, and gird up with a sash, serves them for a complete dress in the day, and for a bed and covering by night. Above this they wear a cloak or upper garment called a burnoose, which is wove in one piece with a kind of hood for the head; it is also tight about the neck, and widens below like a cloak: but this is only worn in rainy and very cold weather.

Some of them wear under their hykes a close-bodied frock, or tunic, with or without sleeves, which, as well as the hyke, is girded about their bodies, especially when they are engaged in any labour or exercise, at which time they usually throw off their hykes and burnooses, and remain only in their tunics. Of this kind

was probably the habit worn by our Saviour, when he is said *to lay aside his garments, and to take a towel and gird himself.* * Their girdles are usually of worsted, wove into a variety of figures, and made to wrap several times round their bodies. One end being doubled and sewed along the edges, serves for a purse; in this girdle the *Turks* and *Arabs* also fix their knives and poniards; while the writers distinguish themselves by having an inkhorn, the badge of their office, suspended in the like situation.

The *Turks* and *Moors* wear linen under their tunics; but the *Arabs* in general wear nothing but woollen. However, in some places it is customary for the *Arab* bridegroom and bride to wear each a shirt at the celebration of their nuptials; but then they are not to wash or pull them off, while any part of them is remaining. The sleeves of those worn by the men, are wide and open, without any folds at the wrist, while those of the women are made with gauze, and different coloured ribbons, interchangeably sewn together.

The *Bedo-weens*, who live in tents, are not accustomed to wear drawers; though the citizens of both sexes constantly appear in them, especially when they go abroad or receive visits. The virgins are distinguished from those of the matrons in having theirs made of needle work, striped silk, or linen: but when the women are at home, or in private, they lay aside their hykes, and sometimes their tunics,

* John xiii. 4.

and instead of drawers, bind only a towel about their loins. It is observable that when the *Moorish* women appear in public, they constantly fold themselves so close up in their hykes, that very little of their faces can be seen: but in the summer months, when they retire to their country seats, they walk abroad with less caution and reserve, and upon the approach of a stranger only let fall their veils. They all affect to have their hair hang down to the ground, which they collect into one lock, upon the hinder part of the head, binding and plaiting it with ribbons; but where nature has been less liberal, they supply the defect by adding artificial, to the natural locks. The hair being thus adorned, they tie close together above the lock the several corners of a triangular piece of linen, wrought with the needle in a variety of figures. Those of superior fortune wear a *sarmab*, as it is called, which is nearly of the same shape as the other head-dress; but is made of thin flexible plates of gold or silver, cut through and engraved in imitation of lace. A handkerchief of silk, gauze, crape, or painted linen bound close about the *sarmab*, and negligently falling upon the lock, completes their dress.

However, none of these ladies think themselves completely adorned, till they have tinged the hair and the edges of their eye-lids with the powder of lead ore. This operation is performed by dipping a wooden bodkin of the thickness of a quill into the powder, and then drawing it under the eye-lids, over the ball of
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the eye, which communicates to the eyes a footy colour, that is thought to add a wonderful grace to persons of all complexions. This practice is of great antiquity; for we find that when *Jezebel* is said * to have painted her face, the original words are, *she adjusted (or set off) her eyes with the powder of lead ore.* Indeed this kind of ornament was not only made use of by the Eastern nations, but by the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

The *Turks* and *Moors* are early risers, and constantly attend the public devotions at break of day. After which each person is employed in his proper trade and occupation till ten in the morning, the usual time of dining; returning again to business till the afternoon prayers, when all kind of work ceases, and the shops are shut up. The supper commonly follows the prayers of sun-set, and then repeating the same at the setting of the watch, when it begins to be dark, they go to bed immediately after. Some of the graver people, who have no constant employ, spend the day, either in conversing with one another in the barber's shops, in the Bazar, or at a Coffee-house; while a great part of the *Turkish* and *Moorish* youth, with many of the unmarried soldiers attend their concubines with wine and music into the fields, or make merry at one of the public taverns; which though prohibited by their religion, these governments are obliged from the necessity of the times, to dispense with.

The lives of the *Arabs* are one continued round of idleness or diversions. When they

* 2 Kings ix. 30.

are not called abroad by any pastime, they spend the day in loitering at home, smoaking their pipes, and reposing themselves under some neighbouring shade. They have not the least relish for domestic pleasures, and are seldom known to converse with their wives, or play with their children. The *Arab* places his highest satisfaction in his horse, and is seldom in high spirits, but when riding at full speed, or hunting. The Eastern nations in general are very dexterous at this exercise, and upon one of the medallions of *Constantine's* arch is a beautiful representation of this sport, as performed at present by the *Arabs*; who, having roused the beast from his retirement, and pursued it into some adjacent plain, endeavour, by frequently overtaking and turning it, to tire and perplex it, and then watching an opportunity, they fix lances in its sides.

At the hunting of the lion a whole district is summoned to appear, who forming themselves into a circle, at first enclose a space three or four miles in compass, according to the number of the people, and the nature of the ground. The footmen advance first, rushing into the thickets with their dogs, and lances, to rouse their game, while the horsemen keeping a little behind, are always ready to sally on the wild beast. They still proceed, contracting the circle, till at last they either close in together, or meet with diversion. The accidental pastime upon these occasions is sometimes extremely diverting; for the various animals within the circle being thus drove together, they seldom fail of having a variety of

agreeable chases after hares, jackals, leopards, hyænas, and other wild beasts. It is a common observation in this country, that the moment the lion is roused he will endeavour to seize upon the person nearest him, and suffer himself to be cut to pieces rather than quit his hold.

Hawking is one of the principal diversions of the *Arabs* and gentry of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, where the woods afford a beautiful variety of hawks and falcons. Those who delight in fowling, instead of springing the game with dogs, shade themselves with a piece of canvass stretched upon two reeds, and painted with the figure of a leopard. Thus concealed, the fowler walks through the brakes and avenues, looking through some holes a little below the top of the skreen, to observe what passes before him. It is remarkable that the partridges, and some other birds, on the approach of the canvass, covey together, though they were before at some distance from each other; and the woodcock, quail, and other birds that commonly feed in flocks, will, on seeing it, stand still with a look of astonishment. Thus the sportsman has an opportunity of coming near them, when resting the skreen upon the ground, and directing the muzzle of his piece through one of the holes, he shoots a whole covey at once. The *Arabs* have also another method of catching partridges; for observing that after their being hastily sprung two or three times, they become fatigued and languid, they then run in upon them, and
knock

knock them down with their zerwatties, which are short sticks bound round with iron, or inlaid with pewter or brass. These serve those *Arabs* who are not masters of a gun for offensive and defensive weapons.

With respect to the manners and customs of the *Bedoueens*, they retain many of those we read of in sacred and profane history; for excepting their religion, they are the same people they were two or three thousand years ago. Upon meeting one another, they still use the primitive salutation, *Peace be unto you*. The inferiors out of deference and respect kiss the feet, knees, or garments of their superiors; while the children or kinsfolks pay the same respect to the heads of their parents, and aged relations. In saluting each other they lay their right hand upon their breast, while those who are more intimately acquainted, or are of an equal age and dignity, mutually kiss the hand, head or shoulder of each other. At the feast of their *Bairam* and other great solemnities, the wife compliments her husband by kissing his hand.

Here persons of the highest character, like the ancient patriarchs, and the heroes of *Homer*, perform what we should term menial employments. The greatest Prince of these countries is not ashamed to fetch a lamb from his flock and kill it, while the Princess makes haste to prepare her fire and kettle, and then dresses it. The custom of walking either bare foot or with sandals, renders the compliment of washing the stranger's feet still necessary. This is

done by the master of the family, who first presents himself, and is always the most officious in this act of kindness. When his entertainment is prepared, he would think it a shame to sit down with his guests; instead of which he stands all the time, and waits upon them. Yet notwithstanding this respect, those are sometimes overtaken and pillaged in the morning, by the very persons who have entertained them with such hospitality at night.

However, to the honour of the Western *Moors*, they carry on a trade with some barbarous nations bordering on the river *Niger*, without seeing the persons they trade with, or their having once broke through that original charter of commerce, which from time immemorial has been settled between them. The method is this; at a certain time of the year, which, if I am not mistaken, is the winter, they make this journey in a numerous caravan, carrying with them strings of coral, glass beads, bracelets of horn, knives, scissars, and the like. On their arriving at the place appointed, which is on a certain day of the moon, they find in the evening several heaps of gold dust, at a small distance from each other, against which, the *Moors* place so many of their trinkets as they judge will be taken for the value. If the *Nigritians* the next morning approve of the bargain, they take up the trinkets and leave the gold, or else make some deductions from the gold dust, &c. Thus to their great honour, they transact their exchange, without the least instance of perfidiousness or dishonesty.

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The ancient custom of plighting their troth, by drinking out of each other's hand, is, at present, the only ceremony used by the *Algerines* in their marriages. But the contract is to be first agreed upon between the parents, in which mention is made not only of the sum of money which the bridegroom settles on the bride, but of the several changes of raiment, the quantity of the jewels, and the number of slaves with which the bride is to be attended, when she first waits upon her husband. The parties never see each other till the marriage is to be consummated, when the relations being withdrawn, the bridegroom first unveils, and then undresses the bride. The husband may put away his wife when he pleases, upon the forfeiture of the fortune he has settled upon her: but he cannot afterwards take her again, till after she is married and bedded by another man.

The civility and respect paid by the politer nations to the fair, are here considered as absurd infringements of the law of nature, which assigns the pre-eminence to man. For the wives of this country, are only considered as a superior class of servants, who are yet to have the greatest share of toil and business. While the lazy husbands take their repose under some neighbouring shade, and the young men and maidens attend the flocks, the wives are either all day employed at their looms, grinding at the mill, or dressing provisions; and to conclude the day, they still take a pitcher, or a goat's skin, and tying their sucking children

to their backs, trudge two or three miles to fetch water. Yet in the midst of all this business, neither these country ladies, nor those of better fashion in cities, will lay aside any of their ornaments, neither their nose-jewels, their bracelets for their arms and legs, or their earrings, all of which are very cumbersome; nor will they omit tinging their eyes with lead ore: so prevalent is custom, and so zealous are even the ladies in *Barbary* to appear in the fashion.

The greatest part of the *Moorish* women would be esteemed beauties even in *England*. Their children have the finest complexions of any nation whatsoever; but the boys are so exposed to the sun, that they soon attain the swarthiness of the *Arab*; however, the girls keeping more at home, preserve their beauty till they are thirty, when they are usually past child-bearing. One of these girls is sometimes a mother at eleven, and a grandmother at twenty-two, and their lives being usually as long as those of the *Europeans*, these matrons sometimes live to see their children of many generations.

No nation in the world is so superstitious as the *Arabs*, or even the *Mahometans* in general. They hang the figure of an open hand round the neck of their children, and both the *Turks* and *Moors* paint it upon their ships and houses as a counter-charm to an evil eye. The people who are grown up always carry about with them some paragraph of the Koran, which they place upon their breast, or sew under their caps,

to prevent fascination and witchcraft, and to secure themselves from sickness and misfortunes. The virtues of these charms are supposed to be so universal, that they also hang them to the necks of their cattle, their horses and other beasts of burthen.

It is a prevailing opinion all over this country, that many diseases proceed from some offence given to the *jenoune*, a sort of beings placed by the *Mahometans* between the angels and the devils. These are supposed to frequent shades and fountains, and to assume the bodies of worms, toads, and other little animals; which being always in their way, are every moment liable to be molested and hurt. When any one is therefore maimed or sickly, he fancies that he has injured one of these beings, and immediately the women, who are skilled in these ceremonies, go upon a *Wednesday*, with frankincense and other perfumes, to some neighbouring spring, and there sacrifice a cock or a hen, a ram or an ewe, &c. according to the sex and quality of the patient, and the nature of the disease; a male being sacrificed for the female sex, and a female for the men.

The *Mahometans* have a great veneration for their *Marabutts*, who are generally persons of a rigid austere life, continually employing themselves, either in counting over their beads, or in meditation and prayer. Their chaplet usually consists of ninety-nine beads, on touching each of which they either say, *God be praised, God is great, or God forgive me.* This faintship

faintship goes by succession, and the son, provided he can behave with equal gravity, is entitled to the same reverence and esteem with the father. Some of them pretend to see visions, and to converse with the deity, while others are supposed to work miracles. Being with *Seedy Mustafa*, the Caliph of the western province, he told me, in the presence of a number of *Arabian* Sheiks, who vouched for the fact, that a neighbouring *Marabutt* had a solid iron bar, which, upon command, would give the same report, and do as much execution as a piece of cannon; and that once the whole *Algerine* army, on demanding too exorbitant a tax from the *Arabs* under his protection, were put to flight by the miracle. Yet, notwithstanding the frequency, as they pretended, of the experiment, all the merit I urged, of convincing a *Christian*, and the solicitations of the company, the *Marabutt* had too much policy to hazard his reputation by putting it to the proof. At *Seteef* I saw a *Marabutt* famous for vomiting fire; but tho' I was at first much surprized at seeing his mouth suddenly in a blaze, and at the violent agonies he counterfeited at the same time, I afterwards plainly perceived that it was all a trick, and that the flames and smoke with which he was surrounded, arose from some tow and sulphur which he contrived to set on fire under his burnoose.

The method of building both in *Barbary* and the *Levant*, seems to have continued the same without any alteration, from the most early ages.

ages. Their houses are square buildings with flat roofs, surrounding a court, where alone they are ornamented. Indeed, large doors, spacious chambers, marble pavements, cloistered courts, with fountains sometimes playing in the midst, are well adapted to the heat of the climate.

On quitting the streets, which are usually narrow, with a range of shops on each side, and entering one of the principal houses, we first pass through a porch or gateway, with benches on each side, where the master of the family receives visits, and dispatches his business; few persons, not even the nearest relations, having admission any farther, except upon extraordinary occasions. From hence you pass into the court, which, lying open to the weather, is, according to the ability of the owner, paved with marble, or such coarser materials as are proper to carry off the water. When a number of people are to be admitted, as upon the celebration of a marriage, the circumcision of a child, or other occasions of the like nature, they are seldom received into any of the chambers, but into this court, which is then covered with mats and carpets for their more commodious entertainment; and to shelter them from the heat of the weather, a kind of veil, as it may be called, is expanded upon ropes from one side of the parapet wall or lattice of the flat roof to the other. From this covering, which may be folded or unfolded at pleasure, the *Psalmist* seems to allude,
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in that beautiful expression, *Thou spreadest out the heavens like a curtain.*

This court is generally surrounded with as many cloysters one above another, as the house is stories high, with either a balustrade or lattice-work, round those above, to prevent any one's falling down. From the cloyster and gallery, you are conducted into large spacious chambers of the same length with the court; but seldom or never having a communication with each other, and one of these rooms frequently serves a whole family; particularly when several persons join in the rent of a house; whence these cities are extremely populous in proportion to their extent*.

The mosques are exactly in the form of our churches, only instead of seats and benches, the floor is only covered with mats. A pulpit is erected near the middle of them, from whence the Musti, or one of the Imans, every *Friday* explains a part of the Koran, and exhorts the people to piety and good works.

At a small distance from the cities and villages, is a large spot of ground allotted for burying the dead. Each family has a particular part of it walled in like a garden, where the bones of their ancestors have remained undisturbed for many generations. In these enclosures the graves are all distinct and separate, having each a stone placed upright both at the

* The houses of the great are adorned and furnished in the same manner as those mentioned by Dr. Pococke in his description of *Cairo*, Vol. XII. p. 82.

head and feet, while the intermediate space is either planted with flowers, bordered round with stone, or paved all over with tiles. The graves of the principal persons are also distinguished by square rooms with cupolas built over them, which being constantly kept clean, white-washed and beautified, they continue to this day, an excellent comment upon the expression of our Saviour, where he compares the hypocrites to *whited sepulchres, which appear outwardly beautiful, but are within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness* *.

Having thus described the buildings of the cities, we shall take a view of the habitations of the *Bedoweens* and *Kabyles*, the former the inhabitants of the plains, and the latter of the mountains. The tents of the *Bedoweens* are of an oblong figure resembling the hull of a ship turned upside down, and are covered with a coarse hair-cloth. They differ in size in proportion to the number of persons who live in them, and are accordingly supported, some with one pole eight or ten feet high, and others with two or three of the same length, while a curtain or carpet placed upon occasion at each of these divisions, separates the whole into several apartments, and these poles being covered with hooks, the *Arabs* hang upon them their cloaths, saddles, baskets, and accoutrements of war. They take their rest, by lying upon a mat or carpet without a bed, mattresses or pillow, and only wrapped up in their hykes. When

* *Matth. xxiii. 27.*

we find any number of these tents together, and I have seen from three to three hundred: they are usually placed in a circle, and in the night the cattle are inclosed in the area in the middle, to secure them from the wild beasts. The description *Virgil* has given of their manner of living and decamping, is as justly drawn, as if his observations were but lately made.

From the encampments of the *Bedouens* we are to proceed to the villages of the *Kabyles*, which consist of a number of cottages raised either with hurdles daubed over with mud, with the materials of some ancient ruins, or with square cakes of clay baked in the sun; while the roofs are covered with straw or turf, supported by reeds, or the branches of trees. There is seldom more than one room in the largest of them, which not only serves for a kitchen, dining-room, and bed-chamber; but one corner of it is reserved for their calves, foals, and kids.

In these huts the women make their blankets called *hykes*, and the goats-hair cloth for their tents; weaving them not with a shuttle, but conducting every thread of the woof with their fingers.

We shall now proceed to a description of the trade and manufactures of these countries in general; one principal branch of which is that of carpets. These are made of coarser materials, and are not so beautifully designed as those of *Turkey*; but being softer and cheaper, they are preferred by these people to lie upon. Both at *Algiers* and *Tunis* are looms for velvet, tafeties,

taffeties, and several kinds of wrought silks. Over all these kingdoms is made a coarse sort of linen; but that made at *Susa* is the finest. The greatest part of these manufactures is consumed at home; but some of them are so inconsiderable, particularly the silk and linen, that the deficiencies are frequently made up from *Europe*. Indeed these parts of *Barbary* send very few of their commodities to market.

The cultivated parts of these kingdoms enjoy a very wholesome air, neither too hot and sultry in summer, nor too sharp and cold in winter. For during the space of twelve years in which I attended the factory at *Algiers*, the Thermometer, sunk only twice to the freezing point, and then the whole country was covered with snow. The seasons insensibly fall into each other; and the extraordinary equability in the temperature of the climate appears from the barometer's shewing all the revolutions of the weather in the space of an inch and a half. In this climate rain is seldom known to fall in the summer season; and in most parts of the *Sabara*, particularly those of *Jereed*, there is rarely any rain at all. When I was at *Tozer* in *December* 1727, we had a small drizzling rain, that lasted two hours, on which several of the houses, which, as usual, were only built of palm branches, and tiles baked in the sun, fell down by imbibing the moisture, and had the drops been either larger, or the shower of a longer continuance, the whole city would doubtless have dissolved and dropt to

In the other parts, the first rains fall in *September* and *October*, after which the *Arabs* break up the ground, and begin to sow wheat, and plant beans, &c. If the latter rains fall in the middle of *April*, as they usually do, the crop is reckoned secure; the harvest following in the latter end of *May*, or the beginning of *June*.

The country produces several kinds of grain, besides all those of *Europe*, except oats, particularly rice and a white sort of millet, with some sorts of pulse unknown in *England*. The *Moors* and *Arabs* still continue to follow the the primitive custom of the *East* in treading out their corn, which is a quicker but less cleanly method than ours: for this being done upon a level piece of ground, only daubed over with cow-dung, a great deal of earth and gravel must unavoidably be gathered up with the grain; besides all the straw is broke to pieces. After the grain is trodden out, it is only winnowed, by throwing it into the wind with shovels; it is then lodged in subterraneous magazines, two or three hundred of which I have sometimes seen together, and the smallest of them would contain four hundred bushels.

Provisions of all kinds are sold extremely cheap. You may have a large piece of bread, a bundle of turnips, or a small basket of fruit, for the 696 part of a dollar, of 3s. 6d. of our money. Fowls are frequently bought for three half-pence a-piece; a sheep for 3s. 6d. and a cow and a calf for a guinea. It is hap-
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py for these people, that one year with another they can have a bushel of the best wheat for fifteen or eighteen-pence : for the inhabitants of these countries, as well as the Eastern nations in general, are great eaters of bread ; three persons in four living entirely upon it, or upon such compositions as are made of wheat and barley flour.

In cities and villages, the bread is usually leavened and baked in public ovens ; but among the *Bedouweens*, the dough is no sooner kneaded than it is made into thin cakes, which are either immediately baked upon the coals, or fryed in a pan with butter.

All the fruits of *Europe*, besides those found in *Egypt*, are produced here, except the hazelnut, the filbert, the gooseberry and currant-tree. But their gardens are laid out without method and design, and are a confused medley of trees, with beds of cabbages, turnips, beans, and sometimes of wheat and barley dispersed among them. Fine walks, and parterres they would consider as the loss of so much soil ; and the study of new improvements, they would regard as so many deviations from the practice of their ancestors, which they follow with the utmost reverence.

Lead and iron are the only metals discovered in these countries. The latter is white and good, though in no great quantity ; it being dug and forged by the *Kabyles* in the mountainous district of *Boujeiah*, and brought in short bars to the market of *Algiers*. It will not be improper to relate here the story the

tell of the plough-shares of *Mahomet* Bey of *Tunis*. This person had the misfortune to be dethroned by his subjects; but having the reputation of being acquainted with the philosopher's stone, *Ibrahim Hojiab*, Dey of *Algiers* engaged to restore him to his former dignity, upon promise of being let into the secret. The affair was accordingly agreed upon, and *Mahomet* was restored; when to fulfil his promise, he sent the Dey of *Algiers*, with great pomp and ceremony a number of mattocks and plough-shares; thus emblematically instructing him, that the wealth of his kingdom was to arise from a diligent attendance upon agriculture and husbandry; and that the only philosopher's stone he could acquaint him with, was the art of converting a good crop into gold.

The beasts of burthen in this country are camels, a few dromedaries; horses, which of late years have much degenerated in this country; asses, mules, and a creature called the *Kumrah*, a little serviceable beast of burthen begot between an ass and a cow. That which I saw was single hoofed like the ass, but different from it in every other respect, having a sleeker skin, and the tail and head, though without horns, resembling the dam's.

The black cattle are small, slender, and afford but little milk. *Abdy Bassa* the late Dey of *Algiers*, and all his ministers, were greatly surprized, when Admiral *Cavendish* a few years ago told him, that he had a *Hampshire* Cow aboard the *Canterbury*, then in the road of *Algiers*,

giers that gave a gallon of milk a day, which is as much as half a dozen of the best *Barbary* cows could yield in the same time: besides the *Barbary* cattle always lose their calves and their milk together.

The sheep and goats also help to supply the dairies, the cheese being chiefly made of their milk. Instead of rennet, they in summer make use of the flowers of the great headed thistle, or wild artichoke, to turn the milk; putting the curds thus made into small baskets of rushes or palmetta, and afterwards binding and pressing them. These cheeses are usually of the shape and size of a penny loaf. Their butter is neither of such substance, nor of so rich a taste as ours: their only method of making it, is by putting their cream into a goat skin, which being suspended from one side of the tent to the other, and pressed to and fro in one uniform direction, soon occasions the separation of the butter from the whey.

The sheep here are of two sorts, one of them common all over the *Levant*, as well as in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, is distinguished by its having a large broad tail, which consists of hard solid fat, not inferior to marrow; but the flesh of this sheep generally tastes of the wool, and has not the tender fibres of the smaller tailed sheep. Those of the other species are nearly as tall as our fallow deer, and excepting the head, are not much different in shape; but their flesh is dry, and their fleeces as coarse and hairy as the goats.

A gelding among the horses, an ox among the horned cattle, or a weather among the sheep, is seldom if ever known in this country. For such males among the sheep and horned cattle, as are more than sufficient for the preservation of the species, have, when they are about three months old, their testicles only squeezed: the *Mahometans* thinking it an act of great cruelty to castrate any but their own species.

Several of the *Arabian* tribes that can bring into the field only three or four hundred horses, have more than as many thousand camels, and triple again that number of black cattle and sheep. The *Arabs* seldom kill any of their flocks; for they live chiefly upon the milk and butter, or upon what they get in exchange for the wool. The number of cattle likewise brought to the neighbouring towns and villages, is also very inconsiderable, when compared with the yearly breed; so that the stock of cattle is continually encreasing.

Of the cattle not naturally tame, are a kind of wild cows, which are remarkable for having a rounder turn of body, a flatter face, with horns bending more towards each other, than the tame kind. These are nearly of the size and colour of the red deer. The young calves of this species quickly grow tame, and herd with other cattle. The *Lerwee*, the most timorous species of the goat kind, is so fearful, that when pursued, it will precipitate itself down rocks and precipices. It is of the
size

size of an heifer; but the body is more rounded, with a tuft of shagged hair on the knees and neck; it is of the colour of the red deer, but the horns, which are above a foot long, are wrinkled and turned back like the goats. There are also several species of the Antelope, and Deer kind.

Among the ravenous beasts are the lion and the panther; but the tyger is not a native of this part of *Barbary*. Some authors in their descriptions of this country pretend that the women may be familiar with the lion; and that upon taking a stick and calling him *Tabanne* or cuckold, and such like names, he will immediately fly from the flocks they are attending; this may possibly happen when the lion is satiated with food; for the *Arabs* say, they lose their fierceness, so that a woman may then seize their prey, and rescue it out of their jaws. These instances are however rare, it oftener happening that they devour women as well as men, for want of other food. Fire is what they are most afraid of, and yet notwithstanding all the precautions of the *Arabs* in this respect, together with the barking of their dogs all the night long, these ravenous beasts frequently out-braving these terrors, will leap into the midst of the circle inclosed by the tents, and bring out alive with them, a sheep or a goat. If these ravages are repeated, the *Arabs* observing where they enter, dig a pit and covering it over slightly with reeds, or small branches of trees, frequently catch them, and feed

feed on their flesh, which is much esteemed, it having the taste of veal.

After the lion and panther the *Dubbah* is the fiercest of the wild beasts of *Barbary*. It is of the size of a wolf, but has a flatter body; it naturally limps upon its hinder right leg, yet is tolerably swift. Its neck is so stiff that in looking behind, or snatching obliquely at any object, it is obliged to move its whole body. It is of a reddish buff, or dun-colour, with some transverse streaks of a dark brown: it has a mane near a span long, and the feet, which are well armed with claws, serve to dig up the roots of plants, and sometimes the graves of the dead.

The *Faadh* is spotted like the leopard; but the skin is coarser and of a deeper colour, and the animal is not of so fierce a nature. The *Arabs* imagine it begot by a lion and a leopardess. There are also two other animals marked like the leopard, but their spots are generally of a darker colour, and the fur somewhat longer and softer: one of the cat kind, is about a third less than a full-grown leopard, that may be taken for a species of the lynx. The other has a small pointed head, with the teeth, feet, and some other parts, resembling those of the weasel. The body, which is only about a foot long, is round and slender, with a regular succession of black and white ringlets upon the tail.

The Jackall, and an animal called the Black-ear'd Cat, are both supposed to find out prey
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for the lion, and are therefore each called the lion's provider; though it may be much doubted, whether there be any such friendly intercourse between two such different animals. In the night-time, indeed, these, with other kinds, are prowling in search of prey, and in the morning they have often been seen gnawing such carcases, as the lion is supposed to have fed upon the night before. This, and the promiscuous noise I have frequently heard the Jackall at least make with the lion, are the only circumstances I am acquainted with in favour of this opinion. The lion is supposed to feed chiefly on the wild boar: but that animal sometimes defends itself with such courage, that the carcases of both have been found lying dead together, covered with blood and dreadfully mangled.

Besides these, and some other creatures not common in other places; there are in *Barbary* bears, apes, hares, rabbits, ferrets, weefels, moles, porcupines, and foxes; cameleons, and several kinds of lizards.

Of the Serpent kind, the most remarkable is the *Thaibanne*, some of which I have been informed, are three or four yards long, and I have seen some purses made of their skins, which were four inches or more in diameter. The *Zurreike*, which, as well as the former, is a serpent of the *Sahara*, and is about fifteen inches long; it is slender, and remarkable for darting itself along with great swiftness; but the most malignant of this tribe is
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the Leffah, which appears to be the burning Dipfas of the ancients, and is seldom above a foot long.

Among the birds, are Eagles and several kinds of Hawks; the Crow of the Desert, and the Shagarag, which is of the size and shape of the Jay, though it has a smaller bill and shorter legs; the body is brownish; the head, neck and belly, are of a light green, and on the wings and tail are rings of a deep blue. The Houbaara is as large as a capon, and is of a light dun colour, marked all over with little streaks of brown. The wings are black, with a white spot in the middle; and the feathers of the neck are remarkable for their length, and for being erected when it is attacked or provoked: the bill is flat like the starling's, and near an inch and a half long. The Rhaad is of two species; the smaller is of the size of an ordinary pullet; but the larger is almost as big as a capon, and also differs from the lesser, in having a black head, with a tuft of dark blue feathers immediately below it. The belly of them both are white; the back and the wings are of a buff-colour, spotted with brown; but the tail is lighter, and marked all along with black transverse streaks. The Kitawiah frequents the most barren, as the Rhaad does the most fertile parts of these countries. It resembles a dove in its size and shape, and has short, feathered feet: but the body is of a livid-colour, spotted with black; the belly is blackish, and upon the throat is the figure of a half-

a half-moon of a beautiful yellow. The tip of each feather in the tail has a white spot upon it, and the middle one is long and pointed. The flesh, both of this bird and the Rhaad, is of an agreeable taste, and easy of digestion. There are here also Partridges, Quails, Woodcocks, and several other wild-fowl.

Among the smaller birds is the Green Thrush, which is not inferior to the *American* birds in the richness of its plumage. The head, neck, and back, are of a light green; the breast white and spotted; the wings of a lark-colour; the rump of a beautiful yellow, and the extremity of the tail and wings are tipped with the same colour. This bird appears only in the summer months.

Among the small thick-billed birds, is the Capsa Sparrow, which is of the size of the common house-sparrow: it is of a lark-colour, but the breast is somewhat lighter, and shines like that of a pigeon. This bird is remarkable for the sweetness of its note, which infinitely exceeds that of the Canary-bird, or Nightingale: but it is of so delicate a nature, as immediately to languish and pine away on its being removed into a different climate. Here are also several kinds of water-fowls, besides those common in *England*.

The insects are very numerous; among these, there is a curious species of the Butterfly, which is near four inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other, and all over beautifully streaked with murrey and yellow, except the edges

edges of the lower wings, which being indented, and ending in a narrow strip or lappet of an inch long, are elegantly bordered with yellow, and near the tail is a spot of carnation. There are here Adderbolts three inches and a half in length, and Locusts that are three inches long.





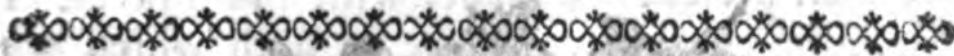
THE
 TRAVELS

OF

Mr. MAXIMILIAN MISSON

THROUGH

GERMANY and ITALY.



INTRODUCTION.

IT might be expected that before we left *Africa*, we should lead the Reader into *Ethiopia*, and amuse him with a visionary account of a race of Kings descended from *Solomon* the wise King of the *Jews*, by the Queen of *Sheba* ; and relate the manners and customs of a people, that are supposed to be the more surprising, from their being but little known : but the accounts of those people wrote by the Missionaries who have visited that country, are so old, so involved in absurdities and contradictions, and so stuffed with improbable miracles, that we dare not attempt to separate

truth from falshood where they are so blended, or to compile from them an account that ought to claim the credit of the young reader. We shall therefore now leave the almost uncultivated wilds of *Africa*, the seats of *Pagan* or *Mabometan* tyranny, and the abodes of barbarism and ignorance: countries, where the people are enemies to the Arts, and pride themselves in destroying the noble remains of Antiquity. The scene will be now entirely changed, the reader will be entertained with fine monuments of the grandeur of ancient *Rome*, carefully preserved; and with modern structures that would do honour to the *Grecian* and *Roman* architects.

In describing *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and *Italy*, we shall present the reader with the Travels of Mr. *Misson* and Mr. *Addison*, in both which we shall incorporate the more modern observations of Mr. *John George Keyser*, F. R. S. and to distinguish them, shall, according to our usual method, enclose them in crotchets. After which, we shall give the last gentleman's Travels through those places that were not visited by either of the above gentlemen.

The great reputation Mr. *Misson's* work has long enjoy'd, will sufficiently justify our giving it a place in this collection, especially as the ingenious Mr. *Addison*, in his Preface to his Travels through *Italy*, says, " That this gentleman has wrote a more correct account of
 " *Italy* in general than any before him, and
 " particularly excels in the plan of the coun-
 " try.

“ try, which he has given us in true and
“ and lively colours.”

This work our Author has digested in the form of letters : but for the sake of uniformity, we shall give this abridgement in a continued narration.



C H A P. I.

*A Description of Holland, and particularly of
Rotterdam, Delft, the Hague, Leyden and
Harlem.*

HOLLAND being a low, flat country, like one continued meadow, we saw as we approached the shore, the pinnacles of the steeples, and the trees, which appeared as if rising out of the water. The whole country is cut into canals and ditches, with incredible labour, without which the grounds would be so soaked with water as to render the country uninhabitable; but now, by the industry of its inhabitants, considering its extent, it is the richest and best peopled place in the world: some making the number of the inhabitants in the single province of *Holland* amount to two millions five hundred thousand, though others, indeed, reckon only two millions in all the seven provinces.

The cities of *Holland* are, in general, very neat and beautiful, their inhabitants sparing no pains nor cost for that purpose, as appears by

their constantly washing them, and having the insides of their houses curiously painted: their cleanliness extends even to their shops and stables, which here are kept neater, than the best apartments in some countries; and their streets are so clean, that the women are seen almost constantly washing them in their slippers, while the canals being on both sides planted with trees, afford a delightful shady passage through all the chief streets of the cities, and of some of the towns and villages. [In the United Provinces, they reckon one city of the first rank, which is *Amsterdam*; about 20 of the second, upwards of 30 of the third, and 800 villages.

Their canals are very convenient for travelling, which is generally performed here in large boats, covered so as to afford shelter from all the injuries of the weather, and drawn by horses, which set off and reach their journey's end exactly at certain hours.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, their wines, and the greatest part of their corn, are brought from foreign countries; and though they have always taken all possible precautions in repairing and strengthening their dams, yet the impetuosity of the sea has formerly broke them down, and at different times cost the lives of some millions of people; there were, on the 17th of *April* 1429, a hundred thousand persons drowned near *Dort*: and in 1446, fifteen parishes in the village of *Scheveling* were overflowed; and so dreadful was the inundation, that

that the church, which is now close by the sea-side, then stood in the middle of the place.

We were not a little surprized with the first view of *Rotterdam*, which affords the most agreeable prospect, from a mixture of trees, nafts, and lofty houses ; which, at a distance, appear surprisngly beautiful. This city now challenges a place among those of the second rank, its port being large and commodious : the city itself is rich, populous, and pleasant ; the store-houses for the navy, the town-house, and the bank, are beautiful structures, and the glass-house is famous for making abundance of little enamelled bowls, which are sold to prodigious profit to the savages in the *Indies*.

In this city, a brazen statue of *Erasmus* is fixed on a marble pedestal, surrounded with iron rails, in the place called the Great Bridge, and near it is a little house, where he was born on the 27th of *October* 1467, over the door of which is a *Latin* distich. It is remarkable, that the first statue of *Erasmus* was made of wood, and erected in 1540, four years after his death ; that this was changed in 1657, for one of stone, and this last afterwards changed for another of brass.

The ordinary passage-boat carried us in two hours to *Delft*, a city that holds the third rank in the assembly of the States of *Holland*. One of the principal curiosities shewn in this city, is, the tomb of *William* Prince of *Orange*, who was assassinated here by *Balthazar Gerard* in 1584. The arsenal, the town-house, and the

great hospital, with its gardens, are well worth being seen by a traveller.

The canal, between this city and the *Hague*, is not above a league in length, and passes in sight of *Reswick* and *Voerburch*, two pleasant villages, and is on both sides adorned with most delightful summer villas, fine walks, and noble gardens.

The *Hague* being without walls or gates, is reckoned among the villages, notwithstanding which, as it enjoys the privilege of a city, so its grandeur and beauty seem to intitle it to that name. It is, besides, the residence of the Stadtholder, and of all the foreign Ministers, and the place of the assembly of the States General. The great concourse of foreigners of all sorts renders the people here more obliging than in any other part of *Holland*. The air is very good; the wood near the town extremely delightful, and there is a very fine walk from thence to the village of *Scheveling* near the sea-side. This town, indeed, enjoys the most pleasant situation of any place in *Holland*; for, besides the above wood which lies to the north, it has very fertile meadows to the south, good arable lands to the east, and the sea to the west. The houses of pleasure about this place are also very beautiful. There is here shewn a chariot, furnished both with wheels and sails, that is carried along by the wind upon the sea-shore, which is both hard and level.

We here took a view, among other things, of the church of the village of *Losdun*, famous for

for the basons preserved there in memory of the 365 children of the Countess of *Henneberg*, daughter to *Florent IV.* Earl of *Holland*, who were said to have been baptized in them. The story told on this occasion is, that the Countess having reproached a beggar woman with having too many children, the poor wretch wished her as many as there were days in the year, and this imprecation being fulfilled, the boys were all christened by the name of *John* and the girls by that of *Elizabeth*, and interred in the church of *Losdun*, in which the whole history is painted at large, and the basons fixed at each end of the picture. The truth of this story, notwithstanding its great improbability, is attested by *Erasmus*, *Vivus*, *Guicciardine* and others. *

From the *Hague* we proceeded to *Leyden*, a place not so much frequented by courtiers and officers, nor so much disturbed with business and traffic, as the *Hague* and *Rotterdam*, but very delightful on account of the beauty and sillness of the place, where the people seem to enjoy one of the principal advantages of a country life in the midst of a great city. Its chief trade consists in the woollen manu-

* It must here be considered, that they wrote in times of almost universal ignorance, when the credulity of the people knew no bounds, and absurdity itself was a motive to inspire belief. Truth began indeed to dawn; but its influence was too faint to banish prejudice entirely from the mind of even the learned.

factory,

factory ; which, together with the university, that commonly contains about 1500 students, makes it one of the most considerable cities in *Holland*. In the anatomy hall are shewn many skeletons both of men and beasts, abundance of plants, fruits, animals, mummies, ancient arms, habits, coins, images, and pictures. In the gallery of the physic garden, and the adjoining cabinet we saw many natural curiosities, and a great number of animals, and insects preserved in phials with spirit of wine.

Before I take leave of *Leyden*, it is proper to observe that the *Rhine* is here lost near its mouth, where most other rivers are the largest ; for this river dividing itself into two branches, near *Schenkerschontz*, one of them takes the name of *Wakli*, the other, a little above *Arnhem*, that of *Yffel*, and continuing its course about seven or eight leagues below that city as far as *Duarstadt*, is there again sub-divided into two other small channels, the chief of which takes the name of the *Leck*, and the other rivulet turning more to the right, retains the name of the *Rhine*, till coming to *Utrecht*, it emits another branch, which taking its course to the north, is known by the name of the *Vecht* ; while the other continuing its course by the name of the *Rhine* to *Worden*, at last loses itself in two or three canals at *Leyden*. The cause of this singular circumstance with respect to the *Rhine* is attributed to an earthquake, which throwing part of the downs into the mouth of the river, it has ever since been shut,
and

and the waters being driven back, enlarged and deepened the channel of the *Leck*.

From hence to *Harlem* is five hours travelling by the passage-boat, and the canal is all along lined with a great number of country seats and summer-houses.

Harlem is a large and pleasant city, and from its agreeable situation by the side of a wood may challenge the preference to *Leyden*. Most of its canals are mixed with the little river *Sparrn*. The city is chiefly famous for the linen manufacture, and that of tape, and for making considerable quantities of silk stuffs.

The great church which is the largest in all the seven provinces, and the town-house, are stately structures.

This city claims the honour of giving birth to *Lawrence Costar* said, to be the first inventor of Printing, tho' *Strasburgh* and *Mentz* claim the same glory; the former for giving birth to *John Guttenbergh*, and the latter to *Conrade* and *Arnold*, two brothers, who are said to have discovered that noble art, before *Costar*. The people of *Harlem*, however, keep in their town-house a book which, they say was the first ever printed, in a silver case, wrapped in silk; the keeping of which is committed to the care of several of the Magistrates; the statue of *Lawrence Costar* is erected in the same place, and over the door of the house where *Costar* lived is a *Latin* inscription in gold letters.

Amsterdam is remarkable for its being built upon piles, and for its great trade. Its principal

94 Mr. Misson's TRAVELS
cipal buildings are the town-house, and the
exchange. *



C H A P. II.

Our Author arrives at Utrecht: a Description of that City, and of the Places upon the Road to Cologne. The public Edifices and remarkable Pictures found in that City. The Author's Passage on the Rhine from Cologne to Mentz, with a Description of the Country and Villages on both Sides that River. His Passage on the Maine, from thence to Francfort, Worms, Manheim, and Heildelburgh.

WE passed seven hours very pleasantly upon the canal between *Amsterdam* and *Utrecht*; but no sooner reached this last city, than we found it fell far short of that extreme neatness observable in the province of *Holland*, and yet it retains a sufficient share of it too.

This city is famous for its antiquity, its University, and the union of the Seven Provinces concluded there in 1579, which was the foundation of the whole republic. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the church contains many relics much valued by the *Roman*

* See a particular description of this city, and of the manners of the *Dutch*, in Mr. *Hanway's* travels, with a beautiful plate of the town-house in VOL. XV. from p. 72 to 75.

Catholics. The mall and the walks about it, without the gates of the city, are extremely pleasant.

I was told by a gentleman of *Utrecht*, that there were no less than 48 towns within a day's journey of this city, and among them 33 to which a person might go and come back the same day. The adjacent country makes a quite different appearance from that of *Holland*, the fields being for the most part ploughed lands, inclosed with hedges.

Having proceeded two hours from *Utrecht*, we passed in sight of *Zeist*, and of the castle, which we left on our right hand. It is a very fine structure built by one of the richest noblemen of this country. It is inclosed with a ditch full of running water, and adorned with gardens, in which are statues, fountains, labyrinths, and other ornaments. The fields between *Rhenen* and *Arnhem* are for the most part planted with tobacco, which is propped up by stakes; and at *Rhincom*, a village three hours on this side *Rhenen*, is a stone which is the boundary between the lordship of *Utrecht* and the province of *Guelders*.

Proceeding two hours and a half beyond *Arnhem* which has nothing remarkable but its fortifications, we passed the *Yffel*, and afterwards continuing our journey through *Doesburgh*, a small city on that river, in the province of *Zutphen*, we dined in a poor village on milk and biscuit; but the worst was, that our fare was no better at night, when we lodg-

ed at *Yffelburgh*, a small dismantled town upon the borders of *Cleves*.

Between this last place and *Wesel*, the country is sandy and full of woods. The fortifications of this last city are but indifferent, but the inhabitants were then employed in erecting a citadel, upon the bank of the *Rhine*. The *Calvinists* have here two churches, the *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholics* have each of them one, and the *Jews* have also a synagogue.

At a small distance from *Wesel* we passed the river *Lippe*, which here runs into the *Rhine*, and before night we arrived at *Duisburgh*, a city of about the same bigness as *Wesel*; but without any fortifications. It has, however, an university, but no great concourse of scholars. Tho' the great church belongs to the *Protestants*, the *Roman Catholics* enjoy the free exercise of their religion, and have even the liberty of carrying the host in public processions, but they avoid doing it for fear of occasioning any disturbance. Not above half a league from *Duisburgh* we entered the country of *Berg*, and two hours after passed through the little city of *Keyserwaert* which is well fortified and seated upon the *Rhine*. Hence we continued our journey to *Dusseldorp* the residence of the Electoral Prince Palatine, which is much larger and better peopled than *Duisburgh*: its fortifications are also in a very good state.

The city of *Cologne* affords a very agreeable prospect at a distance, and being situated in a plain and level country, the vast number of its steeples make a fine appearance. Tho' it is of a
pro-

prodigious extent, it is surrounded with a wall, towers, bastions and a dry ditch. It has 24 gates, 13 to the land and 11 on the *Rhine*. It is an Imperial city governed by its own magistrates, though the Archbishop, who is Elector of *Cologne*, has some share both in the civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the prerogative of pardoning criminals. The Chapter of *Cologne* is composed of 60 canons, who must be Princes or Counts, and 24 of the eldest of these are stiled Capitularies. According to the Golden Bull, the Electors of *Cologne* ought to crown the Emperor, but these Archbishops not being always Priests, those of *Mentz* perform'd this office in their stead, and have ever since claimed it as their right.

In this city there are a considerable number of *Protestants*, who have a church at no great distance, in the territories of the Duke of *Newburgh*.

The town-house is a vast *Gothic* edifice, in which are shewn entire rooms filled with bows, arrows, cross-bows, bucklers, and other antique arms. One of these cross-bows is made of whale-bone, and is 12 feet long, 8 inches broad, and 4 inches thick. From the tower of this building there is a very fine prospect of the whole city and the adjacent country. That part of the town which lies opposite the city on the other side of the *Rhine* is inhabited by the *Jews*, and belongs to the territories of *Newburgh*.

Part of the cathedral, is so fine that it is a thousand pities it is not finished in the same taste. Here lies intombed, as is pretended,

the three Kings of the East who came to worship our Saviour, their remains being removed hither from *Milan* in 1162, when *Frederic Barbarossa* laid waste that city. They here report abundance of miracles wrought by them, and among the rest, that there being a great drought in *Hungary*, many people came from thence to implore the assistance of these three Kings, who are said to have promised them rain; which following soon after in great plenty, a body of the *Hungarians*, in remembrance of this miracle, come every seven years in pilgrimage to *Cologne*, where they are entertained by the magistrates for a fortnight, in a handsome house built for that purpose.

In the church of *St. Ursula* are shewn the tombs of the 11,000 virgins* massacred by the

* This idle story of *St. Ursula* and 11,000 virgins has been fully refuted by the Archbishop *Usher*, and even by learned men of the church of *Rome*, who all agree, that it is founded on a mistake with relation to the ancient manner of setting down the names and titles of these saints which are sometimes expressed in *Roman* capitals, in this manner XI. M. V. which are explained by some eleven Virgin Martyrs, instead of eleven thousand Virgins. Others, among whom is the learned Archbishop *Usher*, believe that *St. Ursula's* companion was named *Undecimilla*, and that her name was mistaken for *Undecim Millia* or eleven thousand, a conjecture which is supported by an ancient missal in the *Sorbonne*, where the feast of *St. Ursula*, patroness of the *Sorbonne*, is expressed in this manner, *Festum S. S. Ursula Undecimillæ & Sociarum Virginum & Martyrum.*

Hans at *Cologne*, in the year 238, with that of the saint to whose memory the church is dedicated. It is here pretended that the earth will not receive any other corpse, as a confirmation of which they shew the tomb of the daughter of a certain Duke of *Brabant*, who being interred there, raised herself up, and remained suspended in the air, which obliged them to put her into this tomb, which is fixed upon iron supporters, two or three feet from the ground against one of the pillars of the church. In a large chapel on one side of the same church are to be seen the bones of these 11,000 saints hung up in as decent a manner, as the swords and pistols are ranged in the guard-chamber at *St. James's*, or in any other armoury. None of these bones have any ornaments except the heads, some of which have silver cases, others are covered with stuffs of gold, and some have bonnets or cases of cloth of gold, velvet, rich silks, &c. Hence the city of *Cologne* assumes the title of *Cologne the Holy*.

In the church of the *Maccabees* is a crucifix which is supposed to have a miraculous periwig, for though each of the *Hungarian* pilgrims at their coming to *Cologne* cut off a lock of hair, it is still undiminished.

The entrance of the church of the twelve Apostles is chiefly remarkable for the story it represents: they here relate that a Burgo-master's wife of this city, being buried in this church in 1571 with a ring of great value on her finger, the sexton resolving to steal the ring paid a visit to the grave, but was so great-

ly frightened when he found the supposed deceased lady grasp him by the hand, that he made a precipitate retreat. The lady, however, got out of the sepulchre, and returning home, knocked at the door, and calling to a servant, told him the whole adventure; but the fellow taking her for a ghost, ran in a great fright to his master, and informed him of what had happened. When the gentleman immediately cried, that he would as soon believe his horses were in the garret. These words were no sooner uttered but a great noise being heard in the garret, the servant ran up, and to his great amazement found six coach-horses there. By this time the lady had made a shift to get in, and by the care of her servants was soon so well recovered, that there was no great appearance of her returning to the grave for that time, and the next day the horses were let down out of the garret by certain machines prepared for that purpose. To this day there are shewn in the same garret, several wooden horses, said to be covered with the skins of those that were seen there; and in the church of the twelve Apostles, is a large piece of linen cloth spun by the lady after her being released from the grave, which she survived seven years. We find some authentic testimonies of the truth of this memorable story; but in these no notice is taken of the horses, as being an evident, and very absurd fiction, invented to heighten the wonder.



The

The roads between *Cologne* and *Mentz* being extremely bad, we chose to embark upon the *Rhine*; when the first town we came to was *Bonn*, where the Elector of *Cologne* has a palace. From thence we proceeded by *Coblentz*, which is agreeably situated upon a neck of land made by the *Moselle*, where it joins its current with the *Rhine*. The castle of *Ehrenbreitstein*, that is, The rock of Honour, is built over against it, upon a rising ground on the other side of a river, and is very strong both by art and nature. The palace where the Elector of *Cologne* commonly resides, is at the foot of the hill, upon the very bank of the *Rhine*, just under the castle.

Soon after, we were obliged by a furious tempest to seek for shelter on shore. In our way we passed by an old ruined castle, or square tower, situated on a little island on the *Rhine*, and known by the name of the *Tower of Rats*. Whither it is pretended, that a certain Archbishop of *Mentz* made his retreat to avoid those vermin which followed him thither, and at last devoured him; but the old chronicles mention different names and times when this event happened. The story is generally believed by the inhabitants of the adjacent countries, who alledge, in behalf of their opinion, several histories of the like nature.

From *Bonn* as far as *Binghen*, the *Rhine* runs through the mountains. At the foot of which we saw the country on both sides covered with vineyards, interspersed with a great number of small towns, large villages and castles, of the

last of which I counted 40 since my leaving *Cologne*, mostly built upon the ascents of the mountains, and some on the very points of the rocks. The country people in these parts, particularly the women, appear in a very odd dress, wearing on their heads little caps of coloured stuff, bordered with an edging of a different colour, their hair hanging in tresses quite down their backs; their waists appear very short; half a foot below which they gird themselves with a broad leather girdle, and underneath is a thick roll, which bears up the petticoats almost as high as the knees.

From *Binghen* to *Mentz*, the *Rhine* is very broad. Here we went over a bridge of boats, and as soon as we entered the city, the electoral palace presented itself to our view. This fabric is of a reddish stone, embellished with several ornaments, and though it is built after the *Gothic* taste, it wants neither regularity nor magnificence. We were told, that in the middle of the citadel was to be seen the ruins of a tower, commonly called, the Tomb of *Drusus*. It is true, *Drusus Germanicus*, the brother of *Tiberius*, died in *Germany*, but not near the *Rhine*, and he was buried in the *Campo Martio* at *Rome*: so that in all likelihood this was one of the statues or triumphal arches erected to his memory near the banks of the *Rhine*, after the Senate had bestowed on him the surname of *Germanicus*.

The church ornaments in which the Elector says mass are remarkable for their grandeur; and the canopy under which the host is carried

in procession upon certain festivals, is covered with pearls. All the Electors of *Mentz* bear the arms of their own family, but quarter gules a wheel argent, which are the arms of the electorate. The original of which they deduce from the first Elector's being the son of a wheelwright. In the cathedral there are many magnificent tombs of the Electors who have been interred there. The Chapter consists of 42 gentlemen, 24 of which are Capitularies. The Elector of *Mentz* is the first among the ecclesiastical Electors: he is also Chancellor of the Empire, and Dean of the electoral college, in right of which he presides in the diets, and at imperial elections. The *Protestants* are allowed to dwell at *Mentz*; but are not permitted the exercise of their religion. The city is sufficiently large, but indifferently peopled, and the university is at present in no great esteem. The city is, however, situated in a very pleasant country.

After having crossed the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, we embarked in the ordinary passage-boat on the river *Maine*, which carried us in one day to *Francfort*, a city that greatly exceeds *Mentz* in its size, beauty, riches, number of its inhabitants, and strength; it being fortified with eleven bastions, which, though they have some defects, yet these are compensated by its situation in a flat country. The houses are generally built of red stone, or else of wood and plaster, covered with slates. The *Maine*, a considerable large river, leaves it on the right, and a stone bridge of 400 paces in length joins it

it to *Sakerhausen*. The territories of this city are of no great extent. The Senate, as well as most of the inhabitants, are *Lutherans*, and yet the *Roman Catholics* possess the cathedral, where the ceremony of anointing the Emperor is performed. They are, however, not allowed to make any public procession. The *Calvinists* who live in the city, have a church at *Bochenheim*, a small hour's walk from thence in the country of *Hanau*. But they are obliged to marry and christen their children in the *Lutheran* churches.

In the town-house is the apartment where the solemnity of the election is performed, and where is preserved one of the originals of the Golden Bull. This apartment is hung with tapestry, but furnished with only some elbow chairs of black velvet, and a large table covered with a green carpet. On one side of it is a hall, in which certain ceremonies are performed immediately after the election, which being over, the Emperor proceeds from thence to the church where he is crowned. The Golden Bull is a thin quarto volume of 24 leaves of parchment stitched together, and covered with a piece of vellum, without any other ornament. The seal, which is about two inches and a half broad, and covered with gold, is fastened to it by a string of twisted silk of several colours; and upon this seal are the effigies of the Emperor *Charles IV.* seated and crowned with a sceptre in his right hand, and a globe in his left, having the shield of the Empire on his right, and that of *Bohemia* on his

his left; and on the reverse, *Rome* is represented by the gate of a castle between two towers.

At *Francfort* there are abundance of *Jews*, who are not near so rich as those of *Amsterdam*: their chief employment is to go from one end to the other, to sell their commodities to foreigners, and when a fire happens to break out in the city, they are obliged to fetch water to extinguish it. The three annual fairs of *Francfort* contribute not a little to its fame and riches. As we were taking coach to leave that city, we observed the coachman put some salt upon each of his horses, which he gravely told us, was an infallible preservative against witchcraft, and other unlucky accidents. Having passed the *Rhine* at *Gernsheim*, we entered a wood, where the roads proved very bad; but afterwards, for two leagues, they were extremely good till we came to *Worms*.

The city of *Worms* is seated about three or four hundred paces from the *Rhine*, in a most fruitful country; but has no other fortifications than a double wall. It is not inferior in bigness to *Francfort*, but is poor and ill peopled. It was formerly an Arch-bishoprick, till the see was removed by Pope *Zachary*; but it still remains a Bishop's see, and its Prelate has great authority there, notwithstanding its being an Imperial city. There are so many void spaces within the compass of the place, that the vines planted there are computed to produce annually 1500 fuders of wine; a fuder being a cask that holds no less than 250 *English* gallons. This wine is so highly esteemed in these parts, that

that they say it is sweeter than the Virgin's milk, and it is customary to present it to persons of distinction who travel that way, together with some fish, &c.

The *Lutherans* have here one church for their own use, and they preach by turns with the *Romanists* in the *Dominican* church: but all the rest are in the possession of the *Roman Catholics*, who do not here carry the host in public, nor make any procession, except on the day after *Easter*. The *Calvinists* have a church at *New-hausel* in the *Palatinate*, which is about half a league from *Worms*, where the *Lutherans* sometimes christen their children.

St. Paul's church, as well as that of *St. John*, are very ancient structures, the best of the two being built of vast square stones in a very irregular manner, with narrow windows, and galleries all round the outside just under the roof. The walls are twelve feet thick, and seem as if they were originally designed for a fortress.

The cathedral, which is both very long and lofty, has a tower at each of the four corners. It is a very strong edifice, built in the *Gotbic* taste. Over one of the doors is shewn the figure of a strange animal, of the bigness of an ass, with four heads; one the head of a man, the second of an ox, the third of an eagle, and the fourth of a lion: the right foot is also that of a man, the left that of an ox, and the two hinder feet resemble those of an eagle and a lion: upon the back of this figure sits a woman. The people here tell very odd stories relating
to

to it; but we may suppose it to be an hieroglyphic composed of the four beasts in the vision of *Ezekiel*, and the woman designed to represent the gospel. Over the altar of one of the chapels of the same church, is a picture in which the Virgin receives Christ as he is descending from the cross, while the angels carry the instruments of his crucifixion to heaven.

At the entrance of *St. Martin's* church, just over a moveable altar, is a picture, which, from the oddness of the conceit, deserves the notice of a traveller. It is about five feet square, and at one of the corners on the top, is represented God the Father, who seems to address himself to the *Virgin Mary*, who is placed on her knees in the midst of the picture, holding the infant *Jesus* by the feet, and putting his head into the hopper of a mill, which is turned by the twelve apostles by the help of a wheel, assisted by the four beasts of *Ezekiel*, who give a helping hand on the other side: hard by, the Pope is painted upon his knees, receiving the hosts which fall ready made from the mill into a golden chalice, one of which he presents to a Cardinal, who gives it to a Bishop, the Bishop to the Priest, and the Priest to a lay-man.

There are in this city two public edifices, one intended for the Senate, where they meet twice a week upon matters of state, and the other for the Courts of Justice. In the first of these *Luther* made his solemn appeal, in relation to which the people here say, that the Doctor being much heated with the eagerness
of

of the dispute, and also by a fire that was near him, he desired a glass of wine, which being brought, he forgot to drink it; but being still eager in pursuing his discourse, set it down upon a bench, when it soon after broke without being touched by any body, whence it currently passed, that some poison was mixed with the wine, of which the *Lutherans* were so fully perswaded, that they broke the bench on which the glass stood into shivers, and kept some pieces of it, which are still preserved in memory of *Luther's* deliverance.

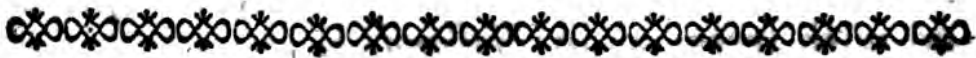
Proceeding on our journey, we arrived at *Manheim*, which is subject to the Elector Palatine, and enjoys considerable advantages from its situation in a flat country, and its being almost inclosed by the *Neckar* and the *Rhine*. The most remarkable place in this city is the temple of *Concord*, founded by the Elector *Charles Lewis*, who being a person of great candour and moderation in matters of religion, ordered that the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* should, by turns, exercise divine worship in this church; and the present Elector Palatine being a *Roman Catholic*, has thought fit to join the *Romanists* with the others, whence the ministers of the three different religions perform each in their turn divine service in the same church, and every three *Sundays*, each of the three ministers has the privilege of beginning first. The *Roman Catholics*, after they have said mass, draw a curtain before the altar, by which means it is concealed from the view of the *Protestants*. The church, though not very large, is exceeding neat

neat. About 40 years ago *Manheim* was no more than a village. The streets are very strait and regular, and some of them planted with trees, as in *Holland*.

After having passed the *Neckar* at *Manheim*, over a bridge of boats, we travelled for three hours, in a fertile plain extending to the foot of the mountains of *Heidelberg*, which, by a continued ridge, seemed to intercept our passage; but the *Neckar*, passing through an opening, shewed us the direct way to *Heidelberg* by a covered bridge, which brought us to the other side, where that city is pleasantly situated among the trees and rocks; but the city is neither fine nor well built, most of the houses being of wood. The Electoral palace is, however, formed of hewn stone, and there are several fine gardens among the rocks. One of the most singular things to be seen in this city is the famous tun of *Heidelberg*, which is 31 feet long, and 21 high to the top, to which there is an ascent by a pair of stairs of fifty steps, to a kind of platform or balcony of 20 feet long, inclosed with rails. The Elector's arms are placed on the front of the tun, with satyrs and drunkards; vines, grapes, glasses, and leathern jacks in basso relievo.

The various events of war have reduced this country, though it is naturally very fertile. All religions are tolerated; but the Magistrates, as in other parts of the Palatinate, are generally *Protestants*. The great church of this city contains many magnificent tombs of the Counts Palatine, and among the rest, that of *Robert*, King of

110 Mr. Misson's TRAVELS
the Romans, the founder of the university of
Heidelberg.



C H A P. III.

Our Author's Journey from Heidelberg to Nuremberg. A Description of that Place, and of the regal Ornaments of Charlemagne kept there. The Fondness of the Natives for drinking. A Marriage Ceremony. A Description of Ingolstadt, Newburg, and the Imperial City of Augsburg. The City of Munich described, with a particular Account of the Electoral Palace, and its Curiosities. A Description of the Country of Tirol, and of the City of Inspruck, with an Account of the Curiosities in the Country Palace of the Archduke at Amras. A View of the remaining Part of the Country of Tirol, and of the Bishoprick of Trent, with a Description of the City of that Name.

ON our leaving Heidelberg, we met with nothing but forests of fir-trees; the country was, however, so fertile, and money so scarce, that about *Wiseloth* and *Sirtzheim*, a wheaten loaf of eight pounds might be bought for two-pence; but in a journey of four days we did not see any considerable towns; the best of them were *Winsheim*, an Imperial city, and *Wimphen*, both of which are inhabited by *Lutherans*. It is not surprizing, that drinking should be so common in this country, considering

ing the temptations they lie under from the excessive cheapness of wine; for four large pots of wine may be bought for a penny; and if a passenger asks for a cup of this liquor, they bring a large jack, scarce knowing what a small measure is.

In travelling from the mountainous country into the plains that lead to *Nuremburg*, tobacco and hops by degrees succeed the vineyards. We had a fine prospect of this beautiful city at a considerable distance, while we were travelling along the banks of the river *Pegnitz*, which runs from it; but only serves to turn some mills, though it might be made navigable, and consequently greatly increase the grandeur of this city.

Nuremburg, a place of considerable trade, is well peopled, and is said to be twice as large as *Frankfort* upon the *Maine*. It contains under its jurisdiction four other cities, and 480 boroughs and villages. It has six gates, 128 large streets, [400 lanes, and is adorned with 12 large and 133 smaller fountains. In this city are also 16 churches, 44 religious houses, 12 bridges, ten market-places, 365 towers on the city walls, and about 21,000 houses.] It is, indeed, a very handsome city, its houses being generally very lofty, built of hewn stone, and adorned with pictures on the outside. It has besides, many fine brass fountains, one of which we saw at the artificer's house, the statues of which alone cost 70,000 crowns. The streets are broad, clean and well paved, but not strait. The castle is seated on a high

rock, though all the rest of the city is on a flat. In one of the halls of this castle are to be seen four *Corinthian* pillars 45 feet high, which it is pretended were brought from *Rome* by the devil, upon a challenge made him by a Monk.

The ornaments used at the anointing of the Emperors are preserved in the church of the hospital, among which is the diadem of *Charlemagne*, termed the *insula*, which is of pure gold, weighing fourteen pounds, and is covered with precious stones. It is not closed on the top, as the Imperial crowns are generally represented. The sceptre and globe are of gold, and the sword is said to have been brought from heaven. The robe of *Charlemagne* is of a violet colour, adorned with pearls, and the Imperial cloak is edged with them, scattered over with eagles of gold, and a great number of precious stones. Here are also the cope, the stole, and the breeches adorned with jewels, the stockings and the buskins covered with plates of gold.

Among several other relics, they keep in the church of the hospital the iron head of *St. Longinus's* lance; and as they are sensible that it is shewn in above ten other places, they maintain that all those are counterfeits, and that their's was found by *St. Andrew*, and brought from *Antioch* to this city: [indeed they have the bulls of five Popes to vouch for its authenticity.]

The arsenal here is one of the most famous in *Germany*. In the two great halls, each of which

which is 250 paces long, we saw 300 pieces of cannon, and among them many of a very large bore, the biggest of which carries a ball of 300 pounds; but most of these arms being of greater antiquity than use, serve only for shew.

The public library is in a cloyster which formerly belonged to the *Dominicans*, and is said to contain 20,000 volumes; the most ancient manuscript is 900 years old, which is a copy of the Gospels, with the prayers and hymns used in the *Greek* church.

The town-house is a spacious fabric, with a beautiful and well-proportioned front, but has no court before it.

From hence we were carried to the public cellar, which is 250 paces long, and is said to contain 20,000 auns, or middle-sized tuns of wine, a provision of which the *Germans* always take extraordinary care; for it must be confessed, that the *Germans*, though the most civil and obliging people in the world, are excessive drinkers. You scarce enter a house, but before you can speak three words a favourable collation is presented before you, with large vessels of wine. To refuse a health, or to leave a drop in your glass, are capital faults, by which means it never stands still, which made the Duke of *Rhoan* say pleasantly of the *Germans*, that they had found out in their cups the perpetual motion, which had puzzled all the *Mathematicians* in the world. Hence glasses of all sizes are ranged in order in their best apart-

ments, and make a part of their ornamental furniture.

In the evening we had the opportunity of seeing the ceremony of marriage performed: the bridegroom, attended by his relations and friends, walked from a house to the church, which was about 200 paces distant, and was soon after followed by his bride, who came with her friends from the same house. On their entering the church the bridegroom sat down with his relations on one side, and the bride on the other opposite to him, and over each of their heads against the wall was painted the figure of death. From thence they both walked up to the minister, who stood in the midst of the choir, and he had no sooner performed the ceremony, than four or five trumpets sounded from the top of the steeple. Upon this the new-married couple returned in the same manner to the place from whence they came.

The bridegroom appeared all in black, with a cloak trimmed with lace, with a large ruff, and a little crown of gold plate lace upon his periwig. But the bride's dress is not so easily described: the best way to form an idea of it is, to fancy a head-tire composed of gilt wire like a bob periwig half a foot higher than the forehead, and frizzled out on the sides; these threads or wires are so close together, that there is no more distance between them, than is just sufficient to fasten to them an infinite number of very small thin, round plates of gold, which hanging both within and with-

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out, waved with the least motion. Her habit was a kind of black vest, with long skirts, but the body was very short, and had the seams covered with gold lace, as the skirts were with small knots of black sattin ribband. She had strait sleeves and cuffs, that reached down below her wrists. Over this she wore a handkerchief of very fine lace, shaped before like a man's band, but reaching down to the middle of her back, ended in a point. She had also a gold chain about her shoulders, and another about her waist instead of a girdle. The petticoat was pretty short, and trimmed towards the bottom with gold fringe, and black bone-lace. We saw this bride dance at the wedding with one of the Senators in a great ruff. Indeed, the customs I observed at this feast were so very different from any I had seen before, that I rather fancied myself in *China*, than in *Europe*.

Nuremburg can boast of better artisans, and that in greater numbers, than perhaps any city in *Europe*. Particularly the curious work made here in wood, ivory, alabaster, and even of paper and starch, are famous over all *Europe*. Their houses are within neat and spacious, and I did not see one cieling in all the city, but what was adorned with some curious joiner's work. They have here such a peculiar respect for horns, that with these they adorn even their best apartments and chambers.

All the way between *Heidelberg* and *Nuremburg* we had met with very poor entertainment,
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but now the inns of *Nuremburg* made us ample amends; where, among other things, we had every day plenty of very good fish, and a desert of fruit at reasonable rates. [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 *Nuremburg* are *Lutherans*.]

The *Jews* are obliged to live in a village near the city, from whence they have the liberty of coming daily into the town on paying a small piece of money, but they are obliged to return before night.

The roads from *Nuremburg* were very bad and woody till we came towards *Ingolstadt*, where we met with a well cultivated champain country. *Ingolstadt* is under the jurisdiction of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and is pleasantly situated upon the *Danube*. It is of an indifferent size and strength, with broad, strait and well-paved streets; but it is poor and ill peopled. The houses are mostly painted white on the outside. They told us wonders of their arsenal; but as they were very unwilling to shew it, I suppose its fame was greater than it deserved, as things of this nature are seldom kept from the view of strangers unless not worth their seeing.

From *Ingolstadt* we travelled to *Newburg*, a small city of no great strength, seated on the right side of the *Danube*, where that river begins to be pretty broad and rapid; we passed it over a bridge, that brought us into the city, where,

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at our first entrance, we took a view of the castle, which is built on a rock; and the apartments, especially those on the ground floor, are very handsome and convenient; but all the furniture had been lately removed to the castle of *Heidelberg*, and there only remained a cabinet full of pictures, and other curiosities.

The Jesuits church is the handsomest in this city, though that of *St. Peter* has lately become famous by a pretended miracle, which happened to *Mark de Avilano*, a Capuchin, who coming some years ago to *Newburg*, and perceiving an old wooden image of the *Virgin Mary* in one corner of *St. Peter's* church, all covered with dust, prostrated himself before it; and while he was offering his fervent prayers, suddenly cried out *A Miracle?* protesting that the good lady had lifted up her eyes towards him. This story, backed by the reputation of the father, soon obtained such universal credit among the inhabitants, that they went in procession to *St. Peter's* church, took the statue, and having cleaned and dressed it in a sumptuous habit, placed it on the high altar; where it is visited by a great number of pilgrims from all parts, and is well known by the title of *Our Lady of Newburg*.

The country between *Newburg* and *Augsburg* we found very fruitful and pleasant, till we came near the last city, where the grounds are boggy and barren. The *Augsburgers*, however, boast their city is the handsomest in all *Germany*, and that in size it exceeds *Nuremberg* itself, though they acknowledge it is not
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so well peopled: but though their streets are broader and straiter; their houses are not near so handsome, few of them being built of hewn stone; for they are generally only plastered over, and whitened without; but some of the walls are adorned with pictures. However, the floors of their apartments are, for the most part, paved with a kind of yellowish marble, brought thither from *Tirol*; and their cielings are either of curious joiner's work divided into compartments, or of a well polished cement that is very durable. The greatest defect in their buildings is their chambers being of no regular figure; for the stairs which lead to them are so ill-contrived, as to take away all their uniformity.

Augsburg is the metropolis of *Swabia*, and though *Augustus* sent a colony thither, it was so often pillaged, especially by *Atilla*, that there are scarce any remains of antiquity to be found there. However, there has been lately dug up a pillar of five or six feet high, with the figure of a pine-apple on the top; and several medals of *Augustus* have been found, with such a pillar on the reverse. This pillar was probably intended to point out the boundary of the empire on that side, it being a constant custom among the *Romans* to distinguish the limits of a new conquered country by some distinguishing mark peculiar to that country; and the pine-apple was probably chosen for this pillar, because this part of *Germany* abounds in fir and pine-trees; and it is perhaps for this reason, that *Augsburg* bears the pine-apple in its arms.

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Though the fortifications of *Augsburg* are not very considerable, the inhabitants have endured several sieges with much bravery. The Senate is composed of half *Lutherans* and half *Roman Catholics*; and the Bishop, who has a palace in the city, has also a considerable sway, and is master of the greatest part of the territories belonging to it. The *Roman Catholics* make public processions here, and carry the host through the streets, which the *Lutherans* salute by pulling off their hats; for they live in a good correspondence with each other, and avoid all opportunities of giving offence: indeed, so great is the harmony that subsists between them, that the poor of both religions are maintained in one common hospital. The *Jews* are, however, confined to a separate place, and for every hour they stay in the city, are obliged to pay a florin, which amounts to three of our shillings.

The Town-house is a lofty and spacious square edifice of very fine hewn stone: the portal is of marble, and almost all the rooms wainscotted and cieled with *Polish* ash, which makes a fine appearance. The great hall is a very noble room, it being 110 feet long, 58 broad, and 52 high, and is finely paved with jasper. The walls, according to the *German* custom, are adorned with paintings, intermixed with emblems and devices relating to the government; but the roof exceeds all the rest for its singular beauty, it being composed of regular compartments, beautified with curious pictures and other ornaments, the squares and
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pannels of which are enriched with sculptures finely gilt.

The Arsenal is also a very large structure. The two halls are full of cannon, most of which are of brass; but among the rest there is a culverin, which is a six-pounder, made of leather, and 26 feet long. The other arms are kept above stairs. During the wars of the last century, the *Augsburgers* used frequently to keep their gates shut for fear of a surprize; but at last they contrived, for the conveniency of admitting strangers and others without danger into the city, a secret gate which still remains with all its locks and engines: the design of which is very nicely and well contrived.

Augsburg was once a city of great trade, when all the merchandize from the *Levant* was landed at *Venice*, and by the way of *Augsburg*, dispersed through all *Germany*.

In the Bishop's palace is shewn the apartment where the confession of *Augsburg* was presented to the Emperor *Charles V.* in 1540, by *Luther* and *Melancthon*. The cathedral here has a gate of brass, over which are represented several passages of the Holy Scriptures in basso relievo; one of them is the history of the Creation, in which the Virgin *Mary* is represented framing *Eve* out of one of *Adam's* ribs.

The artisans of *Augsburg* are not at all inferior to those of *Nuremburg*, and even excel them in clocks, goldsmith's work, and ivory turning. We were here shewn several clocks valued

valued at 15 or 20,000 crowns each; but the worst is, they are so very nice as not to be durable. Their ivory work is no less admirable, and among the rest contain well shaped cups with a ring made of the same piece, which plays between the foot and bowl of the cup without a possibility of coming off. These are so nicely made in miniature that they inclose 100 of them with their rings in a pepper corn of an ordinary size. Some of these I purchased. Upon examination, the traces of the tool with which they were turned are visible. They have other curious baubles, as fleas fastened about the necks with steel chains, so finely wrought, that though they are a span long, a flea will lift up the chain when it leaps, one of these fleas with this curious chain, they sell for ten-pence.

The singularity and variety of habits is still more conspicuous at *Augsburg* than at *Nuremberg*; that affair being so exactly regulated by the magistrates, that the difference of religion, and quality of the people, are for the most part seen by their cloaths. For instance, I saw a *Roman Catholic* merchant's widow in mourning for her husband: she had a handkerchief well whitened and starched with wings and cornets, a black petticoat and a cloak of the same colour made like that of a man's, which reached down to her knees, a large white veil behind hanging at the corner of her handkerchief and reaching down to her heels, enlarging itself by degrees, and a piece of the same linen with the handkerchief four feet

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long, and at least two broad, very much starched, and stretched on a square of wire, fastened just below the hips, and covering all the fore part of the body.

They have found the means of turning a branch of the river *Leck* into the city, the waters of which are exceeding clear and good. Upon this channel stand four or five towers, on the tops of which are cisterns filled by the help of several pumps moved by mills, from whence the water is conveyed into all parts of the city. There are also many fountains at *Augsburg*, some of which are not inferior to the magnificent fountain of *Nuremburg*.

On our leaving *Augsburg*, we took notice upon the road that they cover the vines and fig trees hereabouts with straw or mats to shelter them from the cold, which is sharper here than in *England*, though it does not lie so far to the north. The country between *Augsburg* and *Munich* is all upon a level, and is covered with fir-tree woods.

Munich, which is a very beautiful city, was built in the year 965; but is scarce half so big as *Augsburg*; it is but indifferently fortified and has no trade. The chief thing it has to boast off being the residence of their Prince and his magnificent palace. The first thing we did was visiting the Jesuits library, of which we had heard wonders, but found it far below our expectations; and the library keeper, or his deputy, who was ordered to shew it us, was so prodigious a blockhead, that we could scarce imagine so much ignorance could be found in
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a person of that order. Both their convent and church are exceeding fine, and the last very large, light, and lofty. The vestry is very rich, and among their relics they shew a joint as big as that of an elephant, which they told us was one of the joints of St. *Christopher's* back-bone. In the *Augustin's* church they have many excellent pictures, and that of the *Cajetans* is a handsome structure.

In the church of our lady is the magnificent tomb of the Emperor *Lewis IV.* which is adorned with many marble and brass figures. About ten or twelve paces from the entrance of the great door, one of the stones of the pavement is marked with a double cross, and a person standing upon this stone, finds the pillars of the church so placed as to intercept the view of all the windows.

They have here no other religion but that of the *Roman*, to which they are so bigotted that they look upon those of another persuasion as monsters, rather than men.

[The city of *Munich* is composed of broad streets extending in a direct line, and adorned with a multitude of stately edifices of all kinds. The palace and other buildings belonging to the Elector, together with the brew-houses, the churches, sixteen monasteries, and other religious structures, take up near half the city. The precinct of the *Augustins* alone consists of several streets, which bring them in an annual rent of 3000 guilders.

The Elector of Bavaria's palace consists of four courts; the two finest of which are called

the Prince's, and the Emperor's court; the former, is adorned with several brass statues. A wide flight of steps of beautiful red marble, leads to the Emperor's hall, which is 118 feet in length, and 52 in breadth, and in it is, among other things, a statue of Virtue, of one single piece of porphyry. In the museum are some hundred statues and bustos of the old *Roman* Emperors, with 500 other antiques, as lamps, inscriptions, basso relievos, &c. most of which were brought from *Italy*. The fault of this fine building is its lying too low, by which means its beautiful pavement of red and white marble is extremely damaged by the salt-petre.

Among the valuable curiosities in the treasury, I observed a cabinet of many large pieces of work in crystal, among which is a ship some spans long, with the pilot and all the tackling of the finest gold: a hill with a castle upon it all of oriental pearls: St. *George* on horseback, of red agate, with his armour of diamonds set in gold: the *Bavarian* family, each person cut out of a piece of blue chalcedony, &c.

Opposite to the palace is a house built by Count *Preising*, master of the horse, which is a great ornament to the city, its four sides answering to so many streets. The pillars of his stable are of red marble, and every horse feeds out of a marble manger of twenty-five guilders value.

We arrived at *Munich* just in time to have the pleasure of seeing the procession at the festival

tival of *Corpus Christi*, at which the deputies of all the trades and manual arts assisted, with costly flags carried before them: as did all the religious orders, every member of which joined in the procession; and a great number of religious histories were exhibited on triumphal cars by children richly dressed. At the head of their respective orders, rode *St. George* and *St. Maurice* in *Roman* habits, while *St. Margaret* was represented by a young lady dressed like a vestal, leading after her a large dragon, in which two men were inclosed to give it the necessary movements. The four mendicant orders preceded the host, which was carried under a splendid canopy: after which came the Elector and his consort, both holding a lighted taper. They were followed by the master of the household, some court ladies, and after them the whole court. The procession was closed by the garrison, burghers and peasants; and when the clergy stopped at four different places to give the benediction, they were answered by salutes of eight guns from the ramparts.

We now went to *Sleisheim*, to take a view of that palace, which is situated at the distance of three leagues from *Munich*. The entrance is very grand, both the pavement, and the columns are of red and grey marble; the stairs are also adorned with columns of green marble, brought from *Brixen*. In the first hall are two large paintings of the raising of the siege of *Vienna*, and the battle of *Hagaz*; and in the victory hall, which is contiguous to it, are the battles of *Belgrade*, *Pest*, and other places.

The Electress's bedchamber is hung with yellow and silver damask, and near her highness's bed is a little tent and cushion of the same, for a favourite dog. The Elector's bed-chamber is directly under that of the Electress's, with which it has a communication by means of back stairs. Near the Elector's bed is a sort of kennel for a dog, and another kennel for twelve others in a fine closet adjoining to it. On the other side of the palace towards *Munich*, is a noble gallery of pictures, among which are two pieces of *Annibal Caracci*, for each of which *Maximilian*, the first Elector of the *Bavarian* family paid 40,000 guilders, and several large hunting pieces by *Rubens*. In another chamber is the slaughter of the innocents at *Bethlehem*, finely painted by *Peter Paul Rubens*; in which the various agitations of the mothers supplicating, lamenting, struggling, and fainting are incomparably expressed. The greatest collection is in a particular apartment, covered with small pictures; nothing has a place there, but what is esteemed among the noblest productions of that art. In another chamber is *Alexander's* first battle against *Darius*: a most admirable piece, painted by *Albert Durer*, who has bestowed incredible labour on it: it contains several thousand men, yet the hairs of their heads and beards, with the smallest joints of their armour, and other *minutiæ*, are all distinctly expressed.

At the distance of half a league from *Munich*, is the palace of *Nymphenburg*; which has not the grandeur of *Sleisheim*; but its fine gardens

dens and water-works, render it a more agreeable summer residence. Among the fine walks is *Badenburg*, a delightful structure, consisting of elegant grottos and a large bath, into which both cold and warm water may be conveyed. The floor is overlaid with copper, and the wall decorated with porcelain and conduits. Over against this place is the mall and the bowling-green, contiguous to which stands *Pagodenburg*, the chief use of which is for the Elector, after violent exercise at those games, to change his linen and other apparel. Here you also see several little cabinets, in the *Chinese* taste, and other contrivances equally ornamental and convenient. On this side nearer to the palace, stands a very pretty hermitage, so naturally imitating a ruinous building, that it never fails to raise the beholder's admiration.

Three leagues from *Munich* lies another electoral seat called *Starenberg*, where the court sometimes take the diversion of water-hunting. A stag is forced into a neighbouring lake, the hounds pursuing him, is followed by the huntsmen in boats, and their highnesses in a splendid barge which carries twenty-four brass guns.

The court here often take the diversion of hunting the heron, and at the conclusion of every year, an heron that has had the good fortune to be taken alive, is set at liberty with a silver ring on its foot, on which is engraved the name of the reigning Elector. No longer ago than last spring one of these birds being taken a second time, had on its ring the name
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of Duke *Ferdinand*, grandfather to the present Elector, so that it had survived its former adventure above sixty years: they put a ring with the present Elector's name upon its other leg, and again gave it its liberty.]

After we had travelled for some time along the banks of the *Yffer*, upon which *Munich* is situated, we passed through a forest, and immediately upon our leaving it, discovered the snowy tops of the *Alps*, which at a distance, resemble the foaming waves of a raging sea. At length we coasted along the mountains, and by degrees got within the rocks covered with fir-trees and snow; a most desolate place, destitute of inhabitants, except near two or three lakes where we met with a few fishermen's huts made of the roots of fir-trees well joined together, and even their boats were formed of the same trees hollowed out like *Indian* canoes.

At the village of *Mittenwald*, which is three leagues within the mountains, and seated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with rocks, we were treated with some goat's flesh, and salmon trouts; when our host shewed us a kind of round stones, which he assured us were found in the stomachs of their goats, and resembled a soft imperfect bezoar. He asked ten crowns a-piece for them.

We were not far from this village, when we met a troop of beggars acting the history of the *Fall of Man*. They had planted a tree laden with red fruit in the way, up which there climbed a little devil in the shape of a crocodile,

dile, while a girl, with long dishevelled hair, approached towards it, and an old fellow cloathed in black, with a young boy in white, holding a sword in his hand, stood at a small distance, and upon our approach the play began. The little boy with the sword represented *Michael* the Archangel; I need not mention in what character the old man appeared, though he did not scruple to tell me. The reader will easily judge what terrible effects, with respect to religion, such impious follies must naturally produce.

Within a quarter of an hour after, we passed by the fort of *Chernitz*, which is built between two inaccessible rocks, and was the common boundary of *Tirol*, and the Bishoprick of *Freisingen*, the first of which belongs to the Emperor, and the last is part of the country of *Bavaria*.

At night we entered the village of *Leefeld*, where is a convent of *Austin* Friars, in whose church they shew two or three pretended miracles, and among the rest a chewed bloody host, in a repository of glass. They say that a gentleman named *Milser*, Lord of the castle of *Schlesburg*, being so vain as to oblige them to give him the great host, which is only for the use of the clergy, he had no sooner put it into his mouth but it cast out a flood of blood, and at the same time his legs sunk into the pavement up to his knees. They shew the hole in the pavement near the altar, and the print of his hand on one of the stones of the same altar, where he would have supported himself.

himself. His repentance, however, saved him, and he left these vestiges to deter others from attempting the like mighty crime, in the fight of the Priests. This host also works miracles, among which we may well reckon the inhabitants implicitly believing every word of this story.

About two leagues beyond this village we began to descend into a valley, which is at least a mile in breadth, and sprinkled with several pretty little villages, watered by the river *Inn*, and passing along the right side of it, proceeded along the foot of a mountain; where, after we had travelled a league farther, we were shewn a craggy precipice above 100 fathoms high, called the Emperor's rock, and at about three quarters of that height, we observed a niche dug, in which stood a crucifix with a statue on each side, and were told that the Emperor *Maximilian I.* being in chace of a wild goat pursued her to this place, when alighting from his horse, he durst not remount him; but was forced to be brought down by the help of engines.

Having proceeded about two hours from the middle of this valley, we passed the river *Inn*, over a bridge that brought us to *Inspruck*, [a fine city with well paved streets, and handsome flat roofed houses.*] There are 28 magnificent brass statues in the church of the Cor-

* For a more particular description of this city, see Mr. *Addison's Travels*. Chap. X.

deliers which were the gift of the Archduke *Frederic*: they are bigger than the life and represent the Emperors, the Archdukes, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, with two Empresses, and two Princesses of his family; but their names, these Cordeliers were unable to tell, notwithstanding they pretend to have the greatest reverence for that family.

At about half an hour's ride from *Inspruck*, at the foot of a mountain stands *Ambras*, a country seat of the Archduke's, which is only remarkable for its situation, and the curiosities shewn there to travellers. There is a large hall filled with all sorts of arms, which are more curious than useful, and among the rest a lance used by the Archduke *Ferdinand* in tournaments. They here tell most surprizing things of this Prince's strength; as for instance, that he could stop a coach and fix by taking hold of a spoke of one of the wheels, and would break two crown pieces joined together. In an adjacent gallery we saw the effigies of many Princes in armour, mounted on their horses with all the ornaments used in tournaments, and the skin of a serpent 15 feet long, taken near *Ulm* upon the banks of the *Danube*. At the end of this gallery is an apartment filled with spoils and arms taken from the *Turks*; Here are represented a *Bassa* and an *Aga* of the *Janizaries* on horseback in magnificent habits and harnesses embellished with gold, silver, and precious stones, the same they had on when they were taken prisoners.

In

In another gallery we were shewn a double range of cupboards joined by the backs and sides, which extended along the middle of the gallery, with only a small space left to walk on each side. The three first were full of curious works in alabaster, glass, coral, and mother of pearl: the fourth contained medals, and gold, and silver coins: the fifth, vessels of porcelain: in the sixth were many curious little cabinets richly inlaid, the drawers of which were filled with medals, and little curiosities in agate and amber, with seven large volumes bound in black velvet, with edges and clasps of silver; but instead of leaves they contained small boxes filled with a great number of medals. The seventh cupboard had many very ancient arms curiously wrought, and among the rest a cross-bow with 34 lesser bows within its compass, which discharged 30 arrows at a time. The eighth was filled with animals, plants, and other natural curiosities. The three following cupboards were furnished with works in ivory and wood. The twelfth was filled with manuscripts and scarce books. The thirteenth with works in steel, and particularly several curious kinds of locks. In the fourteenth they shewed us stones, on which were the representation of trees, fruits, shells, and animals, all the meer productions of nature. In the fifteenth and sixteenth were many kinds of clock-work, and musical instruments. The seventeenth contained a considerable quantity of precious stones unpolished, and mineral oars. The eighteenth a large

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number of small vessels of precious materials, and of the most curious shells in the world. The nineteenth exceeds all the rest in riches, it being filled with vessels of gold, crystal, agate, chalcedony, onyx, cornelian, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones, enriched with gold and diamonds, in basso relievo, and other curious workmanship. The twentieth and last, contains antiquities of all sorts, as sepulchral lamps, urns, idols, &c. and among the rest a piece of a rope about a span in length, which they pretend is a part of that with which *Judas* hanged himself. On the walls and cieling are an infinite number of other curiosities, among which the bow of *Noah* is an admirable piece of painting, for which they affirm the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* offered 100,000 crowns.

From hence they took us into the library, which we found much out of order; and from thence into another gallery adorned with statues, busts and other pieces of antiquity. We also saw many apartments adorned with pictures of great value.

About a league beyond *Inspruck* we again entered the mountains, and after a tedious ascent of seven hours, came late at night to a village near the top of a mountain called *Grufs*, or *Salutation*, a name which it acquired from the meeting of *Charles V.* and his brother *Ferdinand*, near this village: the whole account of which is engraved on a piece of marble, at 200 paces from the village; that being the exact place where they first saluted each other. We were

here treated at night with venison, and had several sorts of wild fowl: it is observable, that all the bears, foxes, and hares about this place are white, as well as most of the partridges. This country also abounds in heath-cocks, pheasants, and another kind of large wild fowl called by them snow-goose. It is worthy of notice, that all these sorts of wild fowl have their feet velvety over with a kind of fur, which is neither hair nor feathers, but so thick, that the snow cannot penetrate it.

This mountain is called the *Brennerberg*, or burning hill, on account of the burning winds, which, together with the thunder and lightning, frequently prevail in the summer season. These winds force their passage through the hollows of the neighbouring mountains as it were thro' pipes, and raise such furious hurricanes as sometimes overthrow both rocks and trees.

We dined that day at *Steerzingen*, where we eat the flesh of a creature called by the inhabitants a *Steinbock*, or rock goat. It is produced by a conjunction between an he goat and a doe, and is most excellent meat. The direct way from hence to *Trent* being very rough, we took that to *Brixen*, which is less dangerous. We this day met above 100 waggons drawn by oxen, whose cloven feet were shod with iron. These carriages came from the fair of *Bolsano*. We also saw in these mountains many small carts, with two wheels drawn by the peasants, and chiefly used to fetch salt from *Hall*, a little city in the valley of *Inspruck*. The habits of these mountaineers
are

are very odd, some wearing green, others yellow, and others blue hats, and with such little difference in their garments, that the women are scarce to be distinguished from the men.

Brixen is a very small city in the country of *Tirol*, but is the residence of the Bishop. They here keep their best apartments in the highest stories, but for what reason I cannot determine.

From hence to *Bolsano* is only seven hours travelling, but as the road lies between the river and the high mountains, if a sudden thaw happens to melt the snow, the torrents roll down from the precipices with such violence as to overwhelm both man and beast; whence there are many small monuments to be seen on the road, filled with the histories of such persons as have either perished by these accidents, or narrowly escaped: whence the churches hereabouts, and especially *Our Lady of Newburg's*, are almost overladen with presents.

We were not a little surprized at finding the valley of *Bolsano*, in the middle of winter, (it being now *December*) covered with green willows, roses, and mulberry-trees: this may be attributed to the situation of this valley, which is on all sides sheltered from the winds.

The city of *Bolsano*, which is very small, belongs to the bishoprick of *Trent*. Its chief trade arises from four fairs a year that last fifteen days each, in which they exchange the commodities brought thither from *Germany* and *Italy*. They here shewed us a round hole of

three feet diameter in the roof the church, surrounded with a garland of ribbons of different colours, on which hang a great number of wafers, and told us that an opera being acted in that church on *Ascension-Day*, the person who represented *Christ* was taken up to heaven through this hole.

The valley of *Bolsano* is full of vineyards, which produce a wine much esteemed in this country, but is not so agreeable to strangers, on account of its extraordinary sweetness. The road between *Bolsano* and *Trent*, which is but one day's journey, is planted all along the valley with vines, where are seen little straw huts, supported by three high poles of fir, from whence they shoot the bears that come from the mountains to eat the grapes.

Trent is much of the same bigness as *Bolsano*, and is seated after the same manner, on a flat rock of a kind of red and white marble, which also furnishes the materials for their houses. This city is subject to most dangerous inundations, not only from the overflowing of the river, but from the brooks of *Levis* and *Fersena*, which sometimes precipitate themselves with such impetuosity from the adjacent mountains, that they force great rocks along with them even into the town.

Trent is only fortified with a single wall washed by the river *Adage*. The bridge and Bishop's palace are much boasted of by the country people, though the last is a low edifice of indifferent extent. The Bishop is both
a tem-

a temporal and spiritual Lord, and his territories are very considerable. Some place this country in *Germany*, and others in *Italy*, because the Bishop is a Prince of the Empire; but the common language of *Trent* is *Italian*, and the inhabitants of the country reckon it part of *Italy*; in which, however, they are not followed by their neighbours.

In one of the chapels of the cathedral we were shewn a crucifix as big as the life, and gravely told that it bowed its head at the time of the council's being sworn and proclaimed under it, to shew its approbation of the veracity of their decrees. They added, that nobody knows the materials of which it is composed, and for that reason would have us believe it was made without hands. It is called the Holy Crucifix, and the chapel in which it is placed being somewhat dark, they are building a most magnificent one for its reception.

In *St. Peter's* church they shew the chapel of *Little St. Simon*, and say, that in 1276 the *Jews* stole one *Simonin* or *little Simon*, a shoemaker's son, in the 28th month of his age, and after having killed the child in a most cruel manner, to drink his blood at one of their feasts, threw his carcase into a water pipe, which now passes to the house where it is pretended this murder was committed, and where their synagogue was at that time, but the body being carried from thence into the river was found by some fishermen; when the affair being discovered, 39 of the *Jews* were executed, and the rest banished the city for ever. Pope

Sixtus IV. canonized the child, who being embalmed, is now to be seen in a vessel upon the altar of the chapel dedicated to his memory, with a knife, pincers, and four great needles they made use of in tormenting him, and two silver goblets in which they drank his blood. The same story is painted at *Francfort on the Maine*, under the bridge-gate.



C H A P. IV.

A Description of the Places in the Road to Verona, with a particular Account of that City. Our Author proceeds from thence to Vicenza, and thence to Padua, both of which Cities are described.

FROM *Trent* we travelled to *Roveredo*, a small city famous for its trade in silk; and proceeding thence to *Borguetto*, the last village in the territory of *Trent*, came to *Offenigo*, the first place belonging to the *Venetians*. On our leaving the first-mentioned city we travelled through what is called the wood of *Roveredo*, though there is scarce a shrub to be seen all the way, the ground being covered with rocks that lie scattered up and down at some distance from each other. It is a dangerous passage for travellers, as well as the forest of *Vergnara*, between *Offenigo* and the fort of *Guardara*, on account of the multitude of robbers that frequent these desert places.

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It being too late to reach the fort *Scluse*, we were forced to lodge in the little village of *Seraino*. The fort is seated at the foot of a high rock, and the way leading to it is cut out of this rock, which has a precipice on the back side, at the bottom of which the *Adage* runs with a swift current.

After we had passed the fort, and for some time proceeded along the banks of the *Adage*, which here glides among the rocks, we at last came into a vast plain, that is in several places stony and barren, though in others it is well planted with olive and white mulberry-trees, as well as with vines: the last of which are planted at the foot of cherry-trees, and young elms, and joining themselves from tree to tree form a very agreeable prospect. Having passed the *Adage* in a ferry-boat two leagues from *Seraino*, we soon after discovered the city of *Verona*, where we arrived the same day.

On that side of the city where we entered the gate, we found many void spaces, and the streets were scarce half paved, and though the rest are something better, yet generally speaking, this city is but indifferently peopled, and the houses are mostly low and irregular built: the balconies are chiefly of wood, and the streets dirty and generally very narrow. The situation of this city is, however, infinitely pleasing, and the air very good. The *Adage* divides it in two parts, which have a communication by four bridges; and the castle of *St. Peter* being seated upon a rising ground, affords a very fine prospect of the adjacent country.

try. The fort of *St. Felix* is behind that of *St. Peter*, and both together command the city; but the rest of the fortifications are both irregular and much out of repair.

The front or outward wall of the ancient amphitheatre of *Verona* is all destroyed, but the benches have been kept in tolerable repair. There are 44 of these. The circumference of the highest I found to be 530 paces, and of the lowest 250, each step is a foot and a half high and 26 inches broad. At each end of the arena between the benches is a portal of 25 feet high, by which is the entrance out of the street; and above each of these portals is a balcony 20 feet long, and 10 broad, surrounded with marble rails.

The cabinet of Count *Mascardo*, which consists of a gallery and six chambers full of pictures, books, rings, animals, plants, metals, extraordinary productions of nature, and the most exquisite pieces of art, is so admirable, and the number of these curiosities so great, that even a catalogue of them would fill a volume. Among these are many instruments and utensils used in the *Pagan* sacrifices; several brass figures that were hung up in their temples, in remembrance of some signal deliverance, and some pieces of workmanship out of stone asbestos spun into thread like cotton.

We saw at *Verona* a very singular funeral: the body dressed in black, with a white linen cloak, a fine peruke upon its head, and a hat adorned with a garland of flowers was laid upon a quilt, with a counterpane of flowered

flowered silk red and yellow, and a pillow of the same stuff; after which it was carried open by four men through the streets, the company following two and two, and such as were never married wearing garlands, in imitation of the ancients, who had their *Corona Pudicitiae*, or Garland of Chastity.

On our travelling from *Verona* to *Vicenza* the country appeared very fertile, well cultivated, and generally level; and their trees, on which they raise their vines, are here planted lozenge wise. We dined at the little village *La Torre*, the boundary between the *Veronese* and the *Vicentine* territories. We here found the wines very sweet, but the bread, though made of excellent flour, for want of good management, as heavy as a lump of earth; and the rest of our dinner was only a dish of grey pease fried in oil, which was very surprising in so plentiful a country, especially as we had better fare among the mountains. *Vicenza* is scarce half so big as *Verona*, and but slenderly fortified with an old wall; and though four small rivers meet near it, none of them are navigable. Among their churches the cathedral is remarkable for several good pictures; and the church belonging to the religious of *St. Catherine* has three very fine altars.

The town-house, though much boasted of by the *Italians*, is but an indifferent structure, as indeed are many others, which among them pass for magnificent buildings; nothing being more natural to the *Italians* than to be lavish in
their

their titles, whence they frequently give the name of Palace to those edifices, which in other parts would scarcely pass for a handsome seat; and frequently stile that a Chamber of Audience, which, in *England*, is called a large parlour.

Among other edifices, we saw a small country seat about half a league from the city, that belonged to the Marquis of *Capra*. It is a square building, in the middle of which is the hall, that has a small dome, and at each angle of the square are two chambers and a closet. It has some good pictures, and being situated on an ascent, is very pleasant.

In our return from this country seat, we took a view of the church of our Lady of *Montberic*, when the Prior gravely told us, that this image of our Lady came out of the earth in the same place where it now stands, from whence it is not to be removed; for he added, that 10,000 men have been employed to carry it to *Vicenza*, but were unable to perform the task. The picture in the dining-room, performed by *Paul of Verona*, representing *St. Gregory* at dinner, with some pilgrims, is a most excellent piece. The ruins of the old amphitheatre at *Vicenza* are hid under other buildings. The theatre in the academy of the Olympics, is the work of the great architect *Palladio*, as is the triumphal arch without the gate that leads into the plain, called the Field of *Mars*; this is executed after the manner of the ancients.

The garden of the Count *Valmanara* is much boasted of by the people of *Vicenza*. But though it has a handsome canal, curious knots,
and

and divisions, and a most delightful vifto of orange and citron-trees, it is far from being answerable to the infcription over the garden-gate, which begins in the following pompous ftrain. *Stop, dear Traveller, thou who fearcheft for curious things, and inchanting places; for here thou may'ft find fatisfaction. Enter this delicious garden and take a full tafte of all forts of pleasures. The Count de Valmanara gives thee leave, &c.*

The road between *Vicenza* and *Padua* nearly refembles that between *Verona* and *Vicenza*. About an hour after we left this laft city, we paffed the *Texenza*, and at length arrived at *Padua*, which on account of its univerfity, is ftiled the Learned. This is a large, and yet a very poor city, feated in the midft of a moft fruitful country, it having many void places without houfes, and many houfes without inhabitants, which is alfo the cafe of fome other of the neighbouring places.

This city fell into the hands of the *Venetians* in 1406, and in 1519 they included the fuburbs within the fortifications, which are now ready to fall. The ftreets of this city are adorned on each fide with piazzas, that afford a convenient fhelter againft the rain; but make them dark and narrow, and give an opportunity to many murders, robberies, and infolent actions committed by the fcholars. [Some people of underftanding here are of opinion, that *Padua* was formerly a fea-port, both on account of its ancient grandeur and riches, and from mafts and anchors being fometimes dug out of the ground.

ground. But these, perhaps, may be the wrecks of ships left in a canal leading to that city.

The church of St. *Anthony* of *Lisbon*, otherwise called St. *Anthony* of *Padua*, is both very large, and magnificently adorned with carving, painting, and very sumptuous tombs. The picture in fresco in the chapel of St. *Felix*, by the famous *Giotto*, is a most admirable piece. The chapel of St. *Anthony* is 40 feet long, and 25 feet broad; the body of the saint lies entombed under the altar, which is very rich and magnificent, and they pretend that his bones send forth an odoriferous smell*. The chapel is covered all over with white marble, upon which is represented in basso relievo the miracles wrought by this saint, performed by *Tullius Lombardus* and *Sansovin*. Before the altar hang 36 large silver lamps, which burn night and day in honour of this saint.

The church of St. *Justina* is very large and magnificent, though not quite finished. The pavement is composed of red, black, and white marble squares, and the roof of the great church has seven domes, and two more on each arm of the cross. There are in it 24 fine marble altars, each of a different colour, besides the great altar, which is very magnificent. The basso relievo of the benches of the choir represent the prophecies of the *Old Testament* relating to *Christ*, with their accomplishment in the *New*, and is a surprising

* See Mr. *Addison's* Travels, chap. XI.

work. The history of the Martyrdom of St. *Justina* over the great altar, is by the excellent hand of *Paul of Verona*. The monastery is a vast pile of building with no less than six cloysters, and as many courts and gardens. I omit the story of the image of the Virgin, which it is said flew from *Constantinople*, when the *Turks* became masters of that city, and shall pass over the other Saints kept in this church. The great place near it, which is 256 feet long, and 86 broad, was formerly called the Field of *Mars*, but has since changed its name into that of *Prato della Valle*, or, The Meadow of the Valley. The hall of the town-house is 110 paces long and 40 broad, but dark; it, however, contains many monuments of illustrious persons, among which is that of the Marchioness *de Obizzi*, a lady distinguished by her virtue, which may be truly said to have surpassed that of *Suzanna* and *Lucretia*, since, when she saw death present before her, she resolved to suffer it courageously, rather than permit her chastity to be violated; and the *Paduans* deserve praise for eternizing the memory of such singular virtue that met with such barbarous treatment. The story is this: A gentleman of *Padua* being passionately in love with this young and beautiful lady, found an opportunity, in the absence of the Marquis her husband, to get into her chamber when she was in bed with her only son, who was about five years old. He carried the child into another room, and then probably tried the softest and most gentle methods before he proceeded to acts of violence; but at last,

finding that all his persuasions could not prevail, his love turned to fury, and he was so transported with rage, that he stabbed her. The murderer, however, was soon taken into custody upon suspicion: he was known to be fond of the Marchioness, the child gave some information, the neighbours affirmed they had seen him in that part of the city, and one of his sleeve-buttons was found upon the bed, which was fellow to that he still wore. These circumstances being strong presumptions of his guilt, he was put to the torture both ordinary and extraordinary; but he still denied the fact, and after 15 years imprisonment, by the importunity of his friends obtained his liberty. However, some months after, the young Marquis, the child he had taken from the embraces of his mother, shot him through the head with a pistol, and thus revenged her death, and is now in Germany in the Emperor's service.



C H A P. V.

An Account of the City of Venice: its public Buildings, and Curiosities; with the Manners and Diversions of the Inhabitants; the Power of the Doge, and Nobility.

WE left Padua on the 20th of December 1687, and came to Venice the same night in good time, having seen by the way many handsome villages and fine country houses, belonging to noble Venetians, till coming to
Mestre,

Mestre, a little city on the shore of the Gulph, five miles from *Venice*, we took a gondola which carried us thither in an hour and a half.

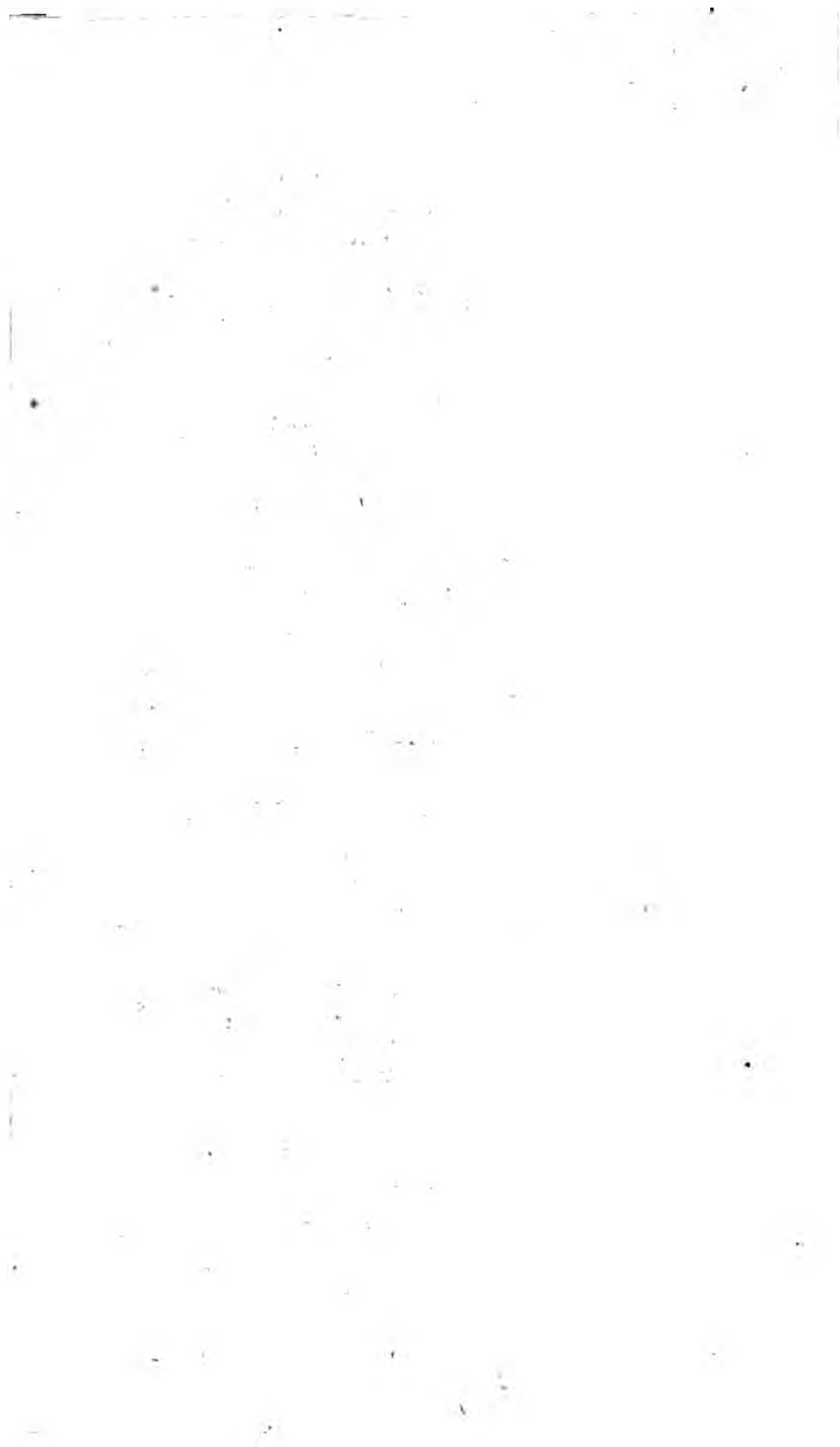
To form a true idea of *Venice*, the reader must imagine 30 or 40 tall steeples arising out of the sea at the distance of a league and a half from the continent : all Geographers agree, that *Venice* is composed of 72 islands, by which one would imagine that there were 72 little hills, one near the other, and that these small eminences being all inhabited, have, at last, formed the city of *Venice* ; but this is not strictly true. *Venice* is generally flat, and built on piles in the water, which washes the foundations of the houses to the height of four or five feet. They have, indeed, made the best use of several islands of a reasonable bigness ; but there are not 72 of them, nor any thing like that number ; for the streets are very narrow, and most of them seem to have been raised up with mud and rubbish, especially along the canals ; but if all the divisions formed by the canals were reckoned as islands, we should find near 200 ; and, it must be farther observed, that the number of these islands might be increased, and new ones made, by fixing piles and building houses upon them.

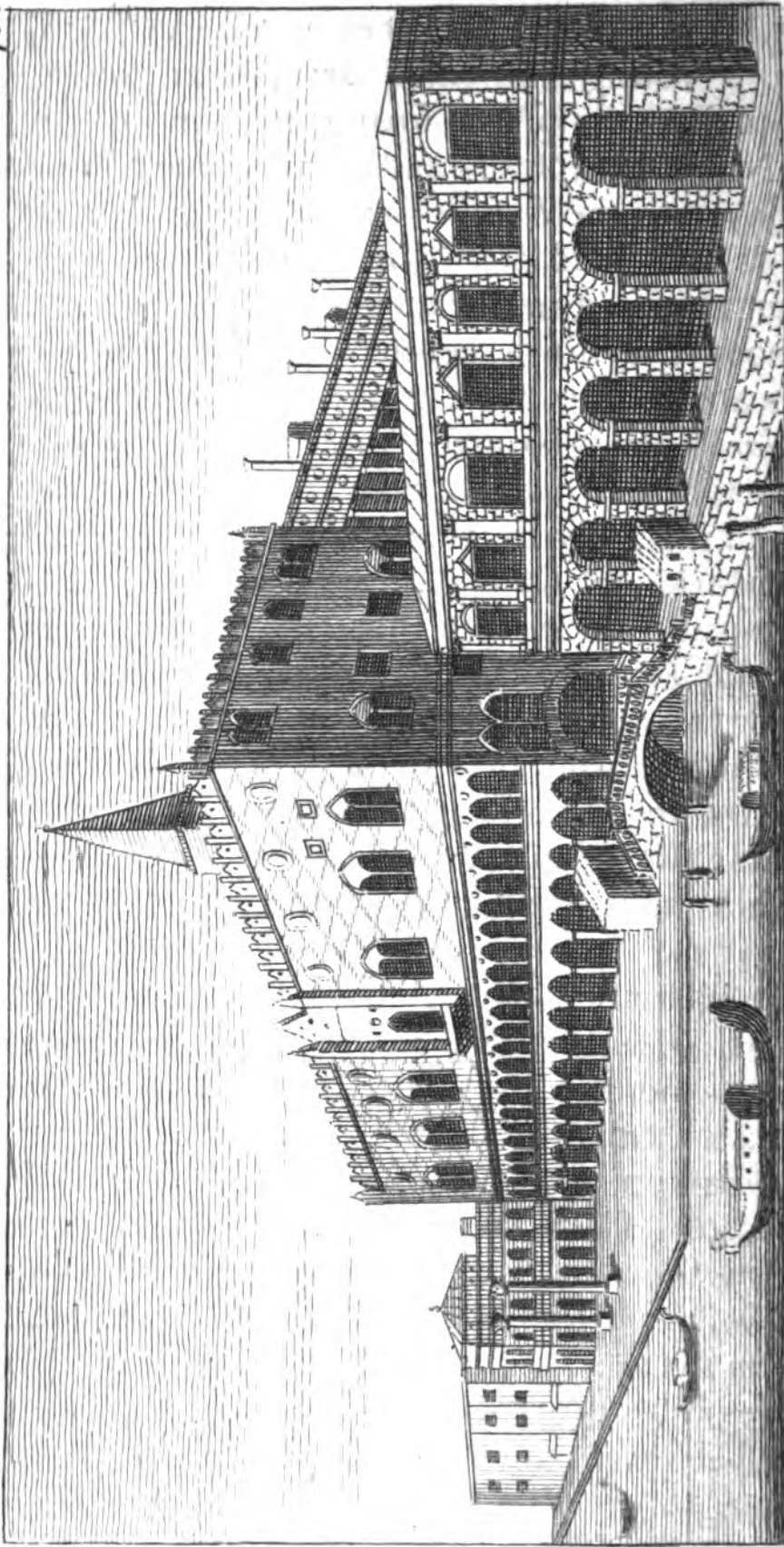
Some reckon *Venice* to be eight miles, and others only seven in compass ; but I have several reasons to believe that it does not exceed five, and that the number of its inhabitants does not at present amount to more than 130 or 140,000 souls.

The streets have generally canals running through them, so that there are but few houses that a person may not go to by water, as well as by land, though every canal is not bordered by a double quay as in *Holland*; for very often the canal takes all the space from one row of buildings to another. The passages over these canals are formed by 450 bridges; but all the little passages and turns that must be made to find these bridges, render *Venice* a true labyrinth.

The first place we visited was the palace of *St. Mark*, the glory of *Venice*. The church of *St. Mark* fronts one end of a square, and that of *St. Geminian* the other, and between both these churches the Procuraties, or Inns of Court, are regularly built of fine marble, and border both sides of it with lofty piazzas.

At a small distance from thence is another square 250 paces long, and 80 broad called the *Broglio*, the extremity of which reaches to the sea-side; the Doge's palace takes up one side, and the Procuraties are continued on the other. The tower of *St. Mark* being near the angle of the square, it in some measure spoils the symmetry of the place. Its height is 360 feet, including the angel that serves for a weather-cock, and being formerly gilt might be discerned 30 leagues at sea; but the gold being now worn off, it is seen at no great distance. The *Broglio* is the place where the nobles walk, who sometimes take one and sometimes the other side, according to the conveniency of the sun or shade, and no body else is allowed to walk on that side with them, though the other is free for every





The Doge's Palace at Venice!

every body ; and in this they are so exact, that when a young nobleman arrives at the age that qualifies him for sitting in the council, four Noblemen, his friends, introduce him the first day into the *Broglio* ; and also if any nobleman is excluded from the council, he is no longer admitted into that side of the square.

About the ninth century the merchants of *Venice* are said to have transported the body of *St. Mark* from *Alexandria* in *Egypt* to this city, and as *Christ* is said to have saluted this Evangelist in prison with these words, *Peace be unto thee, Mark, my Evangelist*, so the body of this saint was received with the same words by the Senate of *Venice*, who ordered them to be written in the open book held by the lion of *St. Mark* in the arms of *Venice*, and the church of *St. Mark* to be built to his honour ; though at the same time they were so careless of his shrine or tomb, that they now cannot precisely tell where it is.

The patriarchal church dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Mark*, is no more than the Doge's chapel, and the Primicerio or Dean of the Canons of *St. Mark* wears a mitre and rochet, like a Bishop, and has no dependance on the Patriarch. I saw him officiate in great pomp on *Christmas-day*. He must always be a noble *Venetian*, and his annual revenue may be about 1000 *l.* sterling.

The church of *St. Mark* is a square edifice after the *Greek* manner, it being a cross shortened ; but it is somewhat dark, and not very lofty. The roof has several domes, and that in

the middle is larger than the rest. On the outside are a vast number of statues, among which the *Adam* and *Eve*, by *Ricedo*, are very remarkable. Over the porch are four brazen horses, which a learned Antiquary told me, belonged formerly to the chariot of the Sun, and were a singular ornament to a triumphal arch erected by the *Roman Senate*, in honour of *Nero*, after his victory over the *Parthians*. *Constantine*, the Great carried them from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, where they stood in the *Hippodrome*, till they were brought from thence by the *Venetians*. They plainly appear to have been once gilt.

But the greatest curiosity belonging to *St. Mark's church* is the vast quantity of mosaic work, with which both the roof and pavement are covered. Instead of making use of natural stones, which would have taken up too much time in polishing and preparing, they have employed a composition of glass and enamel melted together in a crucible, which takes a most lively and bright colour, that is incapable of fading or being stained. Every piece of the mosaic of *St. Mark* is a little cube, of which the field is mosaic finely gilt: these cubes being exactly joined together were regularly painted with all the draperies and ornaments, and being afterwards put into a furnace, the colouring was so incorporated with the substance of the work, that it has now lasted near 850 years, without losing any part of its beauty.

The pavement of the church is not inferior to the roof, it being composed of jasper, porphyry,

phyry, and marble of several colours formed into compartments.

Among all the relics, miraculous images, and other supposed holy rarities, I shall only mention the rock struck by *Moses* in the *Wilderness* in the chapel of *Madona della Scarpa*, at the end of the font. It is of a greyish marble, and the three holes, out of which the water is pretended to have issued, are placed in a triangular form, about two inches asunder. But as each of these holes is no bigger than a goose-quill, it was impossible for them to furnish water in so small a time sufficient to quench the thirst of 600,000 men, with their wives, children, and cattle. In the middle of the portico of the church, over-against the door, they shew a piece of porphyry in the pavement, where *Pope Alexander III.* set his foot on the neck of the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa*.

From *St. Mark's* church we were conducted to the treasury, of which three Procurators of *St. Mark* are always guardians, and which is never opened but in the presence of one of them. In the first apartment, we were shewn some relics, and in particular what was pretended to be several pieces of the true cross, and some of the *Virgin Mary's* milk and hair. From thence we went into another room where the real treasure is kept, most of which was brought from *Constantinople* with the above-mentioned brazen horses: the most considerable pieces here are the two crowns of the kingdom of *Cyprus* and *Candia*, many vessels of agate, the root of an emerald, and a rock crystal:
all

all which are said to have belonged to *Constantine*. A seal eight inches in diameter made of one single garnet. A saphire weighing ten ounces; twelve crosslets of gold adorned with pearls; as many head-tires in the form of crowns, worn upon certain festivals by the maids of honour to the Empress *Helena*; a cup made of a single turquois, seven inches in diameter, and three and a half deep, with *Egyptian* characters upon it; and many other things of great value; but the Duke's *como*, or cap of state, is in my opinion, the most magnificent piece to be seen there, though *Camerarius* values it at no more than 200,000 crowns. The circle is of gold, and the bonnet of crimson velvet, all over enriched with precious stones, and very large pearls. *Charles Pascal* is of opinion, that this is the *Phrygian* bonnet or *Trojan* mitre, brought into *Italy* by *Antenor*, the figure of which is represented in several ancient statues and medals. I also here saw the pretended manuscript of the original Gospel of *St. Mark*, the leaves of which are of parchment very much torn, defaced, and so rotten, that wherever it is touched something sticks to the fingers. It is in quarto, of two fingers thickness, and shut up in a gilt box made in the shape of a book; but there are only here and there some traces of imperfect characters to be seen on the moist parchment: it is disputed whether it is wrote in *Latin* or *Greek*; and there does not appear any reason for their asserting that it is of *St. Mark's* own writing.

Next

Next adjoining to St. *Mark's* church is the palace of St *Mark*, a great mass of building after the *Gothic* manner, but very magnificent. It has, however, been very often defaced by fire, so that the reparations being made at different times, have rendered it not so uniform as it would otherwise have been. That part which faces the canal, is excellently designed, and built of a very hard kind of stone brought from *Istria*; and were all the rest like this, it might pass for an exquisite piece of architecture. However, as it is, it makes a venerable appearance. Here the Duke resides, and the council of state, and other assemblies meet. The apartments are spacious, lofty, and well wainscotted; but are not so light as those of modern buildings.

The hall appointed for the meeting of the great council, in whom the sovereignty is properly lodged, is very large, and adorned with curious paintings, particularly the pictures of all their Dukes: the history of the taking of *Constantinople* in 1192, and Pope *Alexander* setting his foot on the Emperor *Barbarossa's* neck, or rather shoulder. The rebellion of *Bajamonta* against the Senate in 1210, gave rise to the little arsenal kept in this palace, from whence there is a passage to the hall of the great council, that in case such another design should break out while they are assembled, they may be readily supplied with arms for their defence. From the same cause they erected the little judgment-seat, called the *Loggietta*, at the foot of St. *Mark's* tower, in sight of the palace, and the great council-chamber. Here are

are always some Procurators of *St. Mark* upon the watch, while the great council meet and deliberate on matters of state.

This arsenal is provided with a considerable number of fuses and muskets ready charged, besides many other arms. They have here an engine that will light 500 matches at once, and some very curious arms of an ancient make, among which is a small trunk with six little guns, which *Carrara*, the last Lord of *Padua*, who was infamous for his inhumanity, sent as a present to a lady, and is so contrived by certain springs, that upon opening of the trunk, the guns all fired at once, and killed her. They likewise shewed us some little pocket cross-bows, and steel arrows, with which this tyrant used to kill such as passed by, without their knowing from whence they received their wounds; and various whimsical locks and bolts with which he used to keep his concubines confined. We also saw here the two little statues of *Adam* and *Eve*, which *Albert Durer* made while in prison, with only the point of his pen-knife, and which procured his liberty.

We must not here forget the lion's mouth, under the inner portico of this palace, and in several places of the galleries, into which any one has the liberty of casting a note, to give advice of any secret transactions to the Inquisitors, who have the keys of the boxes into which these notes fall, and sometimes reward the people for secret accusations, when they discover themselves by joining a piece they had torn off the billet.

The

The library is kept in the Procuraties opposite to the palace on the other side of the *Broglio*. But the books are neither numerous, scarce, nor in the best condition; and there are but few manuscripts, which are mostly *Greek*. However, it has many excellent pictures done by *Titian*, and other great masters, and several *Greek* statues that are exquisitely fine, as that of an *Apollo*, a *Venus*, a *Ganymede*, and two *Gladiators*. Some are of opinion, that *Venice* has as many valuable pictures as *Rome*; but whether this be true, I will not pretend to determine. Only I shall observe, that the most celebrated pieces we saw here, either in the churches, or in any other public place, are the *Wedding at Cana*, by *Paul Veronese*, in the refectory of *St. George Major*; the *Presentation of the Virgin* in the *School of Charity*, and *St. Peter, Martyr*, in *St. John* and *St. Paul's*, both by *Titian*.

To return to the churches: it is one of the peculiarities of *Venice*, that some of these edifices are dedicated to saints who were never canonized; such as the good man *Job*, the prophets *Moses*, *Samuel*, *Jeremiah*, *Daniel*, and *Zachary*, with some others. One of the finest of these is that dedicated to *St. Moses*; it has a magnificent front built by *Alexander Tremignone*, at the expence of the Procurator *Vincint Fini*. Several relics are preserved in this church, which it is pretended are both very authentic and very potent: but since they only consist of arms, legs, and jaw-bones, I will not trouble the reader with a catalogue
of

of them. As for St. *Samuel's* church, there is nothing remarkable to be seen in it. St. *Job's* is a very fine building; in the vestry is kept the body of St. *Luke*, and the *Benedictines* of St. *Justina* at *Padua* have another; but as the Pope has declared for the former, the Monks of *Padua* have prudently taken the resolution to be silent. At St. *Jeremy's*, which is a fine edifice, they have one of that Prophet's teeth; and if the rest had imitated so judicious an example, we might perhaps have had the pleasure to have seen one of *Moses's* horns, and *Job's* scabs. The great altar, and the tomb of St. *John* the Martyr, Duke of *Alexandria*, are the most remarkable things I observed at St. *Daniel's*. St. *Zachary's* is a fine building; the architecture is not modern, but the front is enriched with fine marble, and the inside beautified with many ornaments and magnificent altars.

As to the other churches, those of St. *George* Major, and *Della Salute* are finely adorned with Mosaic work; but in this respect they are not to be compared with St. *Mark's*, though they greatly exceed it in Architecture. Of these churches the best judges give the preference to St. *George's*, but common eyes find something in the church *Della Salute* that appears more agreeable. The great altar in St. *George's* is enriched with the finest marble, curiously wrought, and adorned with several statues, the chief of which are the four Evangelists supporting a world, on which there is a *Padre Eterno*, the whole of brass gilt. The seats of
the

the Canons round the choir are of walnut-tree, on which the life of *St. Benedict* is represented in very fine basso relievo, where the rules of perspective are well observed. They also pretend to have in this church the body of *St. Stephen*, the Protomartyr, which a pious woman called *Juliana* brought from *Jerusalem* to *Constantinople*, from whence it was afterwards transported to *Venice*, by one *Peter* a Monk. The whole story is told at length in two long *Latin* inscriptions.

The church *Della Salute* was erected by the public, in conformity to a vow made to the *Virgin*, for a deliverance from the plague. The choir, altars, dome, and vestry are all extremely beautiful; and it is adorned both without and within with about 130 marble statues. On the great altar is a statue of the *Virgin* holding the infant *Jesus* in her arms, while the *Genius of Venice* is on her right hand, imploring her assistance to stop the progress of the pestilence, and on her left, *Pestilence* is flying, pursued by an *Angel* with a torch in his hand; *St. Mark* is also present, with *St. Lawrence*, *Justiniani*, and several others. All these statues are of fine marble, and wrought by a curious hand. I dare not undertake to describe all the embellishments of this noble structure.

St. James de Rialto is said to be the first church built at *Venice*; but notwithstanding its boasted antiquity, it has been so often damaged and repaired, that it may be reckoned a new structure. Its altar in the great chapel is of

white marble, adorned with a fine statue of St. James, done by *Victoria*.

St. Peter di Castello, which is the Episcopal and Patriarchal church, is pretty large, and the front is worthy of notice, on account of its beautiful simplicity; but though no extraordinary care has been taken to embellish this edifice, there are some very considerable ornaments and several remarkable things to be seen in it. I have observed some devout persons kiss a stone chair which stands in this church on the right hand by the wall, between the second and third altar. They pretend that St. Peter made use of it when he was at *Antioch*; and a *Sacristan* informed me, that it was a present from *Michael Palæologus*, Emperor of *Constantinople*.

The Monks of St. Michael, between *Venice* and *Murano*, have, in the chapel of the family of *Priolo*, a fine cross, which is thought to be endued with the virtue of appeasing tempests; and its history, which is full of astonishing wonders, is written on a scroll of vellum. It was formerly the custom for no vessel to set sail from the port of *Venice*, till the pilot and all the ship's crew had recommended themselves to the protection of this miraculous cross: but the heat of this devotion is now much abated. The choir of this chapel is much admired for the richness and beauty of its ornaments. In a little chamber near this choir is a map of the world drawn by a Monk, and adorned with miniatures: this is certainly a curious piece.

The

The Monk who shewed us this last place carried us to a little but magnificent chapel at a small distance, and told us that the people generally believed that it was built by a courtezan with the profits of her vocation, but assured us that they were mistaken. The convent to which this chapel belongs is a large building most agreeably situated, for from hence we had the prospect of *Venice, Murano, Lido, Terra Firma*, and several places in the *Lagunes*, without mentioning the walks and gardens that belong to the convent.

Besides these and many other churches, there are public edifices divided into chapels, halls, chambers, and lodgings, which belong to fraternities of Monks and other societies, and are called *Scuole*: of these I saw at least 35, and I doubt not of there being more; among the rest there are five called *Scuole Grandi*, which are embellished with such art and cost, that they may vie with the finest churches both in the richness and beauty of their ornaments.

The arsenal of *Venice* challenges precedence among the first in *Europe*: but as it may be confessed that it is a place of great consequence, so on the other hand it ought to be considered that it is the only one the *Venetians* have in *Italy*; and that in its inclosure is contained all their ammunition, stores for their navy, casting houses, rope-yards, forges, galleys, galleasses, and the *Bucentaure* itself; besides the docks for refitting their ships. Notwithstanding which, we ought not to believe more than half what they tell us in relation to it; for our guide

would have fain persuaded us, that it contained no less than 2500 pieces of great cannon, arms for 100,000 foot, and complete accoutrements for 20,000 horse. Among the men of war, that called *The Redeemer* is the biggest, and as they told us, carried 80 pieces of cannon and 14 padereroes. Their galleases have three rows of guns in the prow, but only two in the poop, and carry 92 slaves, six on a bench. The *Bu-centaure* is a large galleas of state, finely carved and gilt, in which the Doge and Senate with many of the Nobles annually go out on *Ascension-Day*, to perform the ceremony of marrying the sea.

As to their other buildings, the bridge of the *Rialto*, founded on 10,000 elm piles, challenges the first place: it is built over the middle of the great canal which divides the city in the figure of an S, and consists of only one arch that forms the third part of a circle, the whole extent of which is 90 feet, and in the middle it is 24 in height. It is strongly built of great blocks of a kind of white marble. It has three rows of shops, which divide it into three streets; one large one in the middle, and two other little ones on the sides. Most of the other bridges at *Venice* are also composed of a single arch.

All the best houses are on each side of the great canal, and here are many magnificent palaces, whose chief beauty consists in their frontispieces, which are commonly of two or three sorts of architecture.

The





The Lagunes contribute not a little to the unwholesomeness of the air of *Venice*, and their water is generally bad, for though they have 150 springs, there are only two or three that afford good water; whence most of the private persons of note preserve their rain-water in cisterns. The wines generally drank, are either excessive sweet or sour, and their bread is very ill made; for let it be ever so new, it is as hard as a biscuit, and must be broken with a hammer. The women of quality do not even shew their faces in the churches, and the ordinary women wear over their heads a large scarf, which opens a little about their eyes. The females are educated in convents till they are married, without their being allowed to see their future husbands; whence the men commonly remedy the defects of their wives by keeping mistresses. Many who are of a tender conscience, satisfy themselves with living with women whom they design to marry, which is frequently not performed till a few days or hours before the death of one of the parties; but the most general method is to keep their mistresses at a certain allowance, as long as both parties agree, and this is so frequently practised here, that those who are not able to be at the expence of keeping one woman, join with two or three more, who lie with her by turns, without the least jealousy. In short, the practice of keeping mistresses is so general at *Venice*, that the mothers of young noblemen are commonly the first who bargain with a poor girl's father or mother, to have her for

the use of their sons at a certain rate, to be paid monthly or yearly, as they can best agree.

The Carnival commences here the second holiday in *Christmas*, when they begin to wear masks, and open the theatres and gaming-houses. In the beginning they act with some moderation, but the nearer they come towards *Sbrove-Tuesday* the more their madness increases. These extravagances are allowed by the Senate of *Venice*, to divert the people from feeling the heavy burden of their government, which without such amusements would be intolerable. Besides, the vast number of strangers who come to *Venice* from all parts, to see the diversions of the Carnival, brings great sums of money to the city. I was credibly informed, that during the last Carnival there were no less than seven sovereign Princes, and 30,000 other foreigners.

Their eunuchs make a preposterous figure in their operas; for it appears very odd to see one of these mutilated fellows act the part of a bully, and another with his withered wrinkled face representing a young lover; and in every opera a buffoon intermixes his fooleries with the most serious and tragical parts. Their comedies are so ridiculous, that in other places they would scarcely pass for tolerable farces; for Harlequin is commonly the head actor; and to make the spectators laugh, his grimaces are backed with the most rank bawdy that can be uttered.

The assemblies where they play at basset are called *Ridotti*. Ten or twelve rooms may
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sometimes be seen with gaming-tables in each, crowded with gamesters masked, with ladies of quality and courtezans. They have also certain rooms where liquors and sweet-meats are sold. Every person thus masked, provided he is well dressed, has the liberty of talking to the ladies even of the highest quality. Nobody, not even the husband himself, taking notice at that time of what is said to his wife, because the mask is sacred; though this sometimes gives occasion to an intrigue, in a place where the scarcity of opportunity prompts them to do more with the wink of an eye, than in other countries with a long courtship. The chief place of masquerading is *St. Mark's square*, where you may put yourself in what disguise you please, provided you maintain the figure of the person you assume. For here Harlequins ridicule one another very handsomely, and those who personate Doctors hold learned disputes. But such as have no inclination to venture upon these engagements, may appear in the habit of a nobleman, or in some foreign dress, and be only spectators. All the maskers must be without swords.

In this square are also puppet-shews, rope-dancers, and fortune-tellers, whose little stages are filled with globes, spheres, and other astronomical instruments.

I shall not describe their bull-baitings, goose-hunting, wrestling, boxing, balls, and races upon the water, or their feast of *Shrove-Tuesday*, when they cut off a bull's head in the presence of the whole Senate, in memory of a victory obtained

obtained in *Friuli*. But it must not be omitted, that the Carnival is not the only time when masks are in request at *Venice*, there being no feast where there are not used more or less: as at the audiences of Ambassadors; on *Ascension-Day*, &c. all which are very profitable to the watermen, who, knowing all the turns and byeways, keep a correspondence with the waiting women, and for a good reward will furnish a ladder of cord for an intrigue; one of their main businesses being pimping. The *Venetian* gondolas may be hired either from place to place, by the hour, or by the day; and one of the best of them may be had for five or six shillings a day. They are prettily contrived, and very light. They are generally 30 or 32 feet long, and 4 or 5 broad, and a person may sit in them much at his ease, under a cover like that of a coach, with glasses on both sides. The boatmen are very dexterous in their business, and manage their oars with surprizing facility, standing with their faces towards the place to which they are going. All the gondolas must be black, and even the little room is generally covered with black cloth or serge; but foreigners are not confined to this rule. The gondolas, particularly of the Ambassadors, are extremely magnificent.

With respect to the Doge or Duke of *Venice*, he has only the shadow of greatness, without any real substance. He has, indeed, some outward marks of grandeur, but these are bestowed on him only as he is representative of the Republic, as Ambassadors are of their masters; for
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all his counsellors have a constant eye over his actions, and have authority to visit his closet every hour. It is not in his power to pardon a criminal: he cannot so much as pass over to the continent without permission from the state; and he no sooner sets his foot on shore than he loses his dignity, and is considered as nothing more than a bare nobleman of *Venice*. When he dies there is no public mourning; he is besides as much subject to the laws as the meanest person, and the inquisition of state is chiefly levelled at his power, which is so straitened, that except two or three inconsiderable privileges, he possesses nothing beyond other noblemen. The principal of these are, his having a double voice in the grand council, the disposal of several little offices belonging to the palace, and the nomination of the *Primerio* and *Canons* of *St. Mark*. His honours are only paid him as the marks of the sovereignty of the Commonwealth, in which sense he bears the title of *Duke*, and of *His Serenity*, which last title is here esteemed above that of *Highness*; and when he appears abroad upon any solemn occasion, he has a torch carried before him, with a folding-chair that has two arms and no back; he has besides eight silver trumpets, and as many standards with the arms of *Venice*, and perhaps some hautboys. Of these standards two are white, two red, two violet, and two blue, which are said to signify Peace, War, Truce, and the League. The two red ones were at this time carried first; the State being then engaged in a war against the *Turks*;
but

but in time of peace, the white one precedes the rest. He has also a kind of umbrello carried after him. Upon these occasions the Doge is generally accompanied by the Nuncio, and the Ambassadors residing at *Venice*, who wear their hats; and the Doge never pulls off his ducal coronet, except when the host is elevated, or when visited by a Prince of royal extraction, or by a Cardinal, who sits in a chair like the Doge's, and even on his right hand. After these march the chief Senators, before whom is carried the sword of state.

The Doge's name, it is true, is stamped upon the coin; but on the reverse he appears on his knees at the feet of the Primicerio, who sits and represents *St. Mark*: before him the Doge takes the oath of fidelity, with a mass book in one hand, and with the other receiving the standard of *Venice*. Whence it is plain, that his effigy bears here no more marks of honour than that of the Primicerio. The letters of foreign Princes are also directed and delivered to the Doge, but he is obliged to deliver them unopened to the council. With respect to Ambassadors, after matters have been deliberated and concluded in the council, the Doge is obliged to deliver their answer with such exactness, that if he commits the least mistake he is corrected upon the spot. Thus in all acts or declarations of state, he is no more than an herald, who publishes what is enacted by the Senate.

A noble *Venetian* never appears in public but in his robes, which are of black cloth lined with

with greyish cloth in the summer, and ermine in the winter. The stole is of the same cloth as well as the girdle, which being about four inches broad, is adorned with silver buckles and plates. His bonnet is no more than a black worsted cap with a worsted fringe, which he commonly carries in his hand, that he may not incommode his large peruke. The Procurators of St. Mark, the *Sani Grandi*, and some others of the great officers of state, are distinguished by peculiar habits. Those who have been Ambassadors have the privilege of wearing a stole of cloth of gold, and gold buckles on their girdles; but they are generally satisfied with wearing a little gold galloon upon their black stoles.

The Physicians, Advocates, Notaries, and all those called Cittadini wear the same habits as the nobles, they claim the title of excellency, and the manner of saluting them is to kiss their sleeve, which about the elbow is as big as a moderate sack, and sometimes serves to carry provisions in from the market, because they scarce ever appear with any attendants at their heels. They are never saluted in the street, except by those who wear the same robe. The nobility of *Venice* is not restrained to the eldest sons; and they are not allowed to traffic, much less to marry with foreigners.

The Marquisses, Counts, and other titular nobles belonging to the *Venetian* State, are not noblemen of *Venice*; but either such as really enjoyed those dignities in their respective countries before they became subject to the *Venetians*,

tians, or have been dignified with these titles by the *Venetians* since their conquests, to humble the ancient nobility of those countries. There are a third sort of titular nobility in the *Venetian* State, whose ancestors, though not fully intitled to those dignities, yet had some pretensions to them, and upon the change of the government assumed those titles by the connivance of the *Venetians*.



C H A P. VI.

A Description of Ferrara, Rimini, Pesaro, and Ancona: With a copious and circumstantial Description of Loretto, and the Holy House.

THE only thing worth notice between *Padua* and *Rovigo*, is the country, which is flat and fertile, adorned with meadows, groves, vineyards, and watered by many rivulets. Upon the road are some houses of pleasure belonging to the *Venetians*; but the country people about *Rovigo* dwell only in huts made of reeds. The city of *Rovigo* is very poor and of no great extent, and yet is the residence of the Bishop of *Adria*; once a famous city, which gave its name to the gulph, but is now no more than a half drowned village.

Ferrara is a large and beautiful city, notwithstanding its being poor and ill peopled.

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We went on purpose to one of the best places of the whole city where four streets meet, but could not perceive one person in any of them, yet the adjacent country is some of the best in *Lombardy*; but lies untilled for want of inhabitants, and is almost desolate from the severity of the papal government.

Ferrara was united to the Ecclesiastical state under the pontificate of *Clement VIII.* who built a strong citadel, which is still in good repair. One poor college belonging to the Jesuits is all that is left of the ancient university. Near the cathedral stands some brazen equestrian statues, and opposite the palace of the nobility is one of Duke *Hercules II.* on the pedestal of which is an inscription granting sanctuary to criminals for 20 paces round it. We also saw the ducal palace, the house of the Marquis *De Villa*, and several churches and convents, which have all their peculiar beauties; and among the rest we took notice of the tomb of *Ariosto* in the church of the *Benedictines*.

Though it is 50 miles from *Ferrara* to *Ravenna*, we did not see in all this way, one town or village worth notice. The first day's journey was very passable, but afterwards the road between the *Adage* and the *Po* became very deep. The ancient Geographers describe its situation like that of *Venice*, among the waters, and it is certain that this was the best harbour the *Romans* had in the *Adriatic* gulph; but since that time the *Lagunes* are dried up, and the sea is at least three miles from it. The

city being now surrounded with the most fruitful fields of *Italy*. There is not the least doubt but that the present *Ravenna* is situated in the same place where the ancient *Ravenna* stood, there being in the walls facing the sea-side many great iron rings by which they used formerly to fasten their vessels, and the ruins of the ancient beacon are still to be seen. This city is seated in a flat country, is thinly peopled, and meanly built.

The cathedral is a very ancient structure, supported by 56 marble pillars placed in a double range on each side, and the choir is vaulted with excellent Mosaic work. They there pretend to shew us a precious relic, one of the stones with which *St. Stephen* was martyred, but what is most worthy of notice, the great door of the church is formed of the planks of vines, some of which are 12 feet high, and 14 or 15 broad; for in the places formerly covered by the sea, the vines grow to a prodigious size.

The churches of *St. Appollinarius*, *St. Vitalis*, *St. Romualdus*, and *St. Andrew* have many fine pieces of marble and porphyry brought from *Greece*, during the time of the Exarchy, or while under that name it continued a province of the *Greek* empire. The tomb of *Galla Placidia*, the daughter of *Theodosius* the Great, is to be seen in the church of *St. Celsus* betwixt those of *Valentinian* and *Honorius*.*

* See a particular description of the city of *Ravenna* in *Mr. Addison's Travels*, Chap. III.

We had scarce travelled an hour from *Ravenna* before we entered a forest of pine-trees, which is four miles long, and having passed it, travelled within sight of the sea to the left, and the marshes to the right. Having crossed the river *Savio* in a ferry-boat, we proceeded through the little city of *Cervia*, seated among the bogs where the inhabitants live by making of salt. We dined at *Cosenate* near the sea-side, and before we had proceeded three miles farther, came to the banks of the famous *Rubicon*, also called the *Pisatello*, and by some the *Frumicino*, when we were not a little surprized, considering the manner in which *Lucan* speaks of this river, to see our coach pass it without a bridge or ferry-boat. Within an hour after we travelled close by the sea-shore, upon a firm sand, till coming within a mile of *Rimini*, we were obliged to travel deeper into the country for the convenience of passing the river *Ariminum*, now called *Mareciba*, which washes the walls of *Rimini*.

Rimini is a small and poor city, seated in a rich country. On the bridge, which is of marble, are two intire inscriptions intimating that *Augustus* and *Tiberius* were the founders of this city, and that the triumphal arch which forms one of the gates was built by the first. Behind the gardens of the Capuchines are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and five hundred paces from thence without the city is a brick tower, which was the Pharos of the ancient harbour, but it is now encompassed with gardens, the sea being retired at least half a mile

from it. Out of the ruins of this harbour, which is one of the best in *Italy*, was built the church of *St. Francis*. In this city is the brazen statue of *Paul V.* and near it a curious marble fountain.

From *Rimini* we travelled fifteen miles along the downs, betwixt the sea and the fields; and at length discovered the city and little republic of *St. Marino* * on the top of a mountain; and continuing to proceed towards *Pesaro*, found the country very well inhabited and cultivated.

The city of *Pesaro* exceeds *Rimini* both in bigness, in the pleasantness of its situation upon an easy ascent, and in the neatness and beauty of the buildings. Nothing can afford a more agreeable prospect than the little hills that surround it, with the pleasing mixture of pasture, vineyards, and orchards. Their olives are very good and their figs are esteemed the best in *Italy*. Flesh meat is here so cheap, that a pound containing eighteen ounces may be bought for less than a half-penny, and bread and wine are even cheaper in proportion than meat. And as the sea and rivers furnish plenty of fish, the city abounds in all the necessaries of life. In the market-place is a fine fountain and a statue of Pope *Urban VIII.* under whose pontificate this city and the dukedom

* See a particular account of this small republic in *Mr. Addison's Travels through Italy*, Chap. III.

of *Urbino* were incorporated with the Ecclesiastical state.

From *Pesaro* we continued our journey along a sandy shore for seven miles as far as *Fano*, and saw abundance of walnuts, chesnuts, rushes, and many other things driven by the wind from the neighbouring rivers upon this shore. One of our company took up here a small fish called by the *Italians* Cavaletto, and by the *French* Cheval-marin, or the sea-horse, for its head and neck have some resemblance to those of a horse; and as it is easily dried and preserved, it is frequently to be met with in cabinets. The *Italians* attribute to it the quality of curing the bite of a mad dog if eaten roasted, and applied to the affected part, skinned and beaten with honey and vinegar.

Fano is a small neat city, but has nothing in it worth notice, except a triumphal arch, the inscription of which is quite defaced.

About a mile from *Fano* we travelled over a wooden bridge that is five or six hundred paces long, erected over the several branches of the *Pongio*, which when the snow begins to melt on the *Appenines*, overflows all the neighbouring country. Then coasting along the sea-side, we came to *Senegallia*, an old city inclosed with a strong wall and some bastions; and proceeding from thence seventeen miles along the shore, met with no houses, except an old castle and some inns, and at length arrived at *Ancona*, which is situated upon two hills on the point of a promontory. It is much larger than any of the four or five last-mentioned ci-

ties, but not much richer, though the excellency of its harbour, and the fertility of the adjacent country, render it a proper place for trade, of which it had formerly a sufficient share: but it has fallen into decay since it became subject to the papal dominion. The streets are, however, dark and narrow, and the buildings but very indifferent; besides the declivities, upon which it stands, render it very inconvenient. The citadel, which commands both the city and harbour, is seated on the first hill; and on the other, which forms the point of the cape, stands the church of *St. Cyriaca*, a low dark fabric, the front of which is of marble, but without any ornament. At the entrance of the mole is a magnificent triumphal arch of white marble, erected by the Senate to the honour of *Trajan*. The exchange where the merchants meet is built in the manner of a portico, at the four corners of which stood the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Religion. The last of which was thrown down by an earthquake.

Before I take leave of *Ancona*, it may be proper to mention the dress of the inhabitants. We saw the chief citizens on a holiday appear in black cloaks lined with green, with blue or philamot stockings, shoes whitened with chalk, and tied with ribbands of various colours. Their unbuttoned doublets were embroidered with many colours, and their long shirt sleeves hung down to their fingers ends. The ordinary sort of women wear a
kind

kind of coif with a long fringe that hangs over their faces. The body of their gowns is generally of red or yellow, fastened on four sides with laces, and trimmed all over with coloured galloon. Their waistcoats and petticoats are both very short and of various colours. The ladies of quality, however, strive to imitate the *French* in their dress; but do it in so awkward a manner, that they appear more ridiculous than if they were adorned in the fashion of their country.

We observed another custom upon this road, which is their paper windows, which being always torn, prove very inconvenient in winter and look very disagreeable to foreigners. To complete our vexation, they would commonly bring a fricasee of three eggs and perhaps as many pilchards for a supper for five or six persons, and afterwards make us pay as dear as if we had been well entertained; for our dinner and supper generally amounted to four shillings a head.

The country between *Ancona* and *Loretto* is much the best in *Italy*, though the roads are the worst, which obliged us to alight several times to ease the horses. Though there are several accounts of *Loretto*, the curiosities are here so extraordinary, that I shall with great fidelity give an exact abridgement of what I was able either to learn or see.

The house of our Lady of *Loretto* so much celebrated among the *Roman Catholics*, is pretended to be the same in which the Virgin was born

born, the same wherein she was betrothed and married to *Joseph*, that where she received the salute of the Angel, and where the son of God became incarnate. This house, they say, was transported by the Angels into *Dalmatia*, and on the 10th of *May*, 1291, placed on the hill of *Tersatto*; where, after it had continued for three years and seven months, the Angels removed it from thence into the middle of a forest in the territory of *Recanati*, which being famous for many robberies, it was after eight months, removed a third time to the hill on which it now stands; but a dispute soon after arising between two brothers, coheirs of the ground on which it stood, about the possession of this house, it was within four months after placed by the Angels some paces from thence, in the high road, where it is still to be seen.

To prevent the inconveniences that might happen to so sacred a place, a most magnificent church is built about it: in the midst of this structure it stands free from all injuries, and for its better preservation, four walls have since been erected, that enclose it on all sides like a box, without touching the walls of the *Santa Casa*, or Holy House. All that painting, sculpture, and architecture were able to perform in the beginning of the last century, have been bestowed on this church, which is built of white marble of *Carrara*, and is of the *Corinthian* order, adorned with most exquisite basso relievo, in which the whole history
of

of the Virgin is represented. It has three doors, two of which are at the end facing the east. Here the pilgrims are let in, and the other is on the south side, and leads to the sanctuary, the space between the altar and the end of our Lady's apartment.

To render the story of the removal of this house the more probable, they pretend that it was built of some unknown stones; but upon the strictest examination I could make, I found them to be true brick of different sizes, and unequal shapes, mixed with some flat greyish or reddish stones, that are very common here, and the whole is cemented with lime and sand; but the pieces are ill joined, as if done in great haste. The mason's work is on the inside almost open to view, except in some places where there are fragments of plaster-work covered with painting, in which the Virgin is represented holding an infant *Jesus* in her arms. However, the tradition of the removal of the Holy House is so stedfastly maintained, that there is scarce an inhabitant in the place, but pretends to be descended from those who saw it fixed where it now is; and I cannot pass by in silence, that as we were going to it, the rabble flocked about us, to let us know, that we ought not to approach the holy place without confession, and receiving the eucharist, unless we would expose ourselves to a sudden death.

The Holy House stands from east to west, which is not very common in *Italy*. On the east side is a little chimney with a fire-place,
over

over which is a niche, in which stands the image of the Lady of *Loretto*, [which is five feet high, and is said to be made of cedar with *St. Luke's* own hand ; the infant on her right arm, is also of cedar ; it is not quite two palms in height, and in her left hand she has a globe. The faces of both images have been laid over with a kind of silver lacker, which is now become quite black with the continual smoke of the lamps ; so that the Virgin *Mary* wants only a thick upper lip to make her a perfect Negro. The infant *Jesus* is dressed in a flame-coloured habit, and the Virgin *Mary* in an azure robe ; with which she is so modestly covered, that no part of the statue is to be seen, but its face and toes. The mantle hanging down her shoulders is of the same colour, powdered with golden stars : her hair hangs on her shoulders and part of her back. On her head is a triple crown of gold, enriched with pearls and diamonds, and another is on that of the child *Jesus* ; both the gift of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, and valued at 75,000 crowns. The gold chains, rings, and jewels, with which the image of the Virgin is loaded, are frequently changed, and her apparel is not always the same ; for on the seven days of passion-week she is dressed in deep mourning, and has daily a fresh suit. The niche in which the image stands, is adorned with 71 large *Bohemian* topazes. On the right-side of the image is an Angel of cast gold, profusely enriched with diamonds and other gems, with one knee inclined, offering a golden heart

heart embellished with large diamonds, and terminating in a flame of rubies and pearls. This piece is said to have cost 50,000 ducats, and was offered by *Maria Beatrix Eleanora*, Queen to *James II.* of *England*, that by the intercession of the Virgin, she might conceive a son; and 'tis said, that soon after she had the son, who has made such noise under the name of the Pretender to the *British* crown. On the left side of the Virgin is a silver Angel, in the same posture of reverence, offering her a golden heart crowned, and glittering with pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, likewise terminating in a flame: this was presented by the mother of the same Princess. On the right hand of the Virgin is a silver Angel, weighing 351 pounds, offering on a cushion of the same metal, an infant of massy gold, weighing 24 pounds. This was presented by *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, for the birth of the Dauphin, afterwards *Lewis XIV.* who made a much greater stir in *Europe*, than the above mentioned Pretender. Besides, seven golden lamps are continually burning before the image; and among the 37 silver lamps with which the other part of the *Casa Santa* is illuminated, four of them weigh 128 pounds each.] On both sides of the niche are cupboards filled with the ancient ornaments of this statue; and in a little window in the wall are some earthen dishes, said to be used by the Holy Family. Some of these vessels have since been edged with gold; but that which was shewn us, was a porringer with

with a silver foot at the bottom, pretended to be made of a strange earth, though it is no more than potters ware, the glazing of which is not so nicely taken off, but that some parts of it may be discovered by a curious eye : [but all these vessels are now plated over with silver.] At the west end, just opposite to the image of our Lady, is a window of about three feet square, through which the Angel entered. Here is also an altar, said to be made by the Apostles themselves, and a stone on which it is pretended that St. Peter celebrated mass the first time. This is covered with silver, and kept as a precious relic under the altar, where they usually officiate, and these are said to have been transported hither at the same time with the house. The arch with which the Holy House is covered being a modern fabric, I asked what was become of the old roof ; but they could tell me no tidings of it. The floor of the *Santa Casa* is composed of squares of red and white marble ; but this is not the old floor, because that was left with the foundations at *Nazareth*.

[Notwithstanding the mean appearance of the walls within, the outside of the *Casa Santa* is built of the whitest *Carrara* marble ; but it is so contrived, that a small interval is left between it and the brick wall of the *Casa Santa*. This is partly to be attributed to the veneration entertained for those supposed sacred materials, and partly from an apprehension that they would not have suffered the unhallowed
marble

marble to touch them ; but would have repelled it with such violence, as to endanger the lives of the workmen. It is about 50 feet in length, 30 broad, and about the same height. It has four brass doors of curious workmanship, and the two longer sides are adorned with twelve *Corinthian* columns, while the two other sides have eight. The intervals between the columns are filled with basso relievos finely executed, representing the most remarkable incidents in the life of the blessed Virgin. There are also ten statues of the Prophets, and above them the ten Sibyls. Among the Prophets on the south-side, *David* with the head of *Goliath* at his feet, is greatly admired by all connoisseurs : and on the north-side, in a groupe representing the espousals of the *Virgin Mary*, a boy playing with a dog, whilst his mother, with a child in her arms, looks at him with a countenance full of maternal tenderness and complacency, cannot be viewed without pleasure.]

The Treasury infinitely surpasses the Holy House in riches. It is a spacious hall, wainscotted, and the arched roof is divided by gilt compartments, beautified with excellent pictures. They were formerly glad to keep abundance of works in silver in ten large presses, with folding-doors ; but that metal is now laid up in great heaps, in private places, and perhaps for private uses ; and they are now filled with nothing but pure gold, jewels, and such vessels and ornaments as are supposed to exceed the value of gold and gems. It would be a folly to attempt to describe what exceeds ima-

gination. The best idea I am able to give of this treasure is, by observing that all people, Princes, and states who acknowledge the papal authority, have for these 400 years past endeavoured to outvie each other in the value of the presents they make to this house. It has besides a settled revenue, and vast tracts of land belonging it, and the boxes in which the alms of the pilgrims are gathered furnish those who have the care of it with more money for making fresh purchases.

It is to be observed, that round the walls of the church that inclose the holy house are a vast number of branch candlesticks to illuminate the whole fabric; and that the greatest curiosity seems to be the processions of those devotees, who crawl round the holy house upon their knees, some five times, others seven, and others twelve times, all furnished with beads, and muttering *Ave Marias* and *Pater Nosters*; but as they all strive to come nearest the holy place, this sometimes occasions no small confusion, on which account it is never done but when their number is but small. The chief resort of pilgrims is at *Easter*, and the Virgin's nativity; and in some years they have here above 200,000 pilgrims during these two festivals. It is no unpleasant sight to observe the caravans of these pilgrims of both sexes, who generally come in societies. For instance, a certain body of men join at *Bologna*, each of whom has a frock of coarse linen, and a cawl of the same which covers his head, leaving only three holes for the eyes and mouth. They all ride
upon

upon asses, and appear in different colours, each society chusing their own. But all are provided with beads, girdles, and pilgrims staves; and each person has the arms of the society either painted or wrought on the back or breast of his frock. The women appear as richly dressed as they are able, and fix to the bodies of their gowns a little pilgrim's staff of the length of a hand, some of which are of gold and silver, adorned with gems and pearls, and others of ebony or ivory artificially wrought. The ladies commonly ride in calashes, attended by whole squadrons of pilgrims mounted on asses.

To proceed, we were conducted from the treasury to a little arsenal, which has scarce any thing remarkable but some arms taken from the *Turks*, who about fifty years before made a descent upon the coast under the reign of *Mahomet II.* and *Selim*, in order to plunder this sacred place. But it is pretended that they were struck blind by the *Virgin Mary*, as they were endeavouring to break into the house. From the windows of the arsenal they shew that part of the sea over which the house was carried by the Angels; and a Jesuit solemnly protested, that there ever since remains a white tract on the water, and that he had often observed it.

From hence we went to the great wine cellar, stored with 150 tons of excellent wine, and in the Apothecaries office, we were shewn 145 earthen vessels which are highly esteemed, because they believe them to be painted by

Raphael; on five of the largest are represented *St. Paul* and the four Evangelists, and the rest are adorned with the Histories of Saints, the Metamorphoses of *Ovid*, &c.

The city of *Loretto* is but small, but it is pretty well fortified. In the great square is a noble marble fountain adorned with several brass statues, and another erected by the citizens, in acknowledgment of certain privileges granted them by Pope *Sixtus V.* The inhabitants get their livelihood by making and selling medals, rosaries, sanctified beads, images, *Agnus Dei*, and other things of the like nature.



C H A P. VII.

Our Author's Journey from Loretto to Naples, with a Description of the famous Water-fall of Monte del Marmore, and of every thing remarkable on the Road; particularly some Observations on the Via Appia, and Via Flaminia. A particular Description of the City of Naples and the neighbouring Places; as Puzzoli, the Lakes Lucrin and Avernus, the Sybils Grotto, and Baiæ.

TRAVELLING from hence through *Recanati*, a small city seated on the top of a hill, three miles from *Loretto*, I looked into the great church, where I could see nothing worth mentioning but the tomb of Pope *Gregory XII.* who was deposed by the council of *Pisa*.

Ten miles farther, in a most fruitful country on the bank of *Potenza*, we passed through the ruins of the city formerly known by the name of *Helvia Ricina*, where we saw vast fragments of an amphitheatre built of stone and brick; then travelling on the same side of the river two miles among the hills, we came to *Macerata*, where we lodged that night. It being foul weather we could not stir abroad; but we were told by the inhabitants that it was a large and pleasant place. The country between *Macerata* and *Tolentino* lies all upon a level, but though extremely fruitful, it is very indifferently peopled. They here prop their vines with reeds, and plough with buffalos, which are stronger than oxen and easier fed. *Tolentino* is seated on a rising ground, but has nothing remarkable in it.

The next place we came to was *Belfort*, which is all built of stone; and a mile beyond it begins the province of *Umbria*, where we entered into the *Appenins*. We here fell into the company of a gentleman, who, after some discourse, told us, that the *Italians* were extremely pleased in *Italy* at the news they had received from *England*, that the King was turned *Christian*. I desired him to explain his meaning, which he did in such terms, that I could not help being amazed at his ignorance: his notions of the *Protestants* being nearly the same as those entertained by the *Pagans* of the *Primitive Christians*; so that with all the art I was master of, I could not persuade him that we used baptism among us. This simplicity

is so universal in this country, that they are more ignorant of our religion than the *Chinese* themselves, in which they are encouraged by their clergy, who leave no stone unturned to render the *Protestants* odious to the people.

We now travelled forty miles among the rocks, and left the mountains near the village of *Pala*, from whence we discovered the plain of *Oligno*, which affords the most delightful prospect from the hills, it being watered by many rivulets; it is well cultivated and improved, so that we had no sooner quitted the mountains, than we found ourselves suddenly in a most agreeable climate, where the almond-trees were already in blossom.

Having continued our journey for four miles in a continual easy descent, we came into a narrow level road, on one side of which runs a small clear river, and at the end is situated *Foligno*, in the most fertile country in the world; and it has the reputation of carrying on a greater trade than most of the other cities in the Ecclesiastical state. This trade chiefly consists in draperies, gold and silver lace, silk stuffs, and spices.

Soon after our leaving *Foligno* we discovered, on an eminence on the other side of the plain, the town of *Montefalco*, famous for the interment of *St. Clara*. There are here shewn three stones of the bigness of small nuts, said to be found in the heart of that Saint, upon which the history of the Passion is engraved.

Near the village of *Pesignano*, at the foot of a hill which incloses the plain, arises a large
spring

spring through four several outlets from under the rock, which by their conjunction form a small lake, from whence flows a rivulet which waters the adjacent country; and about 100 paces from the spring head near the road is a small temple of the *Corinthian* Order, called *St. Salvatore*, where the Bishop of *Spoletto* says mass once a year.

In travelling from *Pesignano* to *Spoletto*, we proceeded seven miles through a level and populous country at the foot of the mountains. *Spoletto*, which is situated between the mountains beyond the above-mentioned plain, is a poor, ill built, and thinly peopled city. The cathedral is celebrated for its height, which however is not extraordinary. The pavement is inlaid with small pieces of marble, and the pediment of the great portal is adorned with very fine Mosaic work, on a gold ground. The castle is erected on the highest part, and has nothing to boast of but its situation. About 500 paces without the city is the church, once a temple, consecrated to *Concord*; and since called the chapel of the *Crucifix*. *Spoletto* has also some remains of antiquity, as a triumphal arch half ruined, the fragments of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct that joins the mountain of *St. Francis* to that of *Spoletto*: this is a *Gothic* work, and still remains entire: its length is 350 paces, and its height from the bottom of the valley 230.

Three miles beyond *Spoletto* we passed *Semma*, the highest mountain hereabouts; and after we had travelled about five or six miles among
the

the barren rocks, found the succeeding hills for four or five miles covered with laurels, wild olives, tamarinds, junipers, evergreen oaks, and several other trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure.

At our approaching *Terni* the mountains that had inclosed us in a strait passage upon the brink of a torrent, which runs at the bottom of the valley, opened by degrees into a great forest of olive-trees laden with fruit, that is generally suffered to hang till they drop off themselves. From this wood of olives we travelled for a mile in an agreeable plain that brought us to *Terni*, which is situated upon the river *Nera*, in a most fruitful country. This city is not so large as *Spoletto*, but is much more populous. A considerable trade is here carried on in oil, and we were told that during six months of the year they make 100 charges of oil every day, each charge weighing 600 pounds, which is generally sold at the rate of twelve *English* crowns. By an inscription on the porch of the seminary near the cathedral it appears, that this city may contend for antiquity with *Rome* itself.

About three miles from *Terni* is the famous water-fall of *Monte del Marmore*, to which there is a very rocky ascent, that obliged us frequently to alight from our horses. By the way we observed on the south side of the mountain several corners, in which the rigour of the winter season is never felt, and in some places saw abundance of jessamines, laurels, and myrtles, that were as fresh then, though it was *Februa-*

ry, as they are with us in *April*. But to return to the above water-fall: the river *Valerio* rises among the mountains twelve or thirteen miles from the place where the water falls down, at about nine miles from its head spring it runs into the lake of *Luco*, and thence continuing its current with a much larger stream than before, runs through a plain on the top of a mountain, till coming to its edge, it falls with great force down a craggy rock 300 paces high, into the concavity of another rock underneath it, against which the waters break with such violent agitation, that they rise like a cloud twice as high as they fall, and occasion a perpetual rain in all the adjacent parts. The repercussion of the sun beams in this cloud produces an infinite number of rainbows, according to the various rebounding and spiriting of the watery particles, which afford an amazing prospect. At last these waters gather into an abyss formed by this continual fall, and thence breaking forth with incredible force through the crevices of several rocks, continue their course a little farther with a murmuring noise, and at last run into the little river *Nera*, which is much enlarged by the accession of this stream.

From *Terni* to *Narni* we travelled seven miles through a plain and fertile country, and the last-mentioned town affords a pretty good prospect from the adjacent hills; but we found ourselves deceived on entering it, it being in a manner destitute of inhabitants, with narrow dirty streets, so uneven that we could not go

five

five steps without ascending or descending; and their paper windows have a very beggarly appearance. I however took notice of some handsome brass fountains. A little before we entered the city, we observed the ruins of a bridge said to have been built under the reign of *Augustus*, which is worthy of admiration both on account of its height and structure, for after having joined the mountain of *Spoletto* to another neighbouring mountain, it ends in the high road towards *Perusa*. It is remarkable that the vast pieces of marble of which this bridge is formed, are joined together without either cement or iron-work. It has four or five arches, of which only one remains entire. The top of the mould of the largest being broken. I was credibly informed, that this arch is 170 feet in extent, which if so, it far exceeds the celebrated *Rialto*.

We had no sooner left *Narni*, than we found ourselves again among the mountains, and thus travelling on for eight miles, we came to the town of *Otricoli*. Soon after we passed the *Tyber*, over a stone bridge founded by *Sixtus V.* and embellished by *Urban VIII.* We came very late to *Citta Castellana*, which we left early the next morning. Near *Regnano* we found the old *Via Flaminia*, with its pavement entire, of which we had perceived no foot-steps since our leaving *Rimini*, whither it formerly extended. Having dined at *Castel Nuova*, which, as well as *Regnano*, is an inconsiderable place, we continued our journey to *Rome*, through an infinite number of ancient ruins; but most
of

of the country lay untilled, and is almost destitute of inhabitants. Having repassed the *Tyber* by the *Pons Milvius*, now called *Ponte Molle*, we came upon a paved way that brought us between many gardens and summer seats, to the famous city of *Rome*.

Having rambled two or three days about *Rome* we were invited by some good company to hasten our intended journey for *Naples*, which is eight days travelling from *Rome*. About twelve miles from this city we came to *Marino*, a large town now belonging to Prince *Colonna*, formerly known by the name of *Villa Mariano*.

From *Marino* we ascended a rocky mountain, covered with woods and abounding in buffalos. We then rode near an hour on the banks of the lake of *Castel Gundolfo*, and about five miles after we had left the lake, discovered the sea at the bottom of the mountain, and on our right hand the city called *Citta de la Vigna*, situated on a small hill. This was the ancient *Lanuvium*, a municipal city which gave birth to *Antoninus Pius*, and not the *Lavinium* of *Æneas*, as is commonly believed.

Late at night we reached *Velitri*, a little city seated on a hill, and surrounded by a wall. It was anciently so considerable a place as to dare to oppose *Rome* itself, though it now makes a very indifferent figure. The people are here generally of opinion, that *Augustus* was a native of this city, and one of the servants of the inn in which we lodged was so communicative as to tell us so; but being asked who that

that *Augustus* was, he answered, he was the first *Christian* Emperor. Indeed nothing is more common than for the *Italians* of this place to canonize all the illustrious men of antiquity, whether *Christians* or *Pagans*. *Augustus* was indeed certainly born at *Rome* under the consulate of *Cicero* and *Anthony*, but his family deduced its original from *Velitri*. In the midst of the market-place is a curious brazen statue of Pope *Urban VIII.* sitting, as generally all the statues of Popes are represented, I suppose, to denote their superiority over other Princes.

On our descending from the hill of *Velitri*, we took notice of many caves dug on purpose to keep their wines cool; after which we travelled for fifteen miles through a poor country to the foot of a mountain, on the top of which stands the little city of *Lermonetta*, built upon the ruins of the old *Lera*. About four miles farther we saw on our left some ancient ruins, which they told us were the remains of the place called by *St. Paul*, *The three Taverns*, and on our right, the cape called *Monte Circello*, which some suppose to have been formerly an island, and that here the jealous *Circe* changed her rival *Scylla*, the mistress of *Glaukus*, into a sea monster, and *Ulysses's* companions into hogs. At a small distance farther we saw the city of *Letia*, seated on a mountain; but its ancient fame for the goodness of its wine is now lost, the mountain producing none. It is true, the woods wherewith these mountains are almost covered, produce abundance of trees called *ficus Indica*, some of which grow up to the heights

height of 30 or 40 feet, with trunks as thick as the body of a man: laurels and myrtles grow in great plenty in the hedges, and abundance of orange-trees in the open fields.

At the village of *Casa Nuova*, instead of taking boat upon the lake, we continued our journey by land; and turning to the left, entered into a valley, which brought us to the mountain and city of *Piporno*. In our way thither I observed a church-yard planted with orange-trees, which is not usual in *Italy*, where all people of fashion have their chapel or vault, in some church or convent, and the poorer sort are interred in some private corner, without the cities: besides whenever they have church-yards it is usual to plant them with only cypresses, pines, or yews.

Piporno is a modern city, built near the place where anciently stood *Privernum*, the metropolis of the *Volscii*, and the residence of King *Metabus*, father to the famous *Camilla*. The bishopric of *Piporno* is on account of its poverty united to that of *Terracina*, and the Bishop's chair is kept in the choir of the cathedral. In St. *Benedict's* church they shew an image of our Lady, which they say was made by St. *Luke*, and could not be burnt when *Piporno* was destroyed by fire. On the hill of *Piporno*, called *Colle Rosco*, lillies and daffodils grow in great plenty, and this hill also affords a peculiar fine earth for potter's ware. From its top may be seen a little city called *Mayenca*, near which is a lake, whose waters rise considerably two days before rain.

From *Piporno* we travelled over sandy hills covered with various sorts of ever-green shrubs, and afterwards got into a wood where we saw abundance of cork trees, much resembling an ever-green oak; and indeed, I believe, this tree to be a kind of oak, since it bears acorns. It has this peculiar quality, that the more it is stripped of its bark, the stronger it grows, and soon produces a new one.

Soon after our leaving the wood we went to see the abbey of *Fossa Nuova*, said to be built upon the ruins of the *Forum Appii*, about 300 paces from the high road; and about ten miles from thence we began to discover some remains of the ancient high road called *Via Appia*, from its being made by *Appius Claudius*. In my opinion these famous roads are more surprising than most other pieces of antiquity, considering that so many fragments of them still remain, though such an infinite number of passengers, horses, and carriages have incessantly passed over them for many ages. The stones of which this pavement is composed, are not all of the same size: they are of a reddish colour not unlike rusty iron, very hard, and ten or twelve inches thick; those of the largest size are generally above two feet over, and the least not less than one; but notwithstanding the great difference in their shape and figure, they have been so nicely joined, that where the pavement is entire the point of a sword cannot be thrust between them. These consular ways had on each side borders of the same stone raised about two feet above the rest, and between

tween these borders, the true breadth of these highways ought to be taken; according to which I found the two ways *Via Appia* and *Via Flaminia* 20 palms broad, which is 13 feet 8 inches *English* measure. In some places there are ruts made by the wheels of carriages, three or four inches deep: in other respects the pavement is even, without any visible impressions made by the horse-shoes. We were told that the foundation of this pavement was another thick layer of stone, fixed on a bed of sand that keeps it from sinking. All along the road to *Terracina*, are to be seen the ruins of many ancient monuments, formerly erected for the sake of ornament. *Terracina*, or *Trachina*, so called from its situation upon a rock of difficult access, is the *Anxur* of the ancients; but it is now a poor and ill peopled place, situated in a desolate country. From thence we continued our journey over the hills covered with cork trees, with the marshes and the sea on our right till we arrived at *Fondi*. In our way about three miles beyond *Terracina*, we saw an old wall, which we were told was the boundary between the Ecclesiastical state and the kingdom of *Naples*.

Fondi is situated in a flat country, near a lake that bears the same name, and extends itself among the marshes, between the hills and the sea. The eels of this lake are very famous for their extraordinary bigness. The city was intirely ruined in 1534 by *Hariaden Barbarossa*, Admiral of the *Turkish* fleet, the history of which is painted in the church of the

Annunciata. *Fondi* is paved with stones taken from the *Via Appia*, but they are not near so exactly joined. Not far from the castle they shew a garden, which they say belonged to *Cicero*.

The *Dominicans* preserve, with great veneration, the chamber and auditory of *Thomas Aquinas*; as also an old orange-tree, which he is said to have planted; but as he died in 1273, this must certainly be the oldest orange-tree, that ever yet existed. They told us strange things of this tree, and among the rest, that its leaves are of a quite different shape from those of other orange-trees, but we could not perceive the least difference.

After we had left *Fondi*, we travelled for ten miles upon the old pavement to *Mola*, among the mountains. Near *Itru*, a small city seated upon a rock, about six miles from *Fondi*, I took notice of some large trees called *Soufelle*, the fruit of which is a cod of half a foot long, of the thickness of a bean cod, which when dry tastes like honey or manna. The true name of this tree is *Carobba*.

Mola is a small city seated upon the sea-shore, where are to be seen vast heaps of marble, the ruins of *Formiæ*, once a magnificent palace built by *Antiphates*, King of the *Lestrycons*. The air is here extremely sweet, and the hills on the gulph between *Cajeta* and *Mola* produce most excellent fruit and vines, and the sea abounds with plenty of fish. We were shewn the ruins of an old palace which we were told belonged to *Cicero*, and the various pieces of Mosaic work, which are plainly to be dis-

tin-

tinguished in several places, sufficiently prove that it was no ordinary structure; and we were assured with great confidence, that inscriptions have been found which make it plainly appear to be *Cicero's*.

It blowing then a very brisk gale, we were at a stand, whether we should venture over the little gulph, which is four miles broad, to *Gaieta*, which is seated on the very point of the cape, directly opposite to *Mola*; but having at last resolved on the passage, we arrived at *Gaieta*, which is of a pretty large extent, and strong, both by art and nature, from its being placed upon a high rock of difficult access. It has also a very good harbour.

We were conducted from hence to the cleft mountain called *La Spaccata* near the sea-shore, which is separated from the top quite down to the bottom, where it is about four or five feet asunder, but increases in breadth, as it advances upwards. The concavities in one side, and the protuberances on the other directly opposite, seem evident marks of its being really disjoined; and this, they say, happened at the time when our Saviour gave up the ghost. Upon one of the insides of this rock they shew the print of the hand of an incredulous person, the rock, as they pretend, softening as he touched it. As this rock is famous for the pilgrimages made to it, there are small steps that lead down to a little chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The curate would have given us some pieces of the rock we had broke off with a hammer; but finding us unwilling to

take charge of such baggage, seemed offended at our refusal.

We thence proceeded to the cathedral where we were shewn among other antiquities, a pretended pillar of *Solomon's Temple*. There is also a very ancient vessel of white marble, said to have been found at *Mola*, which now serves for a font in the baptistry. It is a most curious piece, and admirably preserved. It in shape resembles a bell, supported by four lions which are also of white marble. The basso relievo is greatly admired, especially a little *Bacchus* rising out of *Jupiter's* thigh, put by *Mercury* into the hands of *Ino*. All round it are placed Satyrs and Bacchanals, and among the rest a *Faunus* playing on two pipes at once.

After a short stay at *Gaieta*, we returned to *Mola*, and then proceeded to *Capua*, which is seated upon the banks of the *Volturno*, the chief river in the kingdom of *Naples*. There are in this city various inscriptions, and pieces of marble brought thither from the ancient *Capua*, which was situated at about two miles distance; and the town called *St. Mary's* was built out of the ruins of this once celebrated city. To these ruins we paid a visit, when the many little temples, the remains of two amphitheatres, one of the gates, and a great number of broken pillars, and other magnificent fragments of architecture, appeared undeniable proofs of its former grandeur.

The country between *Capua* and *Naples* is perhaps the most fruitful soil in the world, whence they have given it the name of *Cam-*

pagna

pagna Stellata, to signify the benign influence of the stars upon this country, as if fertility proceeded wholly from them.

The city of *Naples* is large and populous: its figure is very irregular, and its circuit, according to the computation of some who have walked round the wall, is about nine miles, without including the suburbs, which amounting to nine more, make the whole circumference 18. It is all over paved with square stones of the same size. The streets are generally strait and broad, and the houses lofty, flat roofed and uniform, in which it exceeds the buildings of *London, Paris, Venice*, and even *Rome* itself: all which have very fine buildings, but these are mixed with a great number of ordinary houses, while those of *Naples*, are in general very handsome. To the south it is inclosed by a small bay, and to the north by very fertile hills that rise by an easy ascent, into *Campagna Felice*. To the east lies a plain leading to mount *Vesuvius*, and on the west-side the high town, where are the *Chartreux*, and the castle of *St. Erasmus*; the ascent to which affords a very fine prospect. Besides the many noble palaces, the three castles, the arsenal, and the magazines for their galleys, are all very remarkable structures. The whole city is adorned with a considerable number of fountains, among which three are extremely grand and beautiful; but the churches, both for their number and magnificence, surpass all the other buildings. Their frontispieces, portals, chapels, altars, and tombs, being the most exquisite pieces of architecture that art ever pro-

duced. They are filled with pictures, sculptures, and gold and silver vessels; and their arches, wainscots, and walls are covered with the most precious kinds of marble, with compartments of basso relievo, or of gilt joiner's work, and beautified with the performances of the greatest painters. In short, wherever we turned our eyes, we were dazzled with jasper, porphyry, and Mosaic work of all sorts, and the most exquisite productions of art.

The church of the Jesuits is a very fine edifice, embellished with magnificent ornaments, from top to bottom, and the painting of the dome is the work of *Lanfranc*. That of *St. Mary of the Annunciata* is not inferior to it, and the famous hospital, which has 200,000 ducats annual revenue, is exceeding rich, as are those of *St. Philip of Neri*, *St. Matia La Nuova*; *St. Severin*, *St. Paul*, *St. Dominic*, the church and convent of mount *Olivet*, the church of the Holy Apostle, and many others are extremely beautiful, and have their vestries, and treasuries, crowded with riches. I remember that two Theatines, as they were conducting us into their church of the Holy Apostles, made heavy complaints of the poverty of their order, they having no possessions, and not being permitted to beg like the mendicants, but having shewn us the magnificence of their church, and fourteen large cupboards in the vestry filled with gold and silver vessels, and other things of great value, we had sufficient reason to believe, that they had no great occasion to go a beg-



begging; but in *Italy*, all Monks are at once misers, and mendicants.

The spacious convent of the *Chartreux* of *St. Martin*, is every where full of curious and magnificent pieces, and the church, though none of the largest, is a very fine one. The Monks, who were our conductors, assured us that under one Priorate, above 500,000 ducats were bestowed among them in silver plate, sculptures, and pictures. The Nativity of *Christ* is a most exquisite piece done by *Guido*: the four pictures of the Last Supper are by the hands of *Espagnolet*, *Hannibal Caracci*, *Paul Veronese*, and *Massimo*. Besides which, there are many other pieces of great value, and in particular the famous crucifix of *Michael Angelo*, done, as it is said, to the life, after a peasant, who for that purpose was murdered by the painter: it is of wood, and not above half a foot high. It is observable that the head is upright, which does not look very like the posture of an expiring person. The pavement of the cloyster, which is 100 paces square, is of marble inlaid in boughs and such like ornaments, and the four galleries are supported by 60 pillars, each of one entire piece of the best white marble of *Carrara*. Every Fryar has his own chamber, closet, library, and little garden, and the Prior's lodgings are fit for the reception of a Prince.

From this ascent there is the most delightful prospect that can be well conceived; for at one view may be seen the sea and many islands, and particularly that of *Capraea*, and the famous

mous seraglio of *Tiberius*; as likewise the whole city of *Naples*, with its three castles, the harbour, mole and lanthorn; and along the sea-shore, the creeks, capes, and a great number of villages on the sea-side. On the other hand are the gardens and fertile hills leading into *Campagna Felice*, and at a greater distance the smoke of mount *Vesuvius*.

The city of *Naples* having suffered many revolutions, has lost the greatest part of its antiquities. However, in the front of *St. Paul Major*, is the frontispiece of the ancient temple of *Apollo*, afterwards dedicated to *Castor and Pollux*, by one *Tiberius Julius Tarsus*, whose name is still to be seen on one of the freezes of this frontispiece. The portico rests upon eight twisted pillars of the *Corinthian* order, and the pediment is adorned with basso relievo, representing the *Pagan Deities*. The columns of the *Restituta* are said to have been taken from the ancient temple of *Neptune*. Here are also to be seen the ruins of an amphitheatre, and an ancient statue of the *Nile* upon a crocodile.

The generality of the *Neapolitans* are a very wicked generation, which has doubtless occasioned the proverb: "That *Naples* is a Paradise inhabited by devils. *"

In our way from the suburbs of *Naples* we saw the hill known by the name of *Pausilypus*.

* See a farther account of *Naples*, and a description of the Volcano of Mount *Vesuvius* in Mr. *Addison's Travels*, Vol. XIX. Chap. V.

It stands in a delightful situation, is extremely well cultivated, and is planted with most excellent vines, and adorned with many fine seats. Through this hill is cut a surprising passage, called the grotto of *Pozzuolo*. It is in some places cut through the rock, and in others through the sand. Its whole length is near a mile, its height between thirty and forty feet, and its breadth affords an easy passage for two coaches. The dust which is here raised by the passengers is very troublesome, to avoid which, we covered our faces with our handkerchiefs, and to prevent their running against each other, the people cry as they pass along, *To the right, or to the left.*

A little beyond *Pausilypus*, lies the lake of *Agnano*, between two hills. It is almost round, and is two miles in circumference. The water is very clear, and without any ill taste; and though it seems continually boiling, produces not the least heat, but abounds with great plenty of tench and eels. Near the banks of this lake, are the two celebrated caves known by the names of the baths of *St. German*, and the grotto *del Cani*, or grotto of the dog.*

From hence we descended towards *Puzzoli*, which was anciently a famous city, as is evident from the vast number of stately ruins still to be seen there, though at present it is but an inconsiderable place. Near *St. James's* church are the ruins of a magnificent amphitheatre,

* See a very curious account of this grotto in *Mr. Addison's Travels*, Vol. XIX. Chap. V.

the arena whereof was 172 feet long, and 88 broad, built of hewn stone. Here we were told that St. *Januarius*, with six other *Christians*, being thrown before the beasts, they adored, instead of devouring them: but not long after they had their heads cut off near *Solfatara*, in the place where the church dedicated to St. *Januarius* now stands.

Close to the amphitheatre there still remains vast ruins, which are almost buried under ground, thought by some to be the remains of a labyrinth, though I am rather inclined to believe it a fish-pond like the *Piscina Mirabilis*. The cathedral is built not only upon the ruins of *Jupiter's* temple, but also of part of its materials. Between the city and the amphitheatre are also the ruins of the temple of *Diana*; and in tempestuous weather the sea throws on shore near the convents of the *Dominicans* of *Jesus Maria*, many marks of the ancient magnificence of *Puzzoli*, as cornelians, agates, jaspers, amethysts, and several other sorts of stones, upon which are engraved a variety of figures. The sand of *Puzzoli* used in building is much commended by *Vitruvius* and *Pliny*, and if mixed with a certain sort of mortar, becomes as hard as marble even in the sea itself.

As we passed along in our boat to go to the lake of *Lucrin* at two miles distance from *Puzzoli*, we had an opportunity of taking a full view of the famous arches, generally supposed to be the remains of a bridge built by *Caligula*, from *Baiæ* to *Puzzoli*, whence it is called by the inhabitants *Caligula's* bridge; but

but if we attend to the words of *Suetonius*, nothing can be more evident than that *Caligula's* bridge was not formed of stones or bricks, but of boats, and that these arches belonged to a mole, by which the harbour was defended from the violence of the tempestuous waves.

The lake of *Lucrin*, once so famous, is now no more than a pond of about a quarter of a mile long, and 100 paces broad. It is about 60 or 80 leagues from the sea, though it anciently joined it: for *Pliny* says, they were obliged to make use of many engines to separate them; and this lake, the waters of which are still salt, was highly celebrated among the ancients for its oysters. In the night between the 19th and 20th of *September*, the earth here produced a mountain, which has ever since retained the name of *Monte Nuovo*, or the *New Mountain*. This was attended with a most dreadful earthquake, that put all the neighbouring country under a great consternation; for the sea recoiled, many houses and churches were burnt or swallowed up, and a vast number of men and beasts perished at the production of this new mountain; which those who have measured its perpendicular height, say, is 400 toises*, and its circumference is three miles.

The lake of *Avernus* is not above a mile from the lake of *Lucrin*; but what the ancients have said of its deadly vapours is not at present true;

* A toise is six feet.

the birds flying over it without the least detriment; but *Strabo* attributes the cause of this fatal stench to the thickness and number of the trees, with which *Avernus* was surrounded; and says that these being removed by *Augustus*, the air became pure and sweet; and the ruins at present about the *Avernus*, plainly demonstrate, that the adjacent hills were well peopled after the above trees were cut down.

Not far from hence is the subterraneous passage and cave, commonly known by the name of the *Sybil's* grotto. The chief entrance of which is said to have been near *Cuma*; four miles from *Avernus*; but it is all filled up on that side. We went into it with every one of us a lighted torch in our hands. The passage is on both sides overgrown with briars and thistles; after we had proceeded 250 paces in a strait line, we met with a square grotto on the right, and 70 or 80 paces farther, a little cell of 15 feet long, and eight or nine broad, where we perceived that the roof was formerly painted, and the walls adorned with Mosaic work. This in my opinion might be such another passage as the grotto of *Pausilypus*, and the painted cell, appropriated to some deity.

From this cave we took a turn to *Baiæ*, which in antient times was the most pleasant and magnificent place in the world. *Horace*, *Martial*, *Josephus*, *Seneca*, *Albinus*, and others, have left such a character of it, as would be a sufficient proof of this, were not the ruins of many temples, palaces, and baths, which are to be seen round the bay, and even in the sea itself,

itself, undeniable proofs of its former grandeur. The bay of *Baiæ* is extremely pleasant, the air remarkably sweet, and the adjoining hills with easy ascents, charming beyond what can be expressed or imagined; but alas! the vast number of summer seats, which once adorned the neighbourhood of this city, are now nothing but heaps of ruins, and a dismal solitude. At a small distance is a great heap of ruins, commonly called *Mercato di Sabato*, which some pretend to be the remains of a Circus. At the sea-side are the ruins of the country house of *Hortentius*; and near his fish-pond, the remains of a temple said to have been dedicated to *Diana*. Not many years since a most noble statue of *Venus*, twice as big as the life, holding a globe in her right hand, and three oranges in her left, was dug up in this neighbourhood.

We returned from *Baiæ* to *Puzzoli* in a boat, and thence went on horseback to *Naples*, from whence we returned to *Rome*.



C H A P. VIII.

A copious Description of Rome, particularly of the most remarkable Churches, Palaces, Antiquities and Relics; with an Account of the most beautiful of the neighbouring Villas.

THE city of *Rome*, before the reign of *Servius Tullus*, contained no more than seven hills, but afterwards being much enlarged, it covered no less than twelve. These, however, were not large mountains, but small hills, the ascent to which is scarce discernable. The present walls of *Rome* are nearly the same with those erected by *Aurelian*, and are not above thirteen miles in circumference, and this was the largest compass *Rome* ever had, though its suburbs extended perhaps far beyond them. But at present there is not above one third part of what is inclosed within the walls inhabited, the rest being either gardens or ruins. Most of the houses are of brick, plastered over on the outside; the roofs are ridged, and at the top form a very obtuse angle; but neither the common houses nor streets are beautiful; the pavements are narrow, and not very neat.

The first prospect of this great city does not, therefore, surprize the traveller; but the longer he stays in it, the more frequent opportunities he will find of observing something worth his attention.

Two days after our return from *Naples*, we went to take a view of the *Minerva*; where we happened to see the ceremony of making either wives or nuns of 350 maidens; the funds for which was raised by a club of 60 charitable gentlemen. This ceremony is annually performed on the festival of the *Annunciation*, when the Pope and the Sacred College meeting at the *Minerva*, the Pope, or in his absence some Cardinal, says high mass, and all the girls confess and receive the sacrament. These girls are cloathed in white serge, and have veils over their heads, with only one opening for them to see through; and thus dressed, they enter two and two into the choir, where they prostrate themselves at the feet of the Pope or Cardinal, who officiates, near whom stands an officer with a bason full of little white bags, each of which contains either a bill of 50 crowns for such maidens as chuse marriage; or a bill of 100 crowns for those who are willing to embrace a religious life. Each maiden having declared her choice, goes off to make room for another, when those who have chosen a religious life are crowned with garlands of flowers, and have the first place assigned them in the procession: but at that time there were no more than 32 of these among the 350.

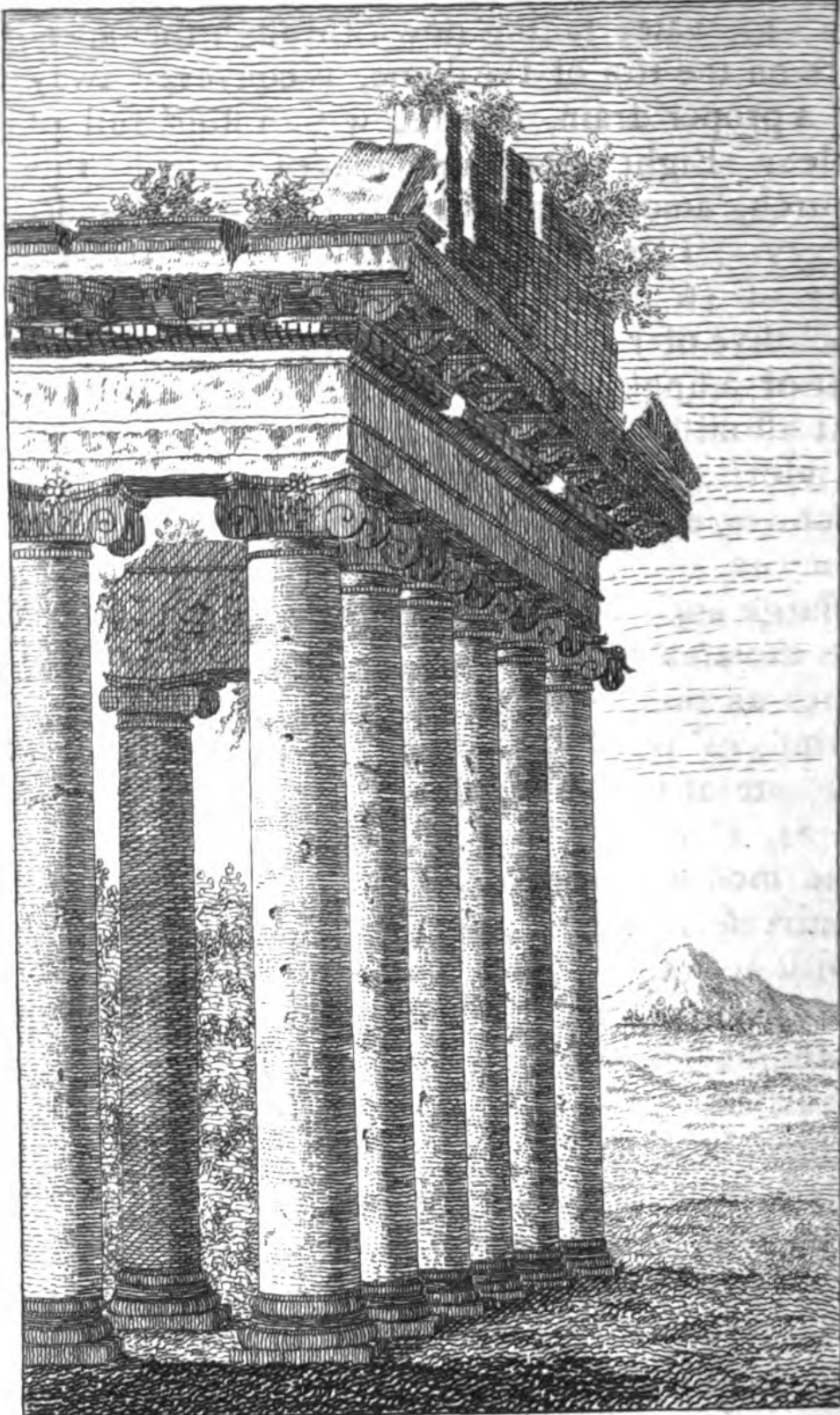
Having taken a full view of the *Minerva*, where we saw the famous statue of *Christ* embracing the cross, performed by *Michael Angelo*, we went to the beautiful *Borghese* palace, the portico of which is supported by 96 antique pillars of *Egyptian* granite. In the lower rooms

alone are no less than 1700 original pictures by the best masters in *Europe*, among which that of *Venus* blindfolding *Cupid*, done by *Titian*, far excels the rest. The picture of *Paul V.* in most exquisite Mosaic work, is reputed to contain above a million of pieces. We also here saw a crucifix of the same size of that shewn us by the *Carthusians* at *Naples*; and they assured us, that this is the celebrated original of *Michael Angelo*.

[Of the temple of *Concord*, eight oriental granite columns of the *Ionic* order are still to be seen towards mount *Palatine*. It was built as a memorial of the reconcilment of the people and the nobility of *Rome*; and on the architrave is a *Latin* inscription, intimating, that this temple having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by order of the Senate and people.]

The *Pantheon*, which from its circular figure is called the *Rotunda*, was dedicated by *Boniface IV.* to the *Virgin* and all the *Martyrs*; and by another *Pope*, to all the *Saints*, as well as the *Martyrs*, and is one of the most beautiful and intire pieces of antiquity in *Italy*. [Several of the niches are still remaining that formerly contained the statues of the gods. The outside of the building is of *Tivoli* free-stone, and within it is incrusted with marble. The roof of the *Pantheon* is a round dome, without pillars or windows, the diameter of which is 144 feet. Though this church has no windows, but only a round aperture in the centre of the dome, it is very light in every part. The pavement is made of large square stones and porphyry, sloping all round towards the centre, where
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*The Ruins of the Temple of Concord
at Rome.*

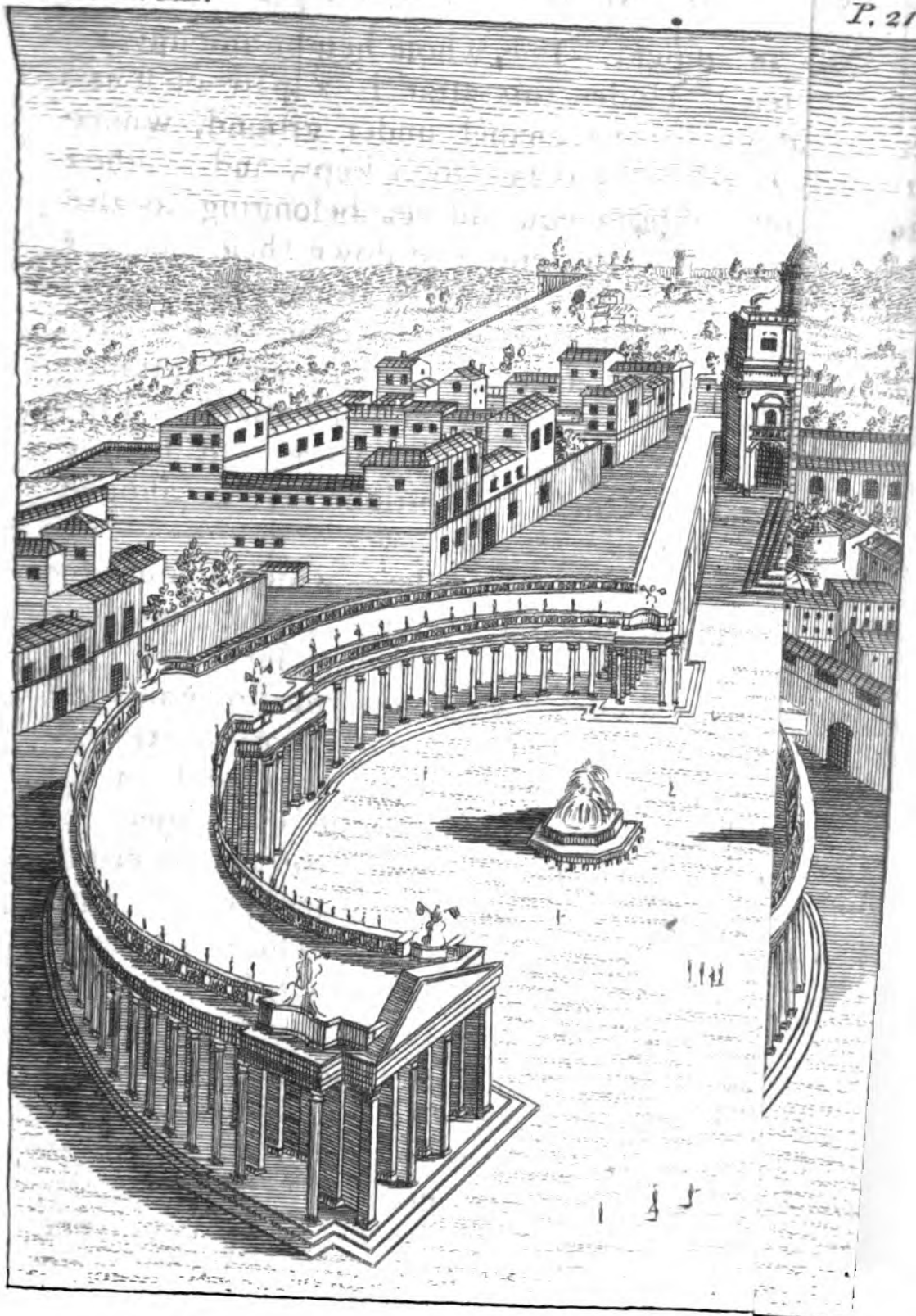
the rain-water falling down through the aperture on the top of the dome, is conveyed away by a proper drain, covered with a stone full of holes. Eight altars are placed round this church, among which the high altar is of porphyry. The colonade in the front, which consists of 16 pillars of granite, 37 feet high, exclusive of the pedestals and capitals, each cut out of a single block, cannot be viewed without astonishment. The entrance of the church is adorned with columns 40 feet high, and the architrave is formed of a single piece of granite. On the left hand, on entering the portico, is a large antique vase of *Numidian* marble; and in the area before the church is a fountain, with an antique basin of porphyry.] The columns of the portico are each of one piece of granite of the *Corinthian* order.

St. Peter's church has the reputation of being the most magnificent and largest church in the universe. Wherever we turn our eyes, we meet with nothing but gilt work, excellent pictures, and brass and marble statues, disposed in such admirable order, that their multitude does not cause the least confusion. The inside of the dome is adorned with Mosaic work, and the arch of the nave of a fine clay, with compartments of raised work gilt. The high altar stands directly under the dome, and the pavilion is supported by four wreathed pillars of brass, beautified with foliage and bees, the arms of Pope *Urban VIII.* On each of these columns stands a brass Angel 17 feet high, and on the cornice are children playing and walking
up

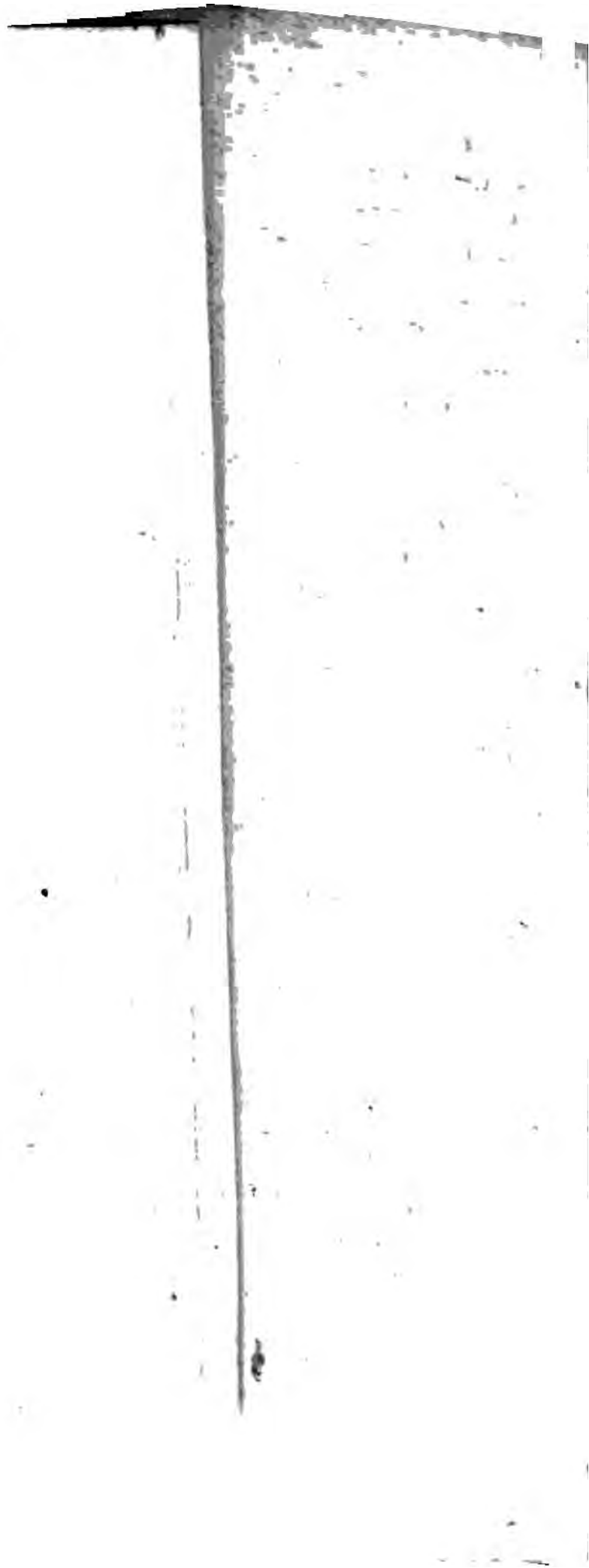
up and down. The whole height amounts to 90 feet. Under this altar is a pair of stairs leading to the chapel under ground, where *St. Peter's* body is said to be kept, and to other sacred subterraneous places belonging to the church. At the entrance down these stairs, I saw a Pope's bull engraven in marble, forbidding any woman to enter, except on *Whitfun-Monday*, when men are not allowed entrance under pain of being anathematized. This place is very dark, and we were told by the Sexton, that these prohibitions were occasioned by an amorous intrigue.

The double row of pillars, which amount to 286, and form a semi-circular portico on each side before the church, has a surprising appearance, and the two magnificent fountains are well worth the observation of a curious traveller, as well as a noble obelisk that stands in the middle, which consists of one intire piece of granite 78 feet high, without reckoning either the pedestal on the cross placed on its top. We have given a view of this church, because it is the most celebrated in *Europe*; and near it is seen a part of the Vatican.

The palace of the Vatican, so called from the god *Vaticanus*, who delivered his oracles here, is conveniently situated by *St. Peter's* church, but by its being too near, it takes off abundance of the prospect. This palace is not one intire regular structure, but a composition of many beautiful parts, said to contain 12,500 halls, chambers and closets; which may, in some measure, be discovered in its model, which is shewn in wood. The



A View of S.



The *Belvedere*, belonging to the Vatican, received its name from its delightful prospect. We were here so surprized with the most excellent pieces of *Raphael*, *Michael Angelo*, *Julio Romano*, and other great masters, that we neglected to take notice of all the other perfections of this beautiful edifice. I have often with great delight seen the most curious persons in *Rome*, gaze with amazement upon the history of *Atila*, the work of the incomparable *Raphael*, and admire its beauty and perfections. But some nice judges have found fault with the dress in which *Raphael* has thought fit to represent *Leo I.* and two Cardinals, as they have the very habits worn by them at present, though it is evident from the history of those times, that Pope *Constantine*, and the other Popes 250 years after *Leo I.* wore plain camblet garments. Thus *Titian* has painted rosaries at the girdles of the two Disciples who met *Christ* on his way to *Emaus*, and *Rosso* has represented Monks in their habits, as guests at the Virgin *Mary's* wedding. I remember that at *Soest*, a town of *Westphalia*, there is a picture of our Saviour's Last Supper painted in the glass window of a church, in which the painter has put a gammon of bacon, instead of the Paschal Lamb; nay, even *Michael Angelo* in his most celebrated piece of the Last Judgement, has introduced many indecent postures, and even the ferry-man *Charon* with his boat full of souls.

In the hall where the Pope gives audience to Ambassadors, are three large pictures, representing

presenting the history of the Admiral *Coligny*. Among the curious statues in the gardens of *Belvedere*, there is one which is invaluable: it is a marble statue of one entire stone of *Laocoon* the work of *Agessander*, *Polydorus*, and *Athenadorus*, three ancient *Grecian* sculptors.

In the arsenal, we were told that the Pope constantly preserves arms for 40,000 foot and 20,000 horse, but I am sure that there were not half enough for that number, and those very indifferent. The Pope may secretly retire from the Vatican into the castle of *St. Angelo*, through a gallery built by *Alexander VI*. In the little arsenal belonging to this castle we saw, besides the papal triple crown, an armoury filled with prohibited arms, taken for the most part from such unfortunate persons as were executed for having them in their possession. Among the rest they shewed us the pistols of *Ranuccio Farnese*, the son and heir of *Alexander Farnese*, Duke of *Parma*, and Governor of the *Netherlands*, who usually carrying pistols about him, contrary to the express orders of *Sixtus V*. that rigorous Pope ordered *Ranuccio* to be seized in his palace, as he was going to desire an audience of him, and to be carried prisoner to the castle of *St. Angelo*. Cardinal *Farnese*, *Ranuccio's* uncle, left no stone unturned to procure his liberty, but in vain, for one evening, while the Cardinal was soliciting the Pope for his release, he privately sent orders to the Governor of the castle of *St. Angelo*, to have him beheaded. The Pope, not doubting that his orders had been immediately
 exe-

executed, and willing to make a shew of obliging the Cardinal, gave him a new order about eleven o'clock, injoining the Governor of the castle to set *Ranuccio* at liberty. The Cardinal, who knew nothing of the first order, made all the haste he could thither, but was greatly surprized at finding his nephew, with a Confessor preparing for present death, which had alone delayed his execution, when being overjoyed at his coming at this critical conjuncture, he hastily shewed the Governor his new order, and taking him away, *Ranuccio* took post immediately, and by that means saved his life.

[The steps that form the ascent to the Capitol are low, but of a very extraordinary breadth, and at the bottom on each side is a sphynx of *Egyptian* marble, ejecting water. On the left is a statute, resembling *Minerva*, and thought to represent *Rome*; the drapery of this statue is much admired. On the top of the ascent are two large antique statues of *Castor* and *Pollux* on horseback, facing each other. In a direct line with them on each side is an ancient trophy, generally thought to be raised for *Caius Marius*, and fixed on new pedestals. In the same line on each side is a marble statue of *Constantine* the Great. Farther on is an ancient mile-stone, and opposite to it, for the sake of regularity, is another antique pillar, with a globular urn on the top, in which *Trajan's* ashes are said to have been deposited. In the middle of this square *Paul III.* erected an equestrian statue of the Roman Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*

relius Antonius, which formerly stood in *St. John Lateran*. The pedestal is very grand, it being the work of *Michael Angelo*. The owl on the horse's head is an emblem of the Emperor's wisdom and vigilance, that bird being sacred to *Minerva*. These statues, with the steps up the ascent, all placed there by different Popes, give this place a grand appearance. In the place where the ancient Capitol stood is a very magnificent palace, the roof of which is flat, and adorned with many statues of illustrious persons among the *Romans*. In the front of the building is a high tower with the statue of religion erected on the top. The double flight of steps at the entrance of this palace is the work of *Michael Angelo*; who likewise added to the beauty of the front by a superb fountain, adorned with two statues, representing the *Nile* and the *Danube* in a reclining posture. In the centre is a porphyry statue of *Rome*, in the habit of *Minerva*, represented sitting. This is a piece of great antiquity, and is universally admired by connoisseurs. In the rooms are great numbers of curious antiquities, with the noblest antique statues, and paintings by the greatest masters. In the main building resides the Senator of *Rome*, who daily administers justice there; and in the wings, are the apartments of the Conservators of the city.]

We took a view of the palace *Riari*, the residence of *Christiana*, Queen of *Sweden*, where we met with many ancient pieces, the most exquisite of which are, the statue of *Augustus*; a transparent oriental alabaster, but the head

head and feet are modern, and of brass gilt; 16 ancient columns of *Giallo*, with two pillars of transparent oriental alabaster seven feet high; a *Venus* whose legs were broken, but are so admirably supplied by new pieces, that the joining is not to be perceived; *Castor* and *Pollux* on each side of their mother *Leda*, all of one piece of marble; the sons are bigger than the mother; the altar of *Bacchus*, of beautiful white marble, adorned with most exquisite sculptures in basso rilievo; old *Silenus* going home drunk from the feast of his foster child, supported by two men, with the *Bacchantes* appearing in the posture of mad women; and a goat fixed alive for cropping the vines. Among the pictures, the piece of *Correggio*, representing the intrigue of *Jupiter* in the shape of a swan, is exceeding fine; as are the *Virgin* with the infant *Jesus*; the *Little St. John*, by *Raphael*; and *Danae* by *Carraccio*; besides several other fine pieces of *Titian*, *Paul Veronese*, *Guido*, and other great masters.

On the high altar of the church of the *Franciscans*, is to be seen that most excellent piece of the transfiguration, which was the last work and master-piece of *Raphael Urbino*, the greatest painter of his time.

Not far from thence is a chapel said to be built in the place where *St. Peter* was crucified, in which they shew a deep hole, where they affirm the cross was fixed. The picture of this crucifixion with the head downwards is to be seen at *St. Paul's*, at the three fountains, by the hand of *Guido*; where they also shew

the pillar on which it is said that *St. Paul* was beheaded.

In the cloyster of *St. John de Lateran* is shewn the column on which *St. Peter's* cock crew, and another which was cleft asunder from the top to the bottom on the day of *Christ's* passion. Here is also shewn the measure of *Christ's* height. And the stone on which *Pilate's* soldiers cast lots for *Christ's* garments, which is of porphyry, and is four feet long and three broad: the dice, they pretend, are kept at *Umbriatico* in *Calabria*. There is here also the porphyry chair perforated at the bottom, formerly used in the ceremony instituted to prevent all doubts concerning the *Pope's* sex.

The church of *St. John de Lateran* is celebrated for its spaciousness and magnificence, and its bearing the title of Head and Mother of all churches. *Sixtus V.* built a large palace near this church, but it was never inhabited. Next adjoining to this structure is the *Sancta Scala*, so called from the 28 steps of white marble, pretended to be the same by which *Christ* ascended into *Pilate's* house, which nobody is permitted to ascend but on their knees; however, there are stairs on each side by which men are allowed to walk up into the chapel, called *Sancta Sanctorum* or the *Holy of Holies*; but women are forbid to enter it. It has its name from an image of *Christ*, said to be made by Angels; but upon examining it, I found it very ill shaped, and unworthy of the pretended celestial artists.

The

The chapel of *Sixtus V.* and that of *Paul V.* are very magnificent structures: in the last of which is shewn the manger of *Bethlehem*, and the picture of the *Virgin*, done by *St. Luke*. Near it stands the little church of *St. Anthony*, where all the horses receive benediction every year on that Saint's festival.

At the palace *Justiniani*, the catalogue of the antiquities amount to 1867 pieces, of which 638 are curious pictures, the most excellent of them are, *Nero's head*, *Minerva*, *Venus* coming out of a bath, and three little *Cupids* sleeping, and leaning one upon another.

Cardinal *Chigi's* palace is scarce inferior to any in *Rome*. The gates are crufted over with old green marble: the statues of the two *Venufes*, of *Marcus* head, and the dying gladiator, are admirable pieces.

The *Farnesian* palace was begun by *Antonio de St. Gallo*, and brought to perfection by *Michael Angelo*. The front is 180 feet in breadth, and 90 feet high; but all the principal stones of this beautiful structure were the spoils taken from the *Great Colliseum*, which admirable monument of antiquity has also furnished materials, not only to the palace of the chancery, and *St. Laurence's* church, but also to some part of the city walls. Thus *Innocent VIII.* destroyed the *Gordian* arch to build a church, and *Alexander VI.* that most beautiful pyramid of *Scipio*, to pave the streets with the stones. The *Hercules* and bull in the *Farnesian* palace are celebrated throughout the world, and the gallery by *Carachio*, the hall by *Sabriati*, and the

Venus and *Adonis* by *Titian*, are finely performed.

Among the statues at *Rome*, it may be proper to mention *Pasquin* and *Marforio*. The first is a mutilated statue, which some think was made for *Alexander* the Great, some for *Hercules*, and others for a *Roman* soldier; it stands leaning against the wall of a house at the corner of a place where several streets meet. Near it lived a taylor called *Pasquin*, to whose shop the newsmongers resorted. He was a man of wit and humour, and being fond of satyrical jests, his lampoons were called *Pasquinades*; and all the satyrical libels in the city were not only called by the same name, but that they might be thought to be his, were affixed to this mutilated statue. In another part of the city is a maimed figure called *Marforio*, and on this last statue was affixed questions, which were to be answered by that of *Pasquin*.

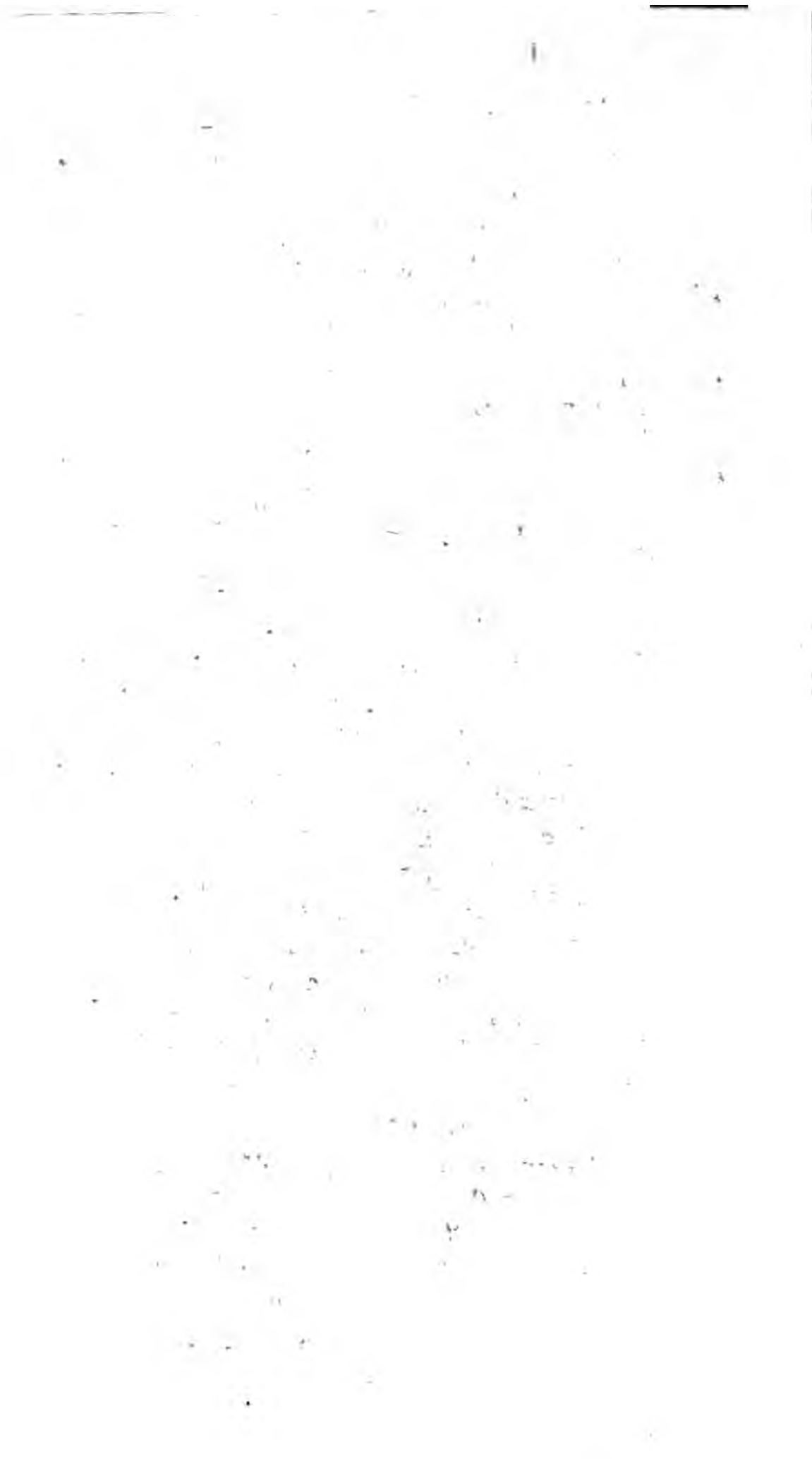
The obelisks in *Rome* are quadrangular, ending in a sharp point. They are made of granite, and covered with hieroglyphic characters. These were brought from *Egypt*, where they were of prodigious antiquity. That of *St. John Lateran* is said to have stood 3000 years, and that of *St. Peter* 900 years longer. The first, which is the biggest of the two, is 108 feet high, without including the pedestal or the cross. The columns of *Trajan* and *Antoninus* are magnificent monuments of antiquity, adorned with most excellent basso relievos ascending in a spiral line from the base to the capitals. [*Antoninus's* column is 180 feet high, and

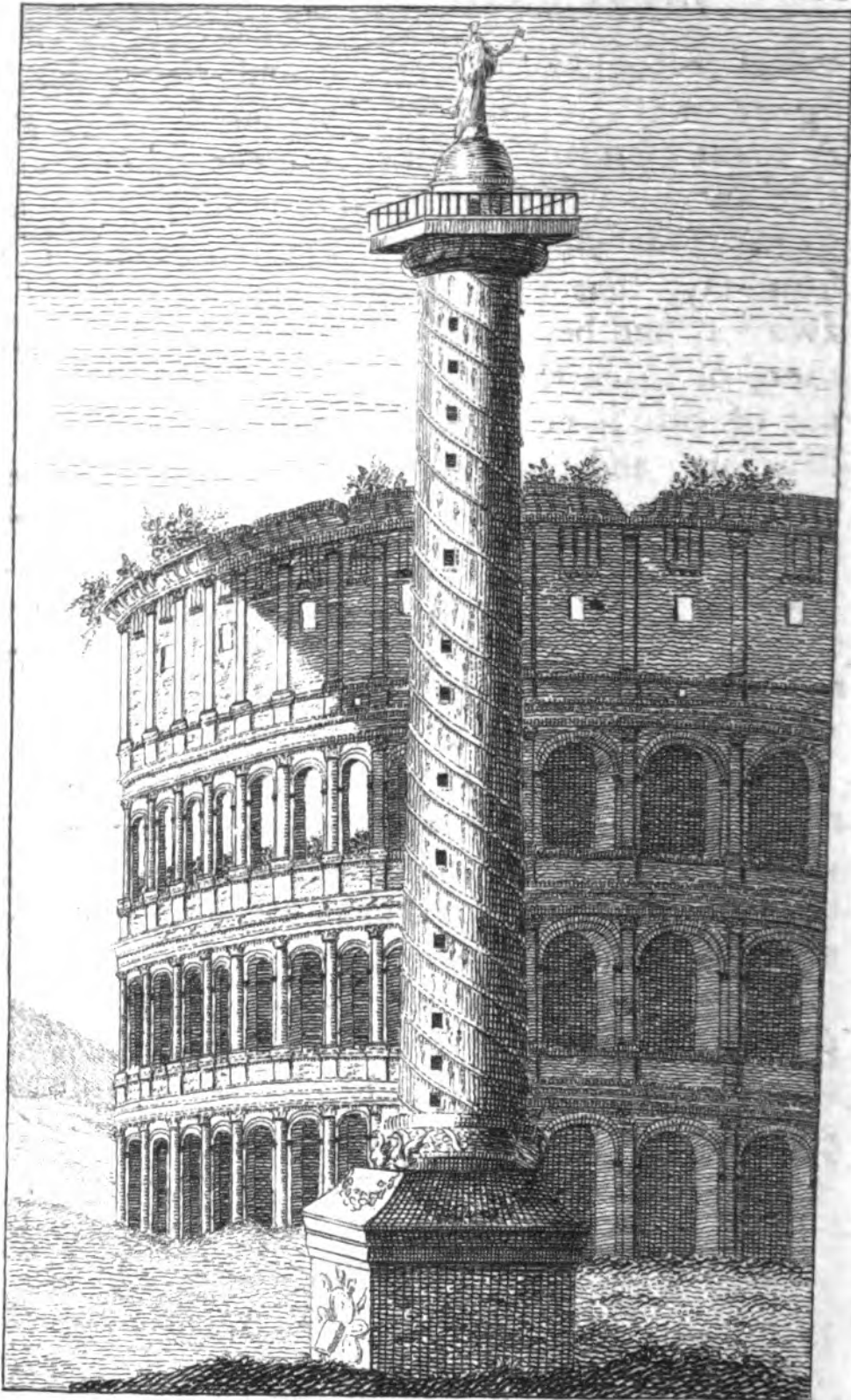
and exhibits a great number of basso relievos, representing the most remarkable actions and atchievements of *Marcus Aurelius*. Within this column a stair-case, winding in a spiral line, and consisting of 192 steps, leads to a square gallery surrounded with an iron balustrade, from whence there is a most charming prospect. The light is admitted into this pillar through fifty-two small windows. About fourteen feet higher than this gallery is a statue of *St. Paul* of brass gilt, erected by *Sixtus V.* who caused the whole column to be repaired. The imagery in the upper part of the column is bigger than in the lower; and this is almost the only instance of antiquity, where the rules of perspective, with which the ancients were little acquainted, have been attended to. This pillar is, indeed, falsely called the *Antonine*; for from the basso relievos, among which are intermixed some circumstances of the *Marcomanian* war, it is evident, that this monument was erected in honour of *Marcus Aurelius*, and not by him to his father *Antoninus Pius*. For some time this error passed current, till in 1704 the genuine pillar erected to *Antoninus Pius*, after his decease, was found half buried in rubbish in the *Mons Certorius*. This last is of a red oriental granite, forty-four feet three inches high, and five feet eight inches in diameter. It is without ornaments; but the pedestal, which is of *Parian* marble, is an exquisite piece of work. It is twelve feet long, and eleven broad. On one side is the inscription, and on the other basso relievos represent the apotheosis of *Anto-*

ninus and his Empress *Faustina*, and likewise some horse-races.]

Trajan's pillar, erected by the Senate to the honour of that great Prince, [is adorned with bolder reliefs than that which bears the name of *Antoninus*, and makes a very superb appearance. The grandeur of this marble column is still heightened by a noble pedestal, representing a mass of huge rocks, and embellished with coats of mail, shields, &c. It now stands in a square hole seven or eight feet deep, the sides of which are supported by brick walls within it. This plainly shews, that the ground of the city is raised much higher than it was when this pillar was first erected. The basso relievos are carried round the pillar, and from the bottom to the top form twenty-three spiral circumvolutions. The subject of them is *Trajan's* expedition against *Decebalus*, King of the *Dacians*, and they contain near 2500 figures; but with so little regard to perspective, that those in the rear of the corps appear as large and as full in view as those in the front.] The urn with *Trajan's* ashes on the top, was taken away by *Sixtus V.* who placed in its room the statue of *St. Peter* of brass gilt.

[The amphitheatre of *Titus*, notwithstanding it has greatly suffered by the injuries of time, is not to be beheld without astonishment. The whole edifice is of *Travertina* stone, with four galleries over one another, adorned with pillars of the *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* orders. This structure was 1612 geometrical





Trajan's Pillar and Titus's
Amphitheatre at Rome.

trical feet in circumference, and the external figure of it circular; but the inside was oval. A great quantity of stone has been taken from this ancient edifice for building the palaces of *Farnese*, *St. Mark*, and the *Cancellaria*; but some say, that such stones only were carried away as had been thrown down by the weather, or by earthquakes. However, no manner of care is now taken to preserve this noble structure, and the area within it is over-grown with grass and weeds. According to the most exact computation, this amphitheatre was capable of containing 34,000 persons, exclusive of those in the upper gallery: and according to *Dio Cassius*, 9000 wild beasts were killed within its area at the dedication of it.]

One day as we were visiting the caves generally known by the name of the Catacombs, we entered into the mausoleum of *Cecilia*, the daughter of *Metellus*, surnamed *Creticus*, where at the very entrance we were shewn a hole into which a gentleman a few weeks before happened to fall very deep under ground, unperceived by his company, when his friends being amazed at missing him, went in search of him; but whether he was so stunned by the fall as not to be able to cry out, or whether the depth of the pit prevented his being heard, they returned without knowing what was become of him. The poor gentleman continued in this deplorable condition for sixty hours; but at last found means to open a passage, and with great difficulty clambering out, got to a neighbouring house, where being comforted with good
broths,

broths, he soon after recovered his strength. The Catacombs are not single vaults, but rather whole subterraneous cities, with turnings and windings like streets. There are some caverns, as those of the gate *Pinciana*, and those near St. *John* and St. *Paul*, which seem never to have been made use of as burial places, and are known by the name of grottos.

The Catacombs of *Rome* extend under all its suburbs, but those of *Naples* only under one part of that city; these are dug out from among the rocks, each passage being commonly between 15 or 18 feet wide, and twelve or fifteen feet high: the hollow niches in both sides of the walls are shaped like chests, of divers sizes, placed in rows one above another without any coffins, covered only with flat stones like tiles, cemented with a kind of mortar, or mixture of chalk and sand.

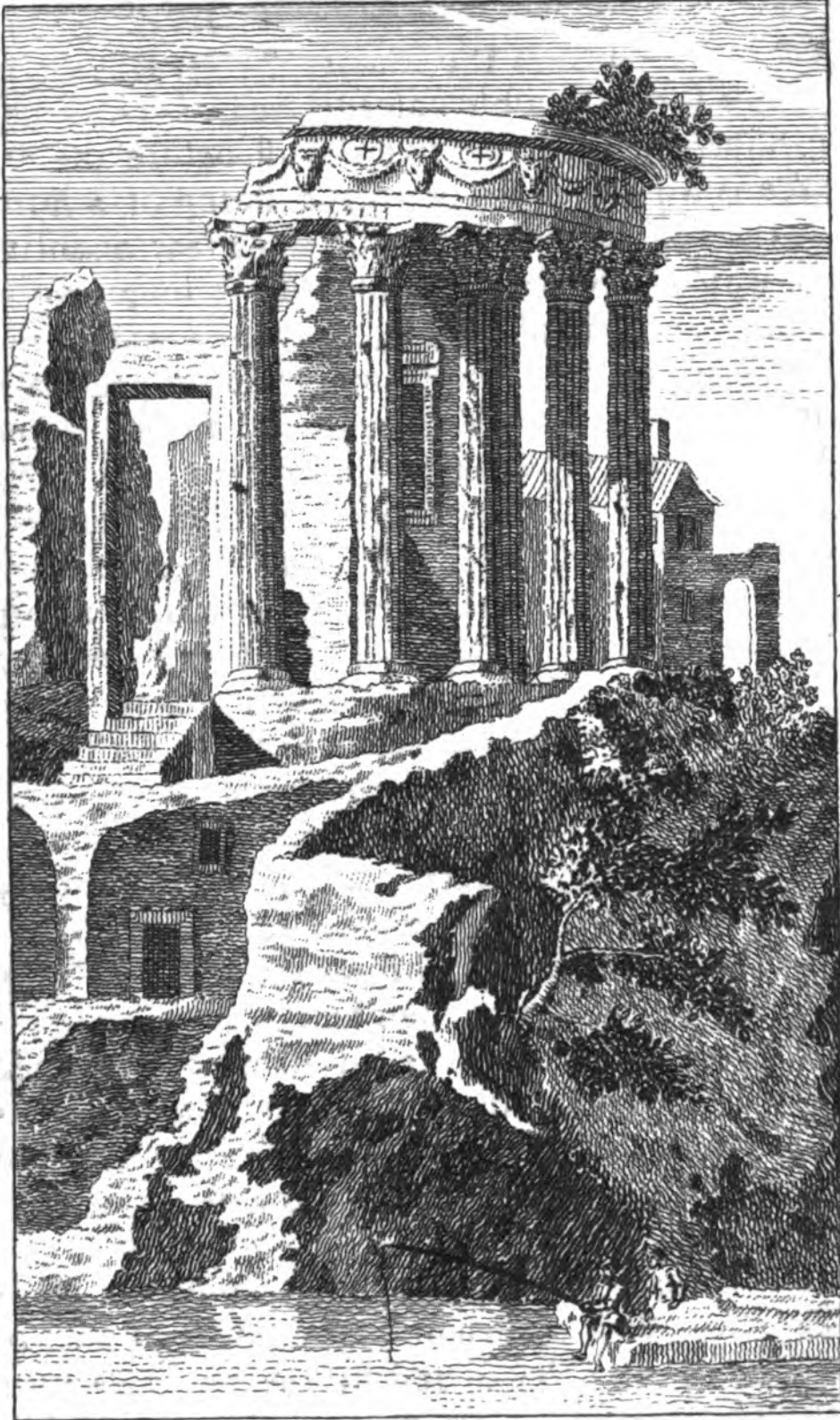
Frescati and *Tivoli* are very fine places, but neither these nor any other of the celebrated retreats about *Rome* deserve to be compared with *Versailles*, with respect to their gardens and water-works. *Frescati* is a small town, situated on the brow of a hill, twelve miles from *Rome*, and has several beautiful country-seats; the three principal of which are, *Monte Dracone*, *Belvedere*, and the *Villa Ludovicia*. *Monte Dracone* is a very large structure, seated on an ascent, from whence may be seen *Rome* and the adjacent plain; but as the city lies at too great a distance, and as the plain is not embellished with that variety of objects which render a landscape agreeable, the prospect of
Paris

Paris from *St. Clou* is infinitely more delightful. On the side of *Monte Porcio* there is much greater variety in the prospect, but it is more straitened, and the gardens and fountains are much out of order. The situation of *Belvedere* is nearly the same as *Monte Dracone*. It has a pretty cascade and grotto, where *Apollo* and the *Nine Muses* are seen on *Parnassus*. The chief ornament of the *Villa Ludoviciana* is the cascade; but the furniture of all these houses is but very indifferent.

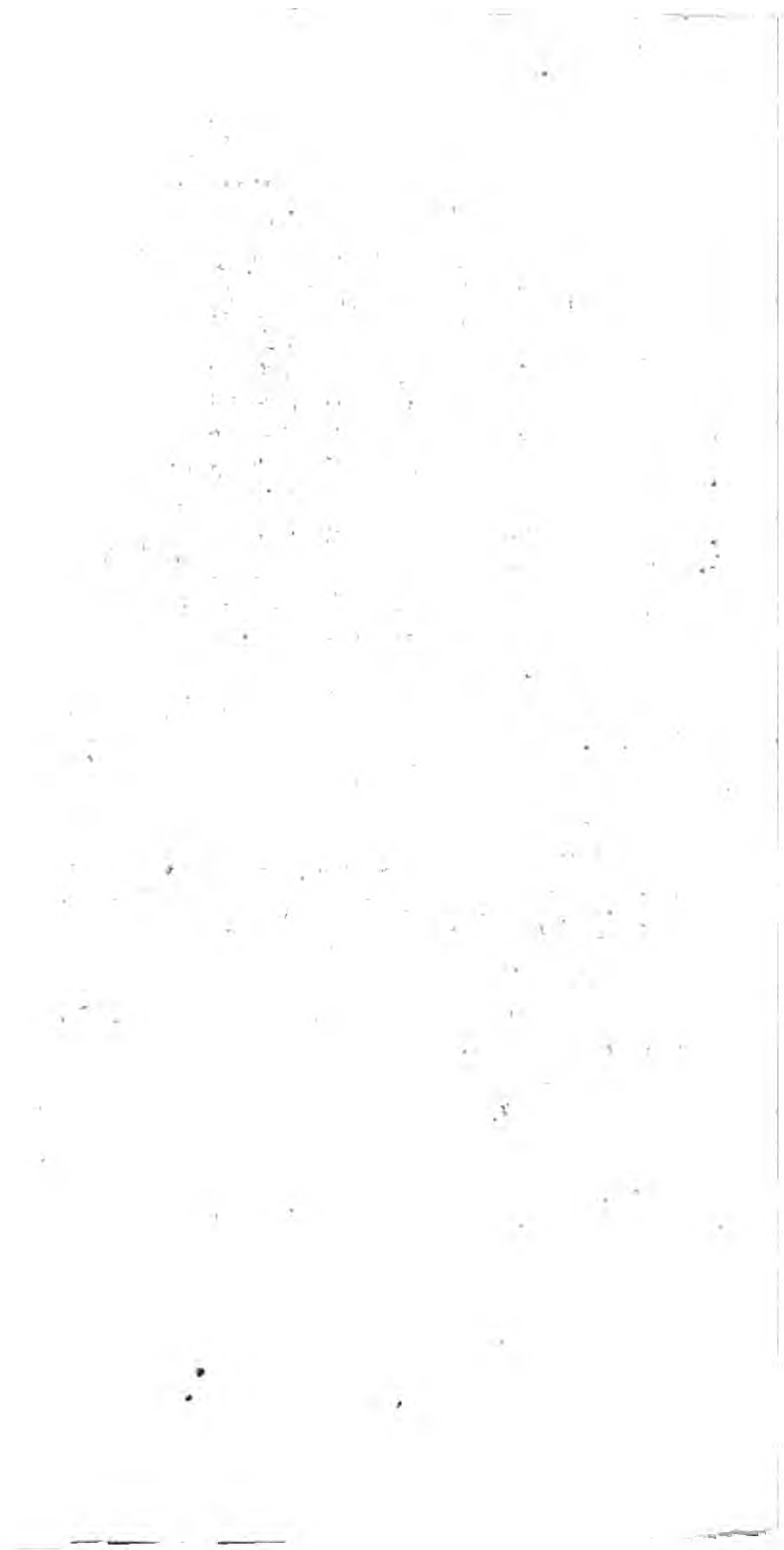
Tivoli is another small town about eighteen miles from *Rome*, [and has in all ages been celebrated for the extraordinary salubrity of its air. The Senate and people of *Tivoli*, however, make at present but a very mean figure, and this ancient town, said to have been built 640 years before the city of *Rome*, is but a wretched hole, excepting only the *Villa Estense*, which is said to have cost the family whose name it bears three millions sterling; but even that noble edifice is going to decay. The chapel is famous for its altar-piece, on which is a fine *Madona*. Eight rooms on the ground floor are beautifully painted in fresco by *Frederico Zuccaro*, *Musiano*, and *Tempesta*. Here is also a small marble groupe of the *Nile*, and twelve boys sporting about it. In the gardens were formerly fountains, adorned with the statues of *Leda*, *Æsculapius*, *Arethusa*, *Pandora*, *Flora*, *Pomona*, &c. But the present ruinous condition of this place is a plain indication of the absence of the owner: however, most of the water-works are kept up; for, as they are easily

sily supplied from the *Anio* or *Teverone*, a river which forms a noble cascade near *Tivoli*, they cannot be very expensive. Just before the palace is a large basin with the statue of a horse in the centre, which furnishes a great quantity of water. Near this basin is a long row of some hundreds of eagles, pyramids, vases, and other figures cut in stone, and fixed on pedestals, adorned with basso relievos of stories taken from *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, and water is ejected by all of them. This row of figures extending some hundred paces, is a very elegant ornament, and at the end of it stands a ship with its masts and rigging, as if engaged and vigorously defending itself, ejecting water from all parts. On an eminence near it is a representation of ancient *Rome*, with its temples, theatres, obelisks, baths, columns, triumphal arches, and aqueducts: but as these are only made of brick, they are now falling to decay. The dragon fountain throws up a vast column of water to a great height; a water organ, over which is a beautiful structure adorned with statues and basso relievos, is also a curious piece of work; and a steep cascade where the water precipitates itself, is likewise in a good taste.

In the market-place at *Tivoli* stands two large *Egyptian* idols of oriental granite, supposed to be images of *Iris*: and by the river *Anio* are the ruins of a temple of the *Tiburtine* Sybil, or according to some of *Vesta*, and according to others of *Hercules*, round which was formerly a colonade of 16 pillars, but only ten are now remaining



The Temple of the Sybil at Tivoli.



remaining. The base of the portico has been well preserved, so that the festoons and foliages make a very beautiful appearance. The columns are of marble, but the work within is only brick. In the niches are some paintings in fresco; but as the *Virgin Mary* is to be seen here, it is plain that the building has been converted into a *Christian* church. The reader may form an idea of this temple and its situation from the annexed plate.]

About three miles from *Tivoli* we saw a small lake called *Lago de Bagni* or *Solfatara*, called by the vulgar the Sixteen Barges, from the same number of small floating islands that are upon it. It is no more than a large pond of a bluish and very transparent water, about 200 paces in diameter; and it gives rise to a small rivulet, which, after a short but rapid course, joins its waters with the *Anieno*. The lake, as well as the brook, emits a very strong sulphurous scent. The late Cardinal *d'Este* in vain attempted to sound its depth, for though two divers were prevailed upon to enter into it, one never returned, and the other related, that though it was very cold on the surface, he found the water at a certain depth so hot, that he was unable to bear it. The sound caused by the treading of horses near the banks shew that the ground is hollow underneath; and it is not unlikely, that the circumference of this lake is only the mouth of a much larger abyss, which extends on all sides a great way underground, and that the diver who was never seen again happened to be carried into the subterraneous

neous gulph, and could not return to the entrance of the lake; for he never appeared afterwards upon the surface of the water. Near the bank are seen some ruins, which many suppose to be the baths of *Agrippa*.

The largest of the floating islands is of an oval figure not above fifteen feet long; but as the least touch puts them in motion, they are easily carried by the wind, which way soever it blows. Two of our company got upon the least of these islands, and pushed it from the bank only with the points of their swords.

The *Villa Borghese* is, in my opinion, one of the most pleasant about *Rome*. On one side it is covered with most curious ancient pillars, adorned with basso relievos, which are as naturally disposed as if they had been made for the places where they are seen. All the apartments are filled with admirable statues and pictures; among the first is the Gladiator, an excellent statue made by *Agafias*, the son of *Dositheus* the *Ephesian*, as appears by a *Greek* inscription: a copy of this statue in brass is preserved in the palace of *Hampton-Court*. The other most curious statues are, a *Juno* of porphyry, *Romulus's* wolf, of the finest *Egyptian* marble; the busts of *Hannibal*, *Seneca*, and *Pertinax*; an *Hermaphrodite*; an old *Silenus* with *Bacchus* in his arms; *David* throwing a stone out of his sling at *Goliath*; *Aeneas* carry his father; and the transformation of *Daphne*; with three modern pieces of *Bernini*, which deserve to be ranked among the best of the former.

mer ages. Among the pictures, which are numberless, the *St. Anthony* by *Caracchio*, and the dead *Christ* by *Raphael*, are preferred before all the rest. In short, the *Villa Borghese* is a most delicious seat, and if it wants something of that royal magnificence which gives a lustre to some palaces, its natural beauties seem to make ample amends for this defect.

The *Villa Ludovicia*, though otherwise much out of order, from the poverty of the Prince of *Piombino*, its master, is very remarkable for a vast number of statues, which are for the most part very ancient and valuable. The *Faustina* embracing a gladiator, her lover. The two gladiators; one a dying *Mirmillo*, and the other reposing himself, after the engagement, and the statues of *Bacchus*, *Mercury*, and *Concord*, are all most curious pieces. The choicest pictures and richest furniture are, however, removed from hence, to other places.

The *Villa Ghigi* is famous for its curious little water-spouts, and cabinet of curiosities, in which an *Adrian* of oriental jasper excels the rest, and is really invaluable.

The curious walks of the *Villa Montalto*, or *Savelli*, are not inferior to any in *Rome* for valuable statues and pictures. Among the first, those of *Germanicus*, *Pescennius Niger*, *Scipio*, *Nænia*, *Adonis*, and a gladiator, are most excellent pieces of antiquity. The most curious of the pictures are a dead *Christ*, by *Raphael*; *St. Francis*, by *Caracchio*; the *Virgin Mary*.

and a *Bacchus*, by *Guido*; and *St. John*, by *Pomerancio*.

The gardens of the *Villa Pamphilia*, would for their exactness and regular disposition challenge the preference before many others, were they kept in better repair. The house being adorned on the outside, like that of the *Villa Borghefe*, with excellent basso relieve, and it is as well furnished within; but the best statues are much damaged by an odd incident. The Prince *Pamphilio* being very young and much bigotted to the Jesuits, those Holy Fathers prevailed on him to have all his marble statues, of men, women, and children, laid over with plaster work, in several parts of their bodies, and none of them escaped except a little *Bacchus*, and a *Venus*, the master-piece of *Caracchia*, whose beauties were hid with smut, from head to foot. However after some time, the Prince getting out of the hands of these zealots, ordered the plaster to be taken off again, which was done accordingly; but he found to his no small regret, that the clumsy plasterers had mangled several parts of the statues to make their mortar stick the better.

The *Vigne Madame*, a country seat belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, is neither spacious nor magnificent, but very regular, and placed in a fine situation. On one side, it has a most delightful prospect of *Rome*, and of many of the adjacent seats and gardens. On the other, is a most beautiful landscape of small well cultivated hills. On the front, is a view of the
Tyber,

Tyber, as it flows through the meadows and fields, and at a distance, the snowy tops of the *Appenines* rising up among the clouds. Behind it is a wood of tall trees, divided into cool and shady walks, and the gardens rise by degrees into terrasses, and are well adorned with statues and fountains.

It may be proper, before we entirely take our leave of *Rome*, to observe, that the people take great care to preserve themselves from the heats, which are usually in summer very troublesome, for which purpose persons of quality have low apartments, shaded from the rays of the sun, paved with marble, and furnished with fountains, and water-spouts; and besides the doors and windows, are so contrived, that they are never without a kind of cool breeze. The beds are encompassed at some distance, with a curtain of gauze or tiffany, which is joined close to the boards of the floor and ceiling, to prevent their being troubled with gnats. It is also the custom to sleep two hours immediately after dinner; but they never lie down, for they have a sort of folding chairs, which have backs that rise and fall with a spring. The use of umbrellas is common every where, the evening dew, in the *Campagna di Roma*, is esteemed mortal, during three or four months in the summer, and great care is taken to avoid it; for this purpose travellers double their pace, to arrive at *Rome* in time, or stay at the distance of 18 or 20 miles from it.

[Here are horse-races, which is a kind of sport, known no where, but in *Italy*, and in the dominions of *Great Britain*. Most of the racers of *Italy* are brought from *Barbary*, while *England* glories in the spirit of its own breed. In *Italy*, the horses are trained up to run alone: on the sides, and along the back, they have leathern straps, stuck on with pitch, and under these, are iron bullets, set with strong points, like the rowels of a spur, which continually prick the horses, while they are in motion: another of these spiked balls, is fixed under the tail. The horses, who are generally from five to eight in number, shew the utmost impatience for the signal, which is given by dropping a rope that runs across the course, to the ground: upon this they start, and fly with incredible swiftness along the course, which is in a street called *Piazza del Populo*, the coaches being drawn up on each side.]

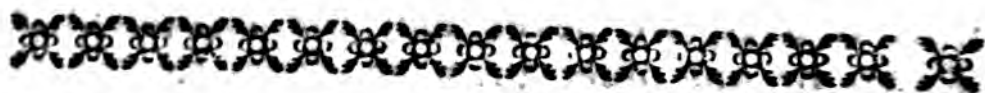
During the three last days in the holy week, we saw the streets of *Rome* crouded with processions, and penitents, with hoods over their heads, some in white, others in blue, yellow, and other colours, and some lashing their naked bodies with whips of small twisted cords, which made more noise than they did execution. However, the concourse of pilgrims was not so great this year, as it had been in some others, for I read in an account of *Trinity* hospital, that in 1600 which was the last *Jubilee* year, that house, according to custom, entertained or provided for 440,500 men, and 2500 women.

women. The *Italian* pilgrims are entertained here three days, and foreigners four days. They are served at table by Princes, Princesses, Cardinals, and even the Pope himself.

One thing I must not pass over in silence, and that is, we never met the sacrament in *Rome*, or any other town in *Italy*, except at *Venice*, where we saw it twice, carried in great state, under a magnificent canopy, attended by a great number of lights. And I must do this justice to the *Italians* of saying, that they are not possessed with the spirit of persecution; at least against strangers; for I do not remember, that in all our travels through *Italy*, not excepting *Rome*, and *Loretto*, we were ever affronted for not worshipping relics or images. The worst we ever heard upon that score, was our being stiled *Non sano Christiani*, No sound Christians.* [Tho' there are here licensed stews, *Rome* is not more debauched than other great cities. Here are several regulations for reclaiming prostitutes; they are all excluded from communion, and if they die in that profession, are denied *Christian* burial. In some parts of *Italy*, they are obliged several times in a year, to assemble in a particular church, where their vicious lives are painted in the blackest colours, in a sermon preached before them; when they who are moved by

* See some curious observations on this celebrated city, in Mr. *Addison's Travels* VOL. XIX. Chap. VI.

the preacher's arguments, and in token of their repentance, kiss a crucifix, which is handed about, are conducted to a convent founded for the reception of penitents.]



C H A P. IX.

Our Author passes thro' Viterbo, Bolsena, Sienna, Pisa, Leghorn, Lucca, Florence, and Bologna; with a particular Description of those Cities.

THE way between *Rome*, and *Viterbo*, has little remarkable, except some remains of the *Via Emilia*, which we found of the same breadth with the other consular roads. The ancient *Cyminus*, now *Lake de Vico*, is at the foot of a very high hill, that is of an easy ascent, and bears the same name with the lake. It is almost covered with sycamore, and chestnut-trees, and produces vast quantity of primroses, narcissuses, hyacinths, and many other flowers.

The city of *Viterbo* is built of stone, and surrounded with a wall. Besides its steeples, it has eight square towers, built by the inhabitants for retreats, during the intestine commotions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelines*. In one of the halls of the town-house, is a picture representing an innumerable swarm of locusts, which in 1526 hid the sun, and covered the earth,

earth, devouring every thing the met with upon the ground about *Viterbo*.

We passed all the way between *Montefiascone*, and *Bolsena*, near the banks of the lake of that name, which is of an oval figure, and 40 miles in compass. It contains two islands called *Martana*, and *Passentina*, the first is celebrated for the banishment of *Amalasontha*, the daughter of *Theodoric*, King of the *Goths*, who was afterwards murdered there by the command of her cousin *Theodatus*, whom she made her associate in the government. *Bolsena* is a very indifferent town, though it was formerly an Episcopal See, which was translated to *Orvieto*. Behind it are the ruins of the ancient *Volscinium*, which, according to *Pliny*, was burnt by lightning. The country between *Bolsena*, and *Aquapendente*, is some of the worst in the world; but though the last of these places is poor and almost desolate, it has retained the title of an Archbishopric, ever since the destruction of *Castro Centino*, a small village at the foot of the hill. *Radicofani* is the utmost boundary of the Pope's dominions on that side. The town and citadel built by *Desiderius*, the last King of the *Lombards*, bear the name of that hill, upon which they are situated, and are for half the year concealed in the clouds. In our way from thence towards *Sienna*, we for eight or ten miles saw nothing but barren mountains; however, as we approached towards *St. Quirico*, the country began to grow better and better; but this lasted
not

not long, for near *Torrinieri*, the land grew worse than before, and thus continued with some small alteration till we reached *Sienna*.

Sienna is the third city, and perhaps the most pleasantly situated of any town in *Tuscany*. Its air is excellent, and the streets though not level, are very neat, they being paved with bricks, laid side-ways. The houses are handsomely built, and the water is very good; besides the *Tuscan* language is here spoken in its utmost purity, without the roughness of the *Florentine* dialect.

Though the cathedral of *Sienna* is a *Gothic* edifice, it is very beautiful, and one of the most perfect churches of that kind in *Europe*, it being covered within and without with marble. On the corridor running round the body of the inside of the church, are to be seen the statues of the Popes; and among the rest there is one, with a very smooth chin, which was placed there in the room of Pope *Joan*, which *Baronius* says, was taken away, and broken to pieces. That part next the choir is beautified with the pictures of *Abraham's* sacrifice, and the passage of the *Israelites* through the *Red Sea*. The arched roof is azure intermixed with stars of gold.

From the church we passed into the place where the library was formerly kept, and there saw those beautiful pieces in fresco representing the life of *Pius II.* designed by *Raphael*; but painted by *Penigin*, his master, with *Bernardin*, and *Pinturicchio*. Most of the faces repre-

represent persons then alive; among others the Pope's soul, soaring upwards in the shape of a bird of paradise, and the hermit gazing upon it, is an exquisite piece.

The old citadel has fifteen or twenty square towers, among which the tower of *Mangiana* is highly extolled for its height, by those who have seen few others. The arms of *Sienna* are the wolf that gave suck to *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, founded upon a fable that *Sienna* was built by the children of *Rhemus*.

Travelling between the city of *Sienna*, and the river *Arno*, we found the soil improve in proportion as we approached nearer to that river. Near *Pontgibon*, which is famous for its tobacco, we met whole troops of girls going from house to house, singing and wishing a merry *May*. Their songs are composed of a number of pleasant wishes, and every stanza concludes with *A merry merry May*. On several sandy hills near *Certaldo*, we saw great quantities of different sorts of shells, as we had before at *Monte Mario* a mile from *Rome*, and in other places.

Pisa, the second city of *Tuscany*, was formerly a considerable republic. It is situated in a level plain on the banks of the river *Arno*, and dignified with the title of an Archbishopric, and has an University. Its streets are spacious, strait, and well paved with broad stones, and the houses are generally well built. The *Arno*, which is navigable here, and twice as broad as the *Tyber* at *Rome*, divides the city into two parts.

parts. *Pisa* is, however, at present very poor and ill peopled, occasioned by their wars with the *Florentines*; who, after the conquest of this place, founded the great mart of *Leghorn* upon the ruin of *Pisa*. The cathedral here is very like that of *Sienna*, though not quite so large. It is a regular structure, crufted over with curious marble. The baptistry is of a circular figure, 180 feet in circumference, and surmounted by a cupola. By an inscription on a pillar in this baptistry, the church appears to have been finished in 1153. Travellers wonder greatly at the leaning tower; which, some pretend, appears by a peculiar art of the architect to lean on all sides; when, in reality, it inclines only on one side, occasioned by the sinking of the foundation. It is of the figure of an exact cylinder, and its whole height is 188 feet.

The famous burying-place of *Sienna*, called *Campo Santo*, received its name from the earth being brought in 1228 from the *Holy Land*. It is a kind of cloyster, 190 paces long, and 60 broad. On a wall under one of the porticos I saw an inscription, which is a decree of the Senate of *Pisa*, upon the death of *Cæsar*, ordering their subjects to appear in mourning for a whole year, and to abstain from all public diversions. Here the knights of *St. Stephen* have their residence: they must be of noble blood, and born in wedlock. They vow conjugal chastity, and say 100 *Pater Nosters* and *Ave Marias* every day. This order was founded by the Great Duke *Cosmo I.* in 1561, after
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his having gained the battle of *Marciano*; and his statue stands directly opposite to the church.

The country between *Leghorn* and *Pisa* is very level, but woody, and filled with oaks, cork-trees and wild myrtles; and though these cities are fourteen miles distance, they say that those woods were formerly covered by the sea, which reached within three miles of *Pisa*, where there is a large church at the entrance of these woods, which they say was built in the place where *St. Peter* was once ship-wrecked when he was fishing. *Leghorn* is a modern city, built on a level ground, and strengthened with good fortifications, faced with brick-work. Its streets are large, strait, and uniform. The houses are generally of the same height, and painted on the outside*.

In our journey from *Leghorn* to *Lucca*, we passed a second time through *Pisa*, when we saw within three miles of that city the craggy mount of *St. Julian*, the boundary between *Tuscany* and the republic of *Lucca*.

The city of *Lucca* is most pleasantly situated, in a fertile plain of fifteen or twenty miles in extent, inclosed by very rich, and well cultivated hills. Its fortifications are regular, and faced with brick. We walked round the ramparts in an hour's time; but though the place is not so big as *Pisa*, it contains many stately

* For a description of *Leghorn*, see *Mr. Addison's Travels*, Vol. XIX. Chap. VII.

houses,

houses, and is very well peopled. We were shewn the palace of the Republic, where the Gonfalonier, or Standard Bearer, with the seven Anziani or Counsellors, lodge and eat together.

In the cathedral we saw the chapel of the *Volto Santo*; and were told, that *Nichodemus*, having several times attempted in vain to paint the crucifix, was at last assisted by the Angels, who guided his pencil to finish it. They are not able to tell you how this picture came to *St. Fredian's* church; but are positive that it removed from thence to the cathedral, where it hung in the air, in the place where we saw it, till an altar was built under it, on which it rested, and about which they afterwards built a magnificent chapel. This crucifix is in such high esteem with them, that they stamp it on their coin, with the arms of the Seigniory. In the midst of *St. Fredian's* church is a tombstone, with a *Latin* inscription intimating, that there lies the body of *St. Richard*, King of *England*; but who this royal Saint was, I am not able to imagine, for *Richard I.* died in *France*, and was interred in the Abbey of *Fontevrault*; *Richard II.* was, after his being dethroned, stabbed at *Pontefract*, and buried first in *St. Paul's*, whence he was carried to *Langley*, and afterwards to *Westminster*; and *Richard III.* being slain in the battle of *Bosworth*, his body was interred at *Leicester*.

In *St. Austin's* church is an image of the *Virgin Mary*, with an infant *Jesus* on her left arm,

arm, of which they relate the following story. A soldier having lost all his money at dice, fell into such a rage, that after having given many ill words to the image of the Virgin, placed then against the wall of the guard-house, he threw a stone levelled directly at the head of the little *Jesus*, when our Lady perceiving the danger, instantly tossed the child from the right arm to the left, where it remains ever since; while the insolent soldier was swallowed up by the earth, the hole being shewn to this day.

The state of *Lucca* is a fief of the Empire. Its government is *Aristocratical*, and is managed by the council of 240 nobles, divided into two bodies, which rule alternately every six months, with the Gonfalonier at their head. This chief magistrate bears some resemblance to the Doges of *Venice* and *Genoa*; but continues no longer than two months in that dignity, from whence he reaps no other profit, but maintaining his table at the public expence. His dress is a robe of crimson velvet, with a bonnet and stole. He has the title of *Excellency*. His guard consists of 60 *Swiss*, and he cannot be again chosen to the same dignity, till after six years*.

Half-way between *Lucca* and *Florence* stands *Pistoia*, 20 miles from each. The adjacent

* See some curious observations on this city and government, in Mr. *Addison's Travels*, Vol. XIX. Chap. VII.

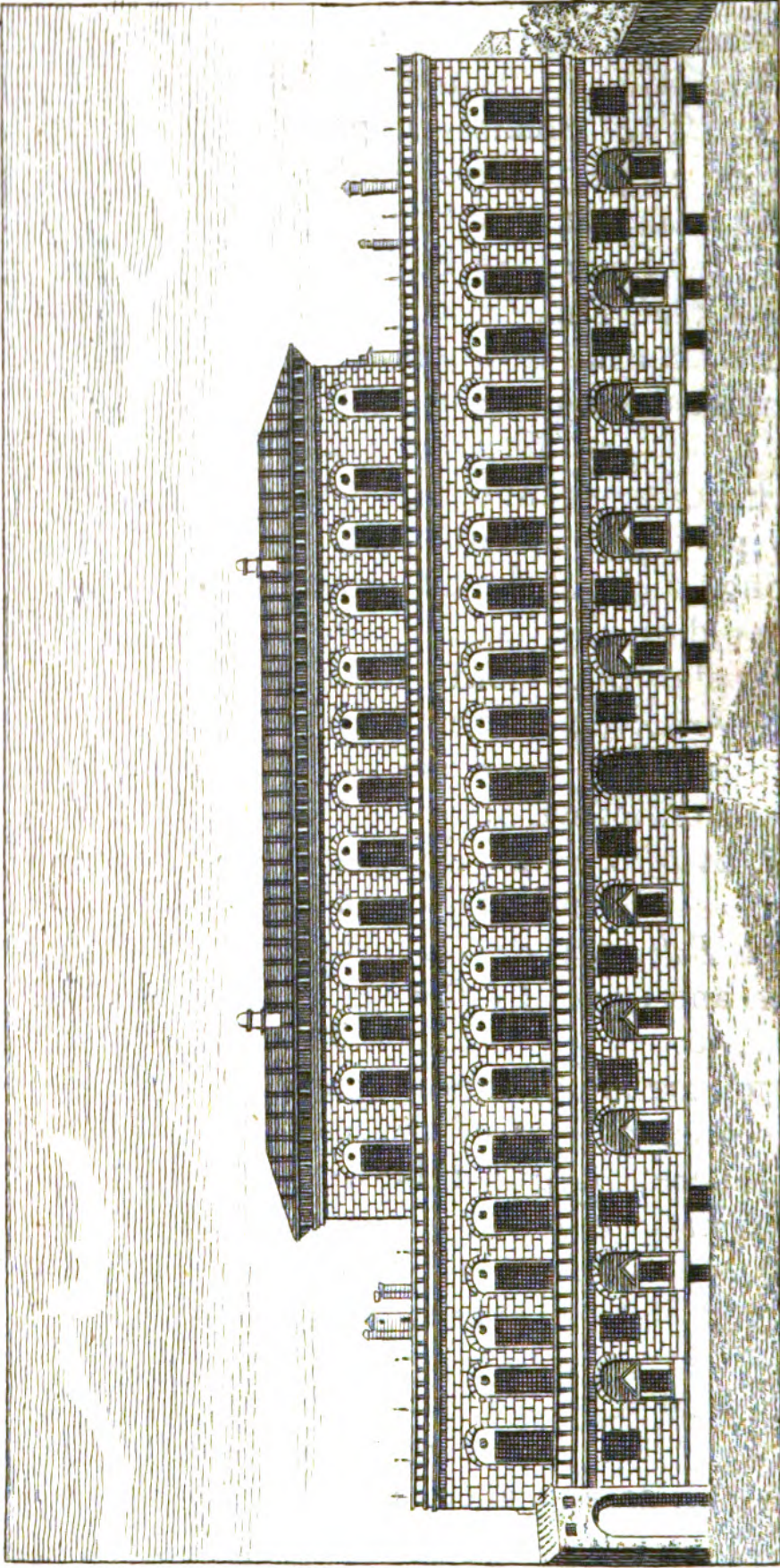
country is extremely fertile, and well cultivated; but the city is almost desolate, it having lost its trade with its liberty. It is much bigger than *Lucca*, and its large and regular streets and beautiful buildings are sufficient testimonies of its former grandeur. The inhabitants have a most profound veneration for St. *James* and his relics.

Florence, the capital of *Tuscany*, and the ordinary residence of the Great Dukes, is seated upon the river *Arno*, as it were within the arena of an amphitheatre; it being inclosed at four or five miles distance, except on the side towards *Pistoia*, with very fruitful hills, which rise by an easy ascent till they unite with the high mountains. In taking a full view from one of the towers of *Florence*, of the villages and houses of pleasure in the plain and hills, they seem to be only the continuation of the suburbs: this valley being, perhaps, the best peopled place of that kind in the universe.

This city is almost of a circular figure, and I was credibly informed, that the circumference of the walls is 15,240 fathoms, and that the river *Arno*, which runs through it, is 500 fathoms broad; so that adding the double breadth of the river, to the compass of the walls, the whole circuit of *Florence* amounts to 36,675 feet *English* measure. The same person told me, that this city contains about 8800 houses; 60,000 souls; 22 hospitals, 89 convents, 84 fraternities, 152 churches, 18 halls belonging to merchants; 72 courts of justice;

six

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The Royal Palace at Florence.

six columns, two pyramids, four bridges, seven fountains, 160 public statues, and 17 squares. The streets are paved with broad pieces of a grey stone, called *Pietra Forte*, brought from the neighbouring quarries, and most of the houses are built of the same.

The Great Duke's palace is a most noble structure, but has this defect, that the court is not spacious enough in proportion to the edifice, which being 120 feet high, to the cornice of the third order, cannot be seen without trouble in any part of the court, which is only 160 feet long, and 140 broad. As we were entering the old ducal palace, we took a full view of the four statues of white marble on the bridge of the *Trinity*, performed by *Michael Angelo*, representing the four seasons of the year. The chief curiosities we observed in the palace were *David*, by *Michael Angelo*; *Judith*, by *Donatello*; the *Sabine* women carried off by violence, by *John of Bologna*; *Perseus* in brass, by *Coligni*; *Hercules* and *Cacus*, by *Bandinelli*; and an equestrian statue of *Cosmo I.* by *John of Bologna*: all which are most exquisite pieces.

The great gallery of the palace is 400 feet long, where we passed between two rows of ancient statues and busts, and above them against the wall, we saw the pictures of the ancient Philosophers on one side, and those of great Generals on the other. Among these statues, that supposed to be *Scipio's* excels all the rest; *Leda* embracing *Jupiter* with pleasure in her countenance, mixed with shame;

Bacchus, with a copy not inferior to the original, by *Michael Angelo*; *Julia*, the daughter of *Augustus*; *Pomona*, *Venus*, *Diana*, *Apollo*; a Peasant striking a boar; the busts of all the Emperors to *Galienus*; and especially those of *Adrian*, *Pertinax* and *Severus*, are excellent pieces*.

The cathedral is a large and stately building, incrusted both within and without, with the finest polished marble of several colours. Its whole length is 490 feet, and its height to the top of the cross on the globe 380; its greatest defect is its having no frontispiece. The most admired statues in this church are those of *St. James*, by *Sansovin*; *Adam and Eve*, by *Bandinello*; *God the Father*; a dead *Christ*, and an *Angel* supporting him, by the same hand. The *Resurrection* painted in the dome, by *Fred. Zuccherò*, is a most excellent piece. But the critics find fault with his representing the bodies rising with their cloaths on. We also took notice of a greater blunder in the same church, committed by no less famous a painter than *Paul Urcello*, who has painted *Sir John Hawkwood* †, an *Englishman*, General of the *Pisans*, on horseback, with his horse resting on two legs on the same side, while the other two are in motion. Pieces of the rods of *Aaron* and *Moses*

* For the other celebrated curiosities in this palace, see Mr. *Addison's Travels*, Vol. XIX. Chap. VII.

† He is called by the *Italians*, *Acutus*.

are pretended to be shewn in the cat. Each though these rods are said to be intire in with church of *St. John de Lateran*. The steeph near the church is a tower of 180 feet high, crufted over with fquare pieces of red, black, and white marble, and beautified with feveral excellent ftatues, among which a bald old man, by *Donatelli*, is highly eftemed. The baptiftry is not unlike that of *Pifa*, and is covered like the church; fome fay it was anciently the temple of *Mars*, and that after its being converted into a baptiftry, it was dedicated to *St. John* the Baptift. The Mofaic work on the arched roof is eftemed excellent, and among the ftatues, the *Magdalen* of wood, by *Donatelli*, excels all the reft. But the moft furprifing pieces are the three gates of brafs, on which are represented fome paffages of facred hiftory in baffo relievo. The two moft beautiful of thofe gates put *Michael Angelo* in fuch a rapture at feeing them, that he faid they deferved to be placed at the entrance of heaven.

In the court before the middle-gate of the baptiftry are two columns of porphyry, at fome diftance from each other: they are faid to have been brought from *Majorca*, and beftowed upon the *Florentines* by the *Pifans*, in return for the affiftance they gave them in the conquest of part of that ifland. Near them ftands another column, erected in memory of a pretended miracle, wrought by the body of *St. Zenobius* on its being removed from *St. Lawrence's* to the cathedral church, when his fhine

ISSON'S TRAVELS

reaching the trunk of a dry tree
the ground, it immediately blof-
somed fruit. The statue of
the church of the *Trinity*, is sup-
ported by a column of porphyry.

The church of *St. Lawrence* is both rich and spacious; and the chapel, when finished, will be the most exquisite performance of its kind, that ever was seen. It is very large and magnificent. In the middle of each face of the hexagon, stands a double pilaster of jasper, with a double chapter of brass gilt, the base being the same. The emblematical figures on the pedestals of these pilasters are very artificially made of precious stones. In the six angles are placed as many rich tombs of porphyry, oriental granite, and some other of the most precious kinds of marble. On each tomb lies a great pillow of jasper, enriched with precious stones, and valued at 60,000 crowns; and besides upon each pillow stands a crown, exceeding in richness the pillow itself. The base supporting the tombs is incrusted with porphyry and chalcedony, on which will be engraved the epitaphs of the Princes, for whom these tombs are designed; and their statues of brass gilt, which are twice as big the life, are to be placed in the niches of black marble, that are over the tombs. The inner roof of the dome is intended to be covered with lapis lazuli, intermixed with roses, and other carvings gilt; and the rest of the walls are crusted over in compartments with the finest agate granite

granite, onyx, and other precious stones. Each pannel is divided into squares, embellished with various ornaments in copper gilt; and the high altar is likely to surpass all the rest. The library of St. *Lawrence*, which is 80 fathoms long, and 20 broad, is celebrated for its ancient manuscripts.

In the church of the *Holy Cross*, we saw the tomb of *Michael Angelo*, which in my opinion bears no proportion to his merit. In this church is a chapel belonging to the family of the *Zanchini*, on the altar of which is a picture of *Christ*, delivering the souls of the fathers, and among them many female spirits out of purgatory, the work of *Angelo Bronzini*: some are of opinion that she who represents *Eve*, is the true resemblance of *Bronzini's* mistress, and that the man in the right corner of this piece gazing upon this pretended *Eve*, is the painter himself, just as *Pinturicco* painted in the Vatican Pope *Alexander VI.* prostrate at the feet of *Julia Farnese*, instead of adoring the Holy Virgin.

The arsenal and citadel of St. *John Baptist* are kept in very good order; but the forts of *Belvedere* and St. *Miniato*, are much out of repair.

The mountains near *Florence* produce certain stones, which being sawed in the middle and polished, sometimes represent trees, and sometimes landscapes, with the views of towns, and of ruins of old castles.

In short, though *Florence*, from its situation and other advantages, may be reckoned among the
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the finest cities in the world ; yet to those who know the pleasures of society, and especially of conversing with the fair sex, the insupportable constraint and unavoidable ceremonies used there, appear an intolerable burden, except to those who are inured to this kind of slavery from their infancy.

The road between *Florence* and *Bologna* being one continued ridge of the *Appenine* mountains, and consequently not very fit for calashes, we were forced to hire horses ; all the littermen being taken up in carrying Monks over the mountains. For two days together we passed through a barren and mountainous country ; however, the vallies of *Saperia* and *Fiorenzola* are not quite so desolate as the rest. The first is famous for knives and other cutlery work made there. From the top of the last of the *Appenine* mountains, on our approaching *Bologna*, we had a fine prospect of the extensive and delightful plain of *Lombardy*, which extends along the *Po*, from the *Appenines* to the *Alps*.

Bologna, the seat of an Archbishop, who has the title of a Prince of the Empire, is seated on the foot of the *Appenine* hills, at their opening into the plain upon the *Via Emilia*. The finest prospect of this city and the adjacent country, is from the convent of *St. Michael* in *Bosco*, where we had the pleasure of seeing one of the most magnificent monasteries in *Italy*, which for its beauty may be compared to most of the royal palaces in *Europe* ; and indeed, as *Bologna* is larger,
more

more populous, and even richer than *Florence*; so its convents are generally very spacious, and exceeding magnificent. This is the second city in the Ecclesiastical state. It is surrounded only with a single wall without a citadel, for when the inhabitants surrendered to Pope *Nicholas* in 1278, it was under condition that they should not be bridled by a citadel; and that they should be allowed an Auditor of the Rota, and an Ambassador of their own at *Rome*, which privileges have not been hitherto infringed.

The university acknowledges for its founder *Theodosius* the Younger in 425; but owes its chief splendor to *Charles* the Great. In one of the halls of the university college is a monument erected to the memory of a famous surgeon, named *Gabriel Taglicozzo*, who is said to have made artificial noses, lips, &c. of flesh, and is mentioned by *Butler* in his *Hudibras* under the name of *Talicotius*.

The canal which joins the *Arno* with the *Po* is of great advantage, with respect to the commerce of this city; the inhabitants of which trade in wax, hemp, flax, sausages, soap, tobacco and perfumes, and have besides near 400 silk mills. The houses are generally of stone or brick plastered over; the streets have porticos on both sides, like those of *Padua*; but are higher, larger, and for the most part very strait. The women are handsome, and not kept under so much restraint as at *Florence*.

The public palace of this city is appointed for the lodging of the Cardinal Legate, and
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the Gonfalonier and his Counsellors. Over the portal stands a brass statue of *Gregory XIII.* and on one side of it that of *Boniface VIII.* Here is also shewn the cabinet of curiosities of *Ulysses Aldrovandus*, joined with that of the Marquis of *Casti*, both of which belong to the public.

In the church of *St. Petronius*, the biggest in the whole city, is to be seen the celebrated meridian line of *Cassini*, [which consists of pieces of red and white marble inlaid, of a hand's breadth; but those pieces in which the signs of the Zodiac are cut, are a foot square. This line is above half the length of the church, and at the beginning is a *Latin* inscription, which says, that the whole length of this line which is said to be 180 feet, is the 600,000 part of the circumference of the terraqueous globe.] In the arched roof of the nave is a hole directly over the noon point of this line, through which a ray of the sun entering marks the solstices and equinoxes upon the line. However, the same operation may without much difficulty be performed in any other convenient place; the whole mystery consisting only in measuring the degrees on the line, proportionably to the height of the hole through which the rays enter.

In the church of *Corpus Domini* is shewn an embalmed body of *St. Catherine Vigni*, which is said to have wrought many miracles; but the image of the *Virgin Mary*, said to be made by *St. Luke*, is held in much greater veneration. It is kept at the Mount *La Guardia*, eight miles from the city, from whence it is brought at certain

certain times in procession into *Bologna* with more than ordinary magnificence, attended by the several companies of the artificans, the fraternities, convents, heads of the parishes, the magistrates, the Gonfalonier, and the Legate himself. The image is always carried under a rich canopy, the people upon their knees saluting it, as it passes by, with the most zealous ejaculations that can be conceived.

The tower called *Garisenda* is square, and built of brick: It is 130 feet high, and leans like that of *Pisa*, and probably from the same cause, the sinking of the foundation.

The heats being almost as troublesome here as in the *Appenines*, the men use fans as well as the women, some of which are of paper, and sold for a penny a-piece. In our inn they had a way of driving away the flies by a machine. We were often treated with lake tortoises of the bigness of a large trencher, and we found their flesh pretty firm and not ill tasted. The bright stones, known by the name of *Bononian* stones, are found in the hill of *Paderna*, about three miles distant from the city.

The End of the Eighteenth Volume.



