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[William Alexander].**

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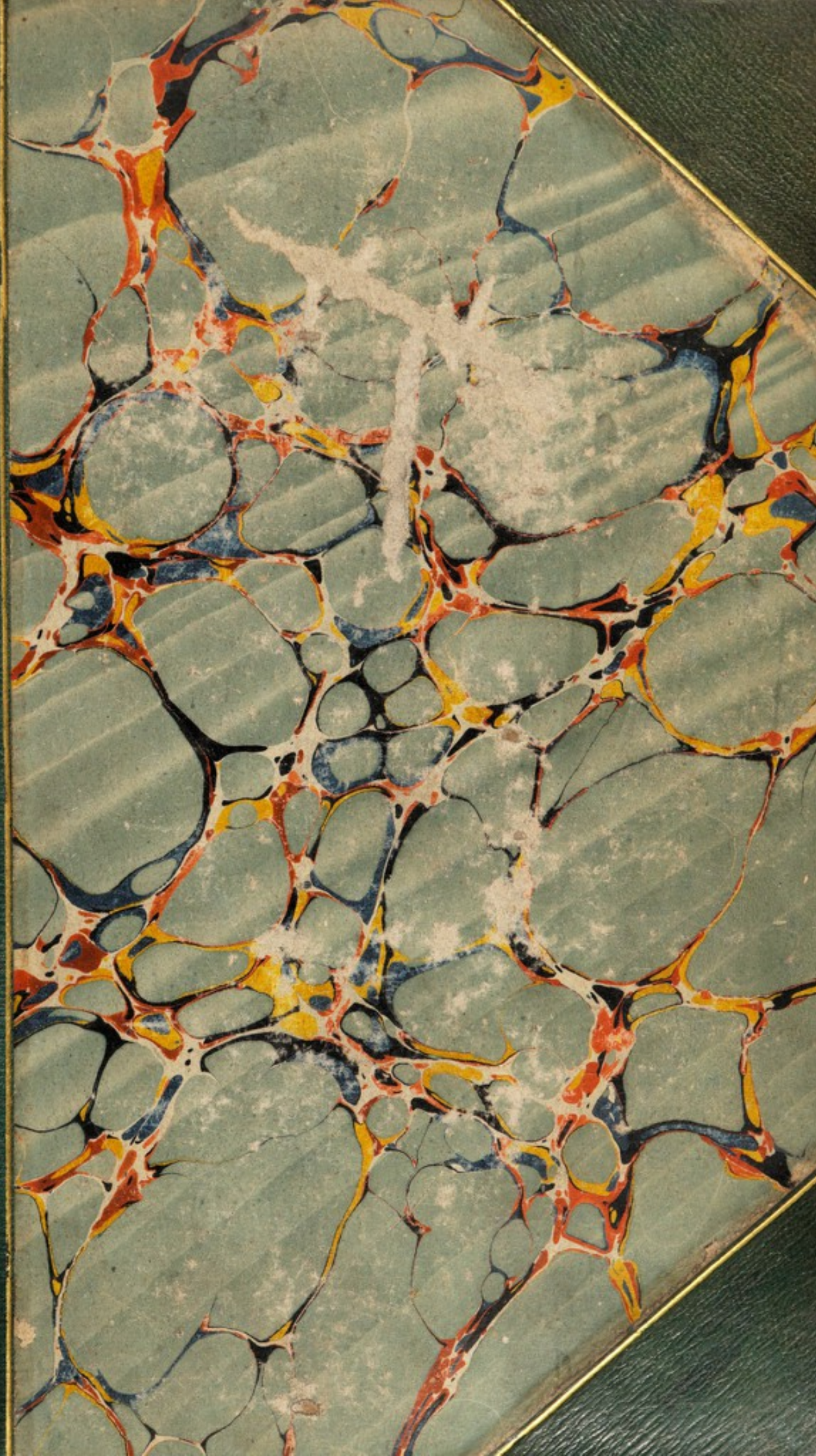
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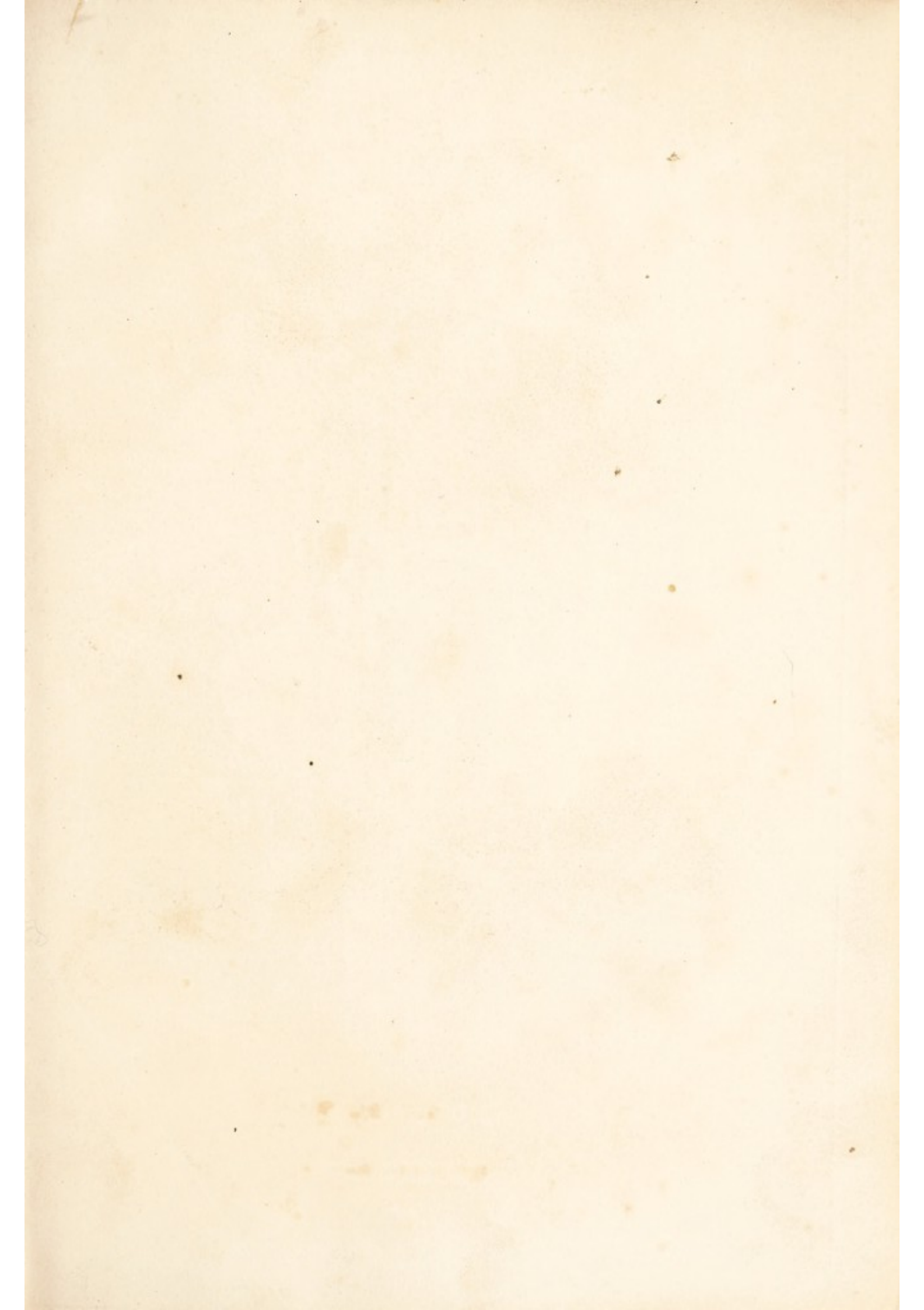
Her lady, Sophia Macnamara

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AUSTRIA—PLATE I.

Pub. June 1858 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PICTURESQUE
REPRESENTATIONS
OF
THE DRESS AND MANNERS
OF THE
AUSTRIANS.

ILLUSTRATED IN
FIFTY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR JAMES GOODWIN, 239, UPPER THAMES-STREET,

BY W. LEWIS, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL.



INTRODUCTION.

A Sketch of the History of the House of Austria, and its Hereditary Dominions.

OF the august families who are established on the different thrones of Europe, and whose origin is lost in the obscurity of remote ages, very few can trace their genealogy so far as the two Houses of Austria, who have filled, and continue to fill, the Imperial throne of Germany. They both ascend to Etichon I. Duke of Alsace and Swabia, who died in the year 690, leaving two sons, Etichon II. Duke of Alsace, the undoubted stock of the House of Lorraine, and Adalbert I. who died in 723, and is generally acknowledged to be the head of the House of Hapsburg, the younger branch of that of Alsace. It took the name of Hapsburg in the eleventh century, after the death of Verner, Bishop of Strasburg, who in the year 1024 built the Castle of Hapsburg in the Argaw. This castle, with all the domains dependent upon it, forming the county of Hapsburg, he left to his nephew, Verner *the Pious*.

Verner I. Bishop of Strasburg, was grandson of Gontran *the Rich*, who in the year 939 was Count of Alsace, the Argaw, and Brigaw. Gontran *the Rich* was son of Luitfroi V. Count of Upper Alsace, descending in the fifth degree from Adalbert I. son of Etichon.

Rodolphus I. Count of Hapsburg and of Kyburg, and Landgrave of Alsace, son of Albert *the Wise*, being elected Emperor of Germany in 1273, made war in 1276 on Premislaus Othogar, King of Bohemia, who had disputed his election. He completely defeated his army in a battle fought at Marschfeld near Vienna, where the unfortunate Othogar was killed: but previous to this victory, Rodolphus had seized the whole of Austria, and had compelled the King of Bohemia to renounce formally in a treaty, all his rights and pretensions to that Duchy, as well as to those of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola. However, it was not till the year 1282 that Rodolphus formed the design of establishing in his family the hereditary succession of the Duchy of Austria. Before he put it in execution, he began by securing the consent of the Electors, and took the necessary precautions for getting rid of all the competitors whose rights he could not dispute. Maynard, Count of Tyrol, who had espoused the sister and sole heiress of Frederick of Baden, Duke of Austria, obtained the Duchy of Carinthia and the Marches of Tarvis in consideration for his rights. A marriage was at the same time concluded between his daughter Elizabeth and Albert of Hapsburg, the Emperor's eldest son, and heir-apparent to the Dukedom of Austria; and in the marriage contract it was stipulated, that in default of issue male of the Duke Maynard, the Duchy of Carinthia and its dependencies should revert to the new House of Austria. As for the Margrave of Misnia, or Meissen, Henry *the Illustrious*, who had married the Princess Constance, sister of Frederick *the Warlike*, last Duke of Austria of the House of Bamberg, the Emperor engaged that he should have the imperial city of Muhlhausen in Thuringia;

and confirmed him in the possession of the domainal province, commonly called the country of *La Pleisse*, which comprised the greater part of the present Principality of Altenburg. Nothing remaining to oppose the success of his views, the Emperor applied to the Diet of Augsburg for its consent to confer the Duchies of Austria, Stiria, and Carniola on his two sons Albert and Rodolphus, and obtained it unanimously. He accordingly invested the two princes with those Duchies with the greatest solemnity, confirming to them the privileges granted by his predecessors to the ancient Dukes of Austria, and regulating the mode of succession that was to take place with respect to his children, in the fiefs with which he invested them.*

The Counts of Hapsburg, thus seised of the title to the Duchy of Austria, which they have ever since retained, assumed the name of it, and formed that second House of Austria, which has since, including Albert II., given thirteen Emperors successively to Germany, the male line terminating with the Emperor Charles VI. who died on the 20th of October, 1740.

At this period it was that, after being distinct for more than ten centuries, the two august branches of the stock of Alsace, whose common ancestor was Etichon I. Duke of Alsace and Swabia, in the thirty-third degree, were united, and in future formed but one House, adding to the splendour of the Imperial throne the double lustre

* Albert I. son of Rodolphus I. was crowned emperor on the 9th of August, 1298, and had, among other issue male, Albert II. surnamed *the Wise*, Duke of Austria, who married the heiress of the Count de Ferette, and died in 1358. From him the Hapsburg branch of the House of Austria is descended in a right line.

of their respective dignities, and of their alliances with all the sovereign Houses of Europe. This union, which is the more remarkable from its being unexampled, was effected on the 12th of February, 1738, by the marriage of the Archduchess Maria-Theresa, only daughter and heiress of the Emperor Charles VI. the last male descendant of the House of Austria, with Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, who accordingly afterwards became Emperor and head of the third House of Austria, now reigning.

OF THE HEREDITARY STATES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

THE different states hereditary in the House of Austria were acquired, some by marriages and gifts, and others in consequence of treaties or partitions.

CASTLE AND COUNTY OF HAPSBURG.

THE Castle and County of Hapsburg, that ancient property of the House of Austria, have been out of its possession ever since the year 1415, being lost on the following occasion.

The famous contest of the three Popes, or Anti-Popes, John XXIII. Martin V. and Benedict XIII. being laid before the Council of Constance, there appeared no other means of putting an end to the schism than by requiring these three competitors to resign the Pontificate, in order that a new election might be made. John seemed disposed to submit to this decision, and declared his intention by a bull; but a few days after, he made his escape from Constance, through the assistance of

Frederick, Duke of Austria, Count of Tyrol, and retiring to Schaffhausen, solemnly protested against all that the Council had decreed, or should decree against him. Nothing more was wanting to determine the Council of Constance to excommunicate the Duke of Austria, as guilty of favouring the escape of John. The Emperor Sigismund laid him under the ban of the empire for the same reason ; and not satisfied with seizing all his estates in Swabia, Alsace, and the Brisgaw, compelled the Swiss, on pain of excommunication, to infringe the peace which they had just concluded with him. Terrified at this menace, the Bernese took up arms, and seized upon the Argaw, and the counties of Lentzburg and Hapsburg, while the other Cantons, on their part, deprived the House of Austria of the rest of its possessions in Switzerland. Frederick was obliged to have recourse to the clemency of Sigismund, and by his submission recovered most of his states in Germany ; but the Swiss retained their conquests, which the Emperor Sigismund confirmed to them by the treaty of a perpetual mortgage concluded at Aarberg, on the 24th of July, 1415.

Since that period, the property and possession of the County of Hapsburg have always remained vested in the Canton of Berne. The ruins of the ancient castle, built in 1024, on a hill near the little town of Brugg, and a league from Lentzburg, are yet to be seen. From an accurate admeasurement of them, and of the hill on which they are situated, Mr. Meyer of Araw has had a model of them executed in plaster, on a scale of sufficient dimension to give a perfect view of all that remains of them. This work has been presented to his Imperial Majesty, who, it is said, purposes to have a hill raised in the gardens of Luxemburg, and a ruin built upon it from the model.

OF THE CIRCLE OF AUSTRIA.

THE Circle of Austria is composed of Lower Austria, of which Vienna is the capital, and which forms the Archduchy of that name ; of Interior Austria, which comprises the Duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and part of Istria ; of Upper Austria ; of the County of Tyrol ; and of Austrian Swabia, of which the Brisgaw makes a part. How and under what circumstances these different states were acquired by the House of Austria has been already seen.

Austria is the most southern part of Germany. It is bounded by Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Bavaria. Though mountainous, the soil is fertile, the country producing a great quantity of corn and wine, and abounding in wood, and particularly in pastures. It contains mines of iron, copper, gold, silver, and quicksilver. Austria was formerly entirely inhabited by Slavonians ; Charlemagne reduced a great part of it under his dominion, and made the inhabitants embrace Christianity. He founded likewise the Margraviate of Austria, which was erected into a Duchy in the year 1156, in favour of Henry Jasomergot, Margrave of Austria of the House of Bamberg, and into an Archduchy in the year 1477, when the Dukes had united in their hands the whole of the Duchy and Circle of Austria.

The Austrian families of the different classes of the people are almost all descendants of the Slavonians, or of the Vandals : and the nobility are of German extraction. To the care and attention of the government, the Circle of Austria is indebted for the progress which

the arts, sciences, commerce, and manufactures, are daily making there. The Roman Catholic is the established religion of these different states, but Greeks, Protestants, and Jews, are tolerated. The number of the inhabitants in the Circle of Austria is about 4,150,000.

OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

THE kingdom of Hungary is about 300 miles long and 200 broad, containing 87,575 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Poland, on the west by Germany, and on the east and south by Turkey, in Europe. It comprises at present three great provinces, Hungary, properly so called, Transylvania, and Sclavonia.

Hungary, properly so called, was originally part of the ancient Pannonia. Towards the middle of the third century, the Huns, a Tartarian nation, originally from China, driven by the Chinese from their own country, conquered Hungary, and establishing themselves in it, gave it their name, which it has ever since retained. They were driven out by the Goths, the Goths by the Lombards, the Lombards by the Abares, and these by the Sclavonians, who maintained themselves in it till about the end of the ninth century, when they were reduced by an armed horde from the banks of the Wolga, who made themselves masters of Hungary, and established themselves in it.

It was not till the close of the tenth century that Hungary became an elective monarchy; and Stephen, who was canonized at his death, is the first king of it mentioned in history. He died without issue, in the year 1045. The succession was disputed by Peter of

Burgundy, the son of his sister Gisele, and an Hungarian named Offo, husband of Sama, another sister of St. Stephen. The Hungarians supported Offo, but the Emperor Henry III. declared for his competitor, vanquished the troops of Offo, and placed Peter of Burgundy on the throne, after having made him take an oath of fealty and vassallage, by which the kingdom of Hungary became a tributary fief of the Empire.

After a reign of three years, Peter of Burgundy was dethroned, and put to death by his subjects, whom he had governed with a sceptre of iron. In his place they elected Andrew I. nephew, (according to the custom of Bretagne,) to the late King Stephen. The Emperor was preparing to revenge his vassal, but the new king averted the storm that threatened him by acknowledging his dependence on the Empire, and paying the tribute to which his predecessor had submitted.

The Hungarians having in the year 1108 succeeded in throwing off the sovereignty of the Empire, Conrad III. again subjected them to it in 1147. They once more enfranchised themselves during the reigns of the Emperors Henry VI. Philip, and Otto IV.; but in the year 1236 the Emperor Frederick II. compelled Bela King of Hungary to pay him the tribute and all the arrears of the three preceded reigns.

Charles Robert, elected to the throne of Hungary, conquered Bulgaria, Servia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, and several other provinces in the year 1310; but he did not retain all these conquests, being soon after deprived of some of them by the Venetians and by the Turks.

Louis *the Great*, King of Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland, dying in the year 1382 without male issue, his

eldest daughter, Maria, succeeded to the throne of Hungary, and shared it with Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, to whom she was married in 1386, and who in 1410 was elected Emperor. Their only child was a daughter, named Elizabeth, who inherited the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and transferred them in 1422 to the House of Austria, by her marriage with Duke Albert II. The States of these kingdoms not being willing to seem to recognize the last will of Sigismund, declared the two thrones vacant, and proceeded to elect a new king. The election however was entirely conformable to the dispositions of the will: Albert II. was elected King of Hungary on the 19th of December, 1437, and King of Bohemia in the month of May following.

Louis II. King of Hungary and Bohemia, dying in the year 1526 without issue, the succession to the thrones of Hungary and Bohemia devolved on Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, by virtue of his marriage-contract with Anne, sister and sole heiress of Louis II. and, by several prior compacts, which secured it to the House of Austria. Ferdinand was elected without opposition King of Bohemia, by the States of that Kingdom; but not so in Hungary, where he was only elected by one part of the nation, while the other part elected John de Zapoli, Palatine of Transylvania, whom they caused to be crowned. The Archduke Ferdinand, however, soon made himself master of the whole kingdom, defeating his competitor at the battle of Tokay. Zapoli fled to Poland, and placed himself and his party under the protection of the Porte. This desperate action laid Hungary open to the Turks, who made themselves masters of it almost entirely, and penetrated to the very

frontiers of Germany. The cause of Hungary now became that of the whole Empire. For more than a century the Emperor convoked Diets only to ask for succours against the Turks. The Emperor Leopold I. sent against them a considerable force, furnished by the Germanic Body, and with which the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector of Bavaria gained a complete victory on the 12th August, 1687, at the battle of Mohacz, and made themselves masters of all Sclavonia.

Leopold took advantage of so favourable a circumstance, to propose to the States of Hungary assembled at Presburg, to unite and incorporate with the kingdom all the countries taken by his army from the Turks to confirm the ancient privileges of the nation, and to grant to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, on condition of their consenting, 1st. to annul the law of King Andrew II. by which they were permitted to depose kings who violated the rights of the States ; 2dly, to make the crown of Hungary hereditary in the male line of the House of Austria ; and 3dly, to receive imperial garrisons in all the fortified towns of the kingdom. These proposals were agreed to unanimously on the 31st of October, 1687.

The treaty of Carlowitz, signed on the 26th of January, 1699, between Leopold and the Ottoman Porte, put an end to the war with the Turks. Hungary on this side of the Save, Transylvania, and Sclavonia, were retained by the Emperor ; Temeswar and Hungary beyond the Save were ceded to the Turks ; but they broke the treaty of Carlowitz in 1714, and renewed the war. They were completely defeated at the battle of Peter-Wardein, on the 5th of August, 1716, by Prince Eugene of Savoy, who on the 14th of October following took the fortress

of Temeswar, which was the only one of all the ancient dependencies of the kingdom of Hungary remaining in the hands of the Turks.

By the peace of Passarowitz, concluded on the 21st of July, 1718, between the Ottomans and the Emperor, on the footing of the *uti possidetis*, Temeswar, with the whole of its bannat, and a part of Wallachia, was confirmed to the Emperor; and the Porte also ceded to him the city of Belgrade, a great part of the kingdom of Servia, and a small portion of Croatia and Bosnia. But on the peace of Belgrade, concluded on the 18th of September, 1739, the Emperor relinquished to the Porte the important city of Belgrade, and most of the territory it had given up to him, but retained the bannat of Temeswar, which the Empress Maria-Theresa finally incorporated with the Kingdom of Hungary, by an edict in the year 1777. By the treaty of Belgrade it was also settled, that the Danube and the Save should in future be the boundary of Hungary on the side of Turkey.

Thus, after a war almost constant for nearly two centuries, the Kingdom of Hungary, become hereditary, owes to this improvement of its constitution not only the tranquillity it has since enjoyed, but the happy flourishing state to which it has risen, and of which the Hungarians have always shown themselves worthy, by the signal proofs which they have given of their attachment and fidelity to their sovereigns.

The number of inhabitants in Hungary is estimated at 4,991,775, at the rate of fifty-seven to each square mile; and that of the bannat of Temeswar to 450,000.

OF THE KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA.

BOHEMIA is about 478 miles long, and 322 broad ; it is bounded on the north by Saxony and Brandenburg, on the east by Poland and Hungary, on the south by Austria and Bavaria, and on the west by the Palatinate of Bavaria.

The kingdom of Bohemia is one of the most ancient monarchies of Europe ; * it consists of Bohemia Proper, Moravia, and Silesia. A great part of Silesia belongs to the King of Prussia, by virtue of the treaty of Breslaw, of the 11th of June, 1742, the Queen of Hungary's act of Renunciation of the 12th of August, 1743, and the treaty of Dresden of the 25th of December, 1745. The House of Austria now possesses in it only the Principality of Teschen, with the eight Seigneuries dependent upon it, and the barrier towns to the east of the river Oppa, which divides the possessions of the King of Prussia from those of the House of Austria, to whom Bohemia Proper and Moravia entirely belong.

The Boii, a Celtic nation, seem to have been the first inhabitants of Bohemia. They were driven out of it by the Marcomanni, and it afterwards became a province of the monarchy of the Eastern Goths, Lombards, Thuringians, and Franks. It was invaded, and considerable establishments formed in it, in the fifth century, by different colonies of Slavi and Wends, who came from Sarmatia. In 804 it was conquered by Charlemagne, and in 890 became a fief of the Carlovingian Emperors, under the title of Duchy.

* History makes mention of Maraboduus, King of Bohemia, who lived at the end of the fourth century, and by his misunderstanding with Arminius, Chief of the Cheruskians, infinitely favoured the progress of the Roman armies in Germany.

The Dukes of Bohemia submitted to the Emperors of Germany in the year 976 ; and one, named Ladislaus, obtained from them in 1158 the title of king, the permission of wearing the royal crown, and the perpetual enjoyment of the tribute paid by the princes of Poland and Silesia to the imperial throne. But the title of king was granted to him, and afterwards to his successors, only for life, nor did it become hereditary in Bohemia till the year 1203, when it was made so by a diploma of the Emperor Philip. This kingdom became at the same period one of the States of the Empire, and the King of Bohemia has ever since been the first secular elector of it ; on which account he is by right invested with the *high office of Grand Cup-bearer*, the chief of the great offices of the imperial crown.

Wenceslaus V. King of Bohemia, dying in 1304 without issue, the Emperor Albert I. declared the kingdom open to the disposal of the Empire, and bestowed it on his son Rhodolphus, Duke of Austria, who enjoyed it but a very short time, and at his death the States conferred it on Henry, Duke of Carinthia. In 1309 the Emperor Henry VII. deposed the new king, after proclaiming him a rebel for usurping the crown of Bohemia without the Imperial authority ; and the kingdom was declared at the same time again open to the disposal of the Germanic crown, save and except the rights of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the deceased King of Bohemia, Wenceslaus IV. John of Luxemburg, the Emperor's only son, espoused the Princess, and was immediately after his marriage crowned King of Bohemia. He was killed in 1346 at the battle of Crecy, and was succeeded on the throne of Bohemia by his son Charles IV. who the year following was elected Emperor.

Bohemia under his reign rose to the highest degree of improvement she had ever attained. By letters patent, issued in 1355, he confirmed the rights, privileges, prerogatives, laws, and constitution of the kingdom, with which he incorporated the States he had gained from the Elector Palatine, Upper Lusatia, the sovereignty of Upper and Lower Silesia, the County of Glatz, and the sovereignty of the Duchies of Masovia and Ploczko.

The throne of Bohemia, which had been thrice before occupied by princes of the family of Austria,* was at length finally settled in that House on the death of Louis II. of Poland, king of Bohemia and Hungary, who was killed in the year 1526, at the battle of Mohacz. The Princess Anne, his sister and sole heiress, had married the Archduke Ferdinand I. in 1521. The states of Bohemia hastened by their election to acknowledge and confirm the title he had to the kingdom in right of his wife, and without the least obstacle bestowed the crown upon him. Ferdinand manifested his satisfaction by confirming their right of election, and other privileges.

The kingdom of Bohemia, hereditary in fact for nearly 300 years, at length became hereditary by right in the House of Austria, in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia, and the clear and express consent given by the States-General of the kingdom in the year 1723 to the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI. April 13, 1713, which regulated the Austrian succession according to the order of primogeniture, first in the male line, and in failure of that, in the female; establishing the succession, in default of his own issue, on the Archduchesses,

* Rhodolphus of Austria, son of the Emperor Albert I. The Emperor Albert II. Ladislaus IV. son of Albert II.

daughters of the Emperor Joseph, and in case of their death without issue, on the Queen of Portugal, and the other daughters of the Emperor Leopold, and their heirs for ever.

The right of election, formerly exercised to its full extent by the States of Bohemia, and of which they were so jealous, is thus sunk into an empty ceremony, which puts them in mind that they are no longer what they were. They have an ample compensation, however, in seeing their country delivered for ever from intestine dissensions, by which it was torn to pieces for so many centuries. Let the great Bohemian lords add to this blessing a favour which humanity itself solicits ; let them attend to their real interest, of which the wisdom of Joseph II. set them the example ; let them abolish the bondage of their vassals, as his Imperial Majesty abolished that which prevailed in his own domains ; and Bohemia regenerated, will soon resume her rank among the most flourishing states. The country produces a great abundance of corn, saffron, and hops, and abounds in pastures ; it has silver, lead, and tin mines, and manufactures, which, from the attention and encouragement of the government, are daily improving. The enfranchisement of the serfs would multiply these resources and produce new ones from them, by giving to the industry of the Bohemians the full expansion of which it is capable.

Bohemia has been the seat of so many wars, that the number of its inhabitants, which was formerly about 3,000,000, is at present reduced to 2,100,000, of whom nearly 25,000 are Calvinists, and 9,000 Lutherans ; the rest are Roman Catholics.

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PLATE I.

A PEASANT OF UPPER AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA, properly so called, independently of the duchies, counties, and bishoprics annexed to it, is divided into Upper and Lower Austria by the river Ens, which falls into the Danube. Lower Austria is to the east of the Upper : Vienna is the capital of the former, and Lintz of the latter. Austria exceeds all the other provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its pastures, salubrity of climate, and beauty of the country. Corn, wine, and fruit, are every where plentiful ; the saffron is superior to that of India. The manufactures of iron and steel, the navigation of the great lakes and of the Danube, husbandry, the working of the mines and salt-pits, and a multitude of immense forests, furnish the different classes of the people with employment. The assistance needed by the poor and infirm is supplied by the numerous rich monasteries or ecclesiastical endowments throughout the country.

The usual dress of the Austrian peasants is represented in this Plate. Their outer garment is a very short dark-gray jacket, which has clasps or loops, that are never used but in cold weather. Under this jacket they wear a red waistcoat still shorter, on which are metal buttons of a spherical form, and beneath the waistcoat they have braces of a green stuff, to which is fastened a collar of the same colour, that falls over their shoulders. These braces are secured on the breast by a band of the same

A PEASANT OF UPPER AUSTRIA.

stuff, and at the ends by a large leather belt wrought with figures. Their breeches are made of black leather, and they wear buskins or half-boots that set very close. They wear round hats, shallow in the crown, but very broad in the brim.



AUSTRIA-PLATE 2.

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PLATE II.

A COUNTRY WOMAN OF UPPER AUSTRIA.

NATURE, lavish of all her riches towards the inhabitants of this happy country, has also gifted them with the industry necessary to render those riches truly valuable. The woollen stuffs which the women wear are all manufactured by themselves, and are for that reason called household stuffs (*hauszeug*). They spin the flax from which their head and neck-handkerchiefs are made, and these they die, either red or yellow, with saffron. They make choice of the darkest colours for their petticoats and bodices, which are usually of the same stuff, and sometimes bound with blue or green riband. Their bodices are buttoned before with silver buttons. Their head-dress is merely a coloured handkerchief, over which they wear a grey felt-hat bound with riband, and tied under the chin with one of the same colour as that with which it is bound. When they take off this hat they tie it round their arm ; because, from the great size of it, they would be afraid of rumpling it, were they to hold it in any other way.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 3.

Publ. by L. & C. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE III.

A VILLAGE GIRL OF UPPER AUSTRIA,

CARRYING MILK TO MARKET.

IN comparing this Plate with the last, we perceive the difference between the apparel of the countrywomen who live in villages, and of those who reside in the country towns. In the latter there is a degree of elegance not possessed by the former, though the make, stuff, and colour of the clothes are the same. The bodice of the villager is larger, and her arms have therefore more liberty ; but her shape is consequently much less graceful ; her head-dress too is much coarser, and her short petticoats render the difference more striking. There are countries where very few of the women have handsome ankles and feet, and where, of course, long petticoats are always the fashion ; but short petticoats are common to the countrywomen of all nations, by whom they have been adopted, not through vanity or coquetry, but because long ones would be very inconvenient to them in walking and working.

The inhabitants of Upper Austria are brave, laborious, industrious, polished, intelligent, and agreeable in their persons. The air of ease and gaiety observed in all classes of people indicates their happiness, and the wisdom of the government.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 4.

Published by J. Murray, Albion Street.

PLATE IV.

A PEASANT OF UPPER CARNIOLA.

WE must not confound Austria, properly so called, with the Circle of Austria, which holds the first rank among the Circles of the Empire, nor with the States of the House of Austria. The Emperor Rodolphus, who, from being Count of Hapsburg, attained the Imperial throne, seized Austria from Othogar, King of Bohemia, and laid the foundation of the grandeur of that illustrious House. In 1477, the Emperor Frederic III. erected Austria into an archduchy, with great privileges, in favour of his son. The Circle of Austria contains, from north to south, the Archduchy of Austria, the Duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and to the south-west, the country of Tyrol.

The province of Carniola is bounded on the north by Carinthia and Stiria, on the east by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the south by Morlachia and Istria, and on the west by Friuli. It is chiefly mountainous and rocky. Corn, wine, and oil, are its principal productions. Laybach is the capital, where there are some handsome houses ; the town stands on a little river, from which it took its name, and where the largest craw-fish in Europe are caught.

This Plate represents a young peasant of Upper Carniola, in his shirt, resting himself on a rock overgrown with grass. His hat and boots differ very little from those of the peasants of Upper Austria.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston is situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, and is bounded by the water on three sides. It is one of the largest and most important cities in the United States, and has a long and interesting history. The city was founded in 1630, and has since that time been a center of commerce and industry. It has been the site of many important events, and has played a significant role in the history of the United States. The city is known for its many historic landmarks, including the Freedom Trail, the Boston Common, and the Old State House. It is also known for its many museums, including the Boston Museum of Science and the Boston Children's Museum. The city is a beautiful and vibrant place, and is a great place to visit.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 5.

Painted from Life by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE V.

A PEASANT OF UPPER CARNIOLA,

IN HIS SUMMER DRESS.

UPPER Carniola being situated between the 45th and 46th degrees of latitude, its summers must be warm ; this may be seen from the manner in which the peasants dress themselves during that season. The figure in the last Plate has nothing over his shirt but a belt of coloured woollen stuff, tied above his braces, which are exactly like those mentioned in the description of Plate I. When the peasants go on a journey they wear over their shirt a kind of light stuff frock, of a brown colour, the lining of which is of a different and more lively hue ; but they only throw it on their shoulders, without putting their arms into the sleeves, as we see in this Plate. Their tight buskins are thrown aside for common boots ; they carry a stick which terminates in the shape of a little club, and which they hold by the small end.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 6.

Pubd. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE VI.

COUNTRY WOMAN OF UPPER CARNIOLA,

IN HER SUMMER DRESS.

A PIECE of cloth, which might be taken for a common towel, is doubled crossways and tied about her head, serving her for a cap. Her shift is fastened round her neck by means of a little collar with a button-hole on each side, through which she puts a double button, such as men wear in their shirt-sleeves. With this shift, the sleeves of which reach below the elbow, she wears a single black petticoat, with a binding of green stuff, a blue apron, and a grey linen bodice, with two rows of yellow binding, laced before with a coloured riband. If there be nothing extraordinary in her head-dress, the same cannot be said of her shoes and stockings, which are rendered very remarkable by the red heels of the former, and by the latter being of the same colour.

CURRENT WORK ON THE

of the

A series of steps which must be taken to ensure
that the project is completed on time and within
budget. The first step is to establish a clear
scope of work and a timeline. This is followed by
the assignment of tasks to team members and the
establishment of communication channels. The next
step is to begin the work and to monitor progress
regularly. It is important to identify any potential
problems early and to take corrective action as
needed. The final step is to complete the project
and to evaluate the results. This involves a review
of the project's performance and a determination
of whether the objectives have been met. The
lessons learned from the project should be used
to improve future projects.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 7.

Painted and Coloured by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE VII.

A COUNTRY GIRL OF UPPER CARNIOLA, IN HER HOLIDAY CLOTHES.

THE best clothes of the women of Upper Carniola differ very little from their ordinary dress. The stuff of them is finer, but the make and colours are the same, except the girdle, which, as well as the bodice, is of the colour of the petticoat, and spotted with yellow. Their shift likewise is much more elegant; it is closed over the bosom with three bows of riband of different colours, and trimmed with muslin, both round the neck and at the sleeves, which reach down to the wrists, where they are tied with a riband. But their head-dress is the most remarkable of their attire; the crown of the cap being of coloured silk, to which is fastened a silken band of a different colour, two inches wide, trimmed all round with worked muslin, or common lace. The band covers the top of the head, and falls over on each side as low as the middle of the ear. The cap is ornamented behind with a large bow of coloured ribands.



AUSTRIA — PLATE 9.

Published by Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE VIII.

A PEASANT OF UPPER CARNIOLA,

IN HIS WINTER DRESS.

THE winter does not last long in Upper Carniola, but the cold is often very piercing, especially on the mountains. The peasants who live there very seldom go abroad without their woollen cap, over which they wear their hat; or without their furred cloaks, under which they cross their hands, which, however, does not prevent them from smoking their short pipe as they go along.

THE
HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON

The winter does not last long in this country, but the
cold is often very severe, especially in the mountains.
The farmers who live there very seldom go abroad
without their weather-cock, and when they see that
it is without their round chimney, they think they
must have had a cold, and they are not far from
being mistaken, for that pipe is their weather-cock.



AUSTRIA — PLATE 8.





PLATE IX.

COUNTRY WOMAN OF UPPER CARNIOLA,

IN HER WINTER DRESS.

THE dress of the country women of Upper Carniola, during the winter, very much resembles that worn by their husbands. They wear boots like them, and wrap themselves up in a pelisse lined and trimmed with fur exactly like theirs. Besides this, they have a little muff made of black cloth, lined with sheep-skin, in which they keep their hands. But the most remarkable difference between their dress and that of the men appears in their head-dress: they wear a green cloth cap, faced with a great roll of fur: on the top of the cap they have a large white handkerchief, which also covers their shoulders, and is tied in a knot under the chin.

COUNTRY WOMAN OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

IN HER USUAL DRESS.

The dress of the country women of Upper California during the winter very much resembles that worn by their husbands. They wear loose fitting dresses, and wrap themselves up in a gaiter, band and shawl with the exception of their. Besides this they have a little neckerchief of black cloth, lined with shawl, in which they keep their hands. The two most remarkable differences between their dress and that of the men appear in their head-dress: they wear a green cloth cap, bound with a green roll of fur; on the top of the cap they have a large white handkerchief, which also serves for a shoulder, and is tied in a knot under the chin.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 10.

Publ. June 1846, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





A TYROLIAN WRESTLER.

THE country of Tyrol has formed a part of the hereditary states of the House of Austria ever since the year 1366. It is bounded on the north by Bavaria, from which it was dismembered ; on the east, by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Salzburg ; on the south, by part of the states of Venice and the bishopric of Trent ; and on the west, by Switzerland and the Grisons. The country is mountainous and not very fertile. The Tyrolian peasants are generally adroit and robust ; they value strength much more than beauty, and their games, in the early periods of life, consist of exercises best adapted to give vigour and suppleness to their limbs. These exercises from habit become so necessary to them, that such as practice wrestling would be ill if they had not a match at least once a week, and they often go several leagues to meet one another. Their contests are the usual amusements of country weddings, fairs, and holidays. They used formerly to go even as far as Inspruck, the capital of the Tyrol, but for some time past the vigilance of the police, and the dread of being enrolled as soldiers for the rest of their lives, have made them more cautious. Their dress is nearly the same as that of the other Tyrolian peasants, except that they never wear either stock or neckcloth, lest their antagonist should avail himself of them. They have a peculiar shrill cry by which they are known, and the number of their victories

A TYROLIAN WRESTLER.

is indicated by the number of cock feathers worn in their hat. On the little finger of the right hand they wear a heavy pewter ring, which they call the ring of battle, but they make no use of it, and content themselves with throwing their antagonist out of his balance, stretching him on the ground, and taking his feathers away.





PLATE XI.

A TYROLIAN HUNTER.

THE Tyrolian mountaineers are passionately fond of the chase, and train their children to it. In every village there is a little square appropriated, where the young people practice shooting at a mark, as soon as they are able to carry a gun. The best marksmen among them frequently go to the different places in Germany where prizes for shooting are distributed, and never return till they have gained some. The pursuit of the chamois, which is allowed to be the most toilsome and difficult of all hunting, is that which has the greatest attraction for the Tyrolian. Lightly clad, wearing a large green hat to keep off the sun, his gun slung at his back like a soldier's musket, and a stick pointed with iron in his hand, he traverses the deepest valleys, and the highest mountains, on which he often passes several days successively. His haversack, which is commonly covered with fur, and in which he carries his provisions, a small speaking trumpet, and a pair of iron hooks, serves him also for a pillow by night. He makes use of the iron hooks in climbing the most rugged rocks: and being often obliged to go down them, or leap from one rock to another, he frequently finds it expedient to make a considerable incision in the soles of his feet, that the blood which comes from it may stick about them, and make a kind of paste to prevent his slipping.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 12.





PLATE XII.

A SERVANT-MAID OF AN INN AT INSPRUCK.

THE town of Inspruck, situated in a delightful valley on the river Inn, amidst the Alps, was formerly the residence of an archduke of the House of Austria. It is well built, the public edifices are handsome and numerous, and it has a Franciscan church in which there are several remarkable monuments.

At the inns and public-houses of Inspruck, as in those of Upper Austria, the office of waiting is entirely performed by girls; a circumstance greatly in favour of travellers, for their cleanliness, activity, and attention are seldom to be met with among the best male attendants. They commonly join to the frank character which distinguishes these mountaineers, a sprightly, kind, and prepossessing disposition. When importuned by a stranger, they often silence him by their acute yet civil answers. In this Plate we see the dress of one of these female waiters: she has nothing more than a riband on her head; her neck is open; a rose-coloured crape handkerchief is crossed on her bosom; and she wears a broad riband, tied in a bow behind as a sash. The remainder of her dress consists of a handsome white bodice, a short petticoat of green stuff, a blue apron, and worsted stockings of a light red with white clocks.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first European settlement in North America was made by the Spaniards in 1492, when Christopher Columbus discovered the continent. He landed on the island of San Salvador, in the West Indies, and then sailed on to the mainland, where he founded the city of San Pedro de San Juan, in the province of Florida. This was the first permanent European settlement in the United States.

At the same time, the English were also settling in North America. In 1607, they founded the city of Jamestown, in the colony of Virginia. This was the first permanent English settlement in the United States. The English also founded the colony of Massachusetts in 1630, and the colony of New York in 1614. These colonies were founded by people who were seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity. They were also seeking a better life than they had in England. The English colonies grew rapidly, and by the mid-18th century, they were the most powerful and populous of the European colonies in North America. This led to the American Revolution, which began in 1775. The revolution was fought between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain. The colonies won the war, and they became the United States of America. The United States has since grown into a powerful nation, and it has played a major role in the world. It has been a leader in the fight for freedom and democracy, and it has been a major force for peace and stability in the world.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 13.

Publ. June 1855. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE XIII.

PEASANTS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF INSPRUCK.

THIS good old patriarch has no longer the tall slender person he had in his youth, years have blanched his beard and the hair of his head. In spite of the wrinkles on his forehead, however, the tranquillity and cheerfulness of a happy old age are still seen glistening in his mild blue eyes. The ruff about his neck puts us in mind of those seen in the paintings of the thirteenth century. His leathern belt is ornamented with designs figured with tinsel, or with little studs of iron. In this belt he commonly carries his money.

The woman near the old man has on a knit cotton cap, that shows her hair, and which in shape resembles a little soup basin, with the bottom turned upwards. The girls twist their long hair round a large pin, which fastens it at the crown of the head; or they divide it into two braids with a bunch of riband at the ends, falling down the back. The girl represented in this Plate has her head dressed in the latter manner; like her mother, she wears a crape handkerchief tied about her neck, a very stiff bodice, and several petticoats, which reach no lower than the calf of her leg. Their stockings are worsted, and come no higher than the ankle.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 14.

Publ. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE XIV.

A HUNGARIAN PEASANT.

THERE is perhaps no country in the world where there is greater variety in the mode of dressing than in Hungary ; but that which is represented in this Plate is to be met with in every part of the kingdom, not being the dress of a canton, but peculiar to an occupation which gives employment to a great number of peasants, that of attending herds and flocks. Obligated to pass days and nights in the open air, sometimes on wet grounds, sometimes among the mountains, or on heaths covered with fern, they must have been taught by experience to choose a kind of clothing best suited to defend them from cold and damp during the night, without being too heavy to be worn in the day-time ; and such is that which has been generally adopted by them. It consists of a sheep-skin cloak, the wool turned inside, and the outside of which is frequently wrought in colours on the shoulders and over the breast. To the back is added a black lamb's-skin, the tail and feet of which reach down to the waist. Under this cloak the Hungarian herdsmen and shepherds wear large pantaloons made of hempen cloth greased all over ; a shirt of the same cloth, that goes no lower than the hips, but over the top of the pantaloons, and is drawn tight round the body by means of a strap, to which they fasten their steel, their tinder, and the little bladder that holds their tobacco. They go always in boots ; their bonnet is made of felt or cloth, in the shape seen in this Plate. Those who tend sheep or swine carry a short stick, but those who have the charge of cattle and horses are provided with a longer weapon, called *Tschakane*.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 15.

Painted from life by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE XV.

A HUNGARIAN COUNTRYWOMAN.

THIS is a young woman of the county of Oedenburg, in Lower Hungary. This canton is famous for its good wine, which, next to Tokay, is esteemed the best produced in Hungary. It also produces very handsome country girls, as we may judge by the figure in this Plate. Their dress is very simple. Their head-dress is nothing more than a common white handkerchief tied round the head with a riband, so as to throw the four corners of the handkerchief on the back and shoulders. On a journey, and in the fields, they wear over this a round shallow straw hat to keep off the sun. Their winter bodice is made of broad-cloth, and is generally of a dark colour ; it is trimmed with fur and lined with rabbit-skin. Their petticoat is likewise of broad-cloth, and, as well as the linen apron over it, of a blue colour. They usually wear half-boots of Russian leather.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 16.

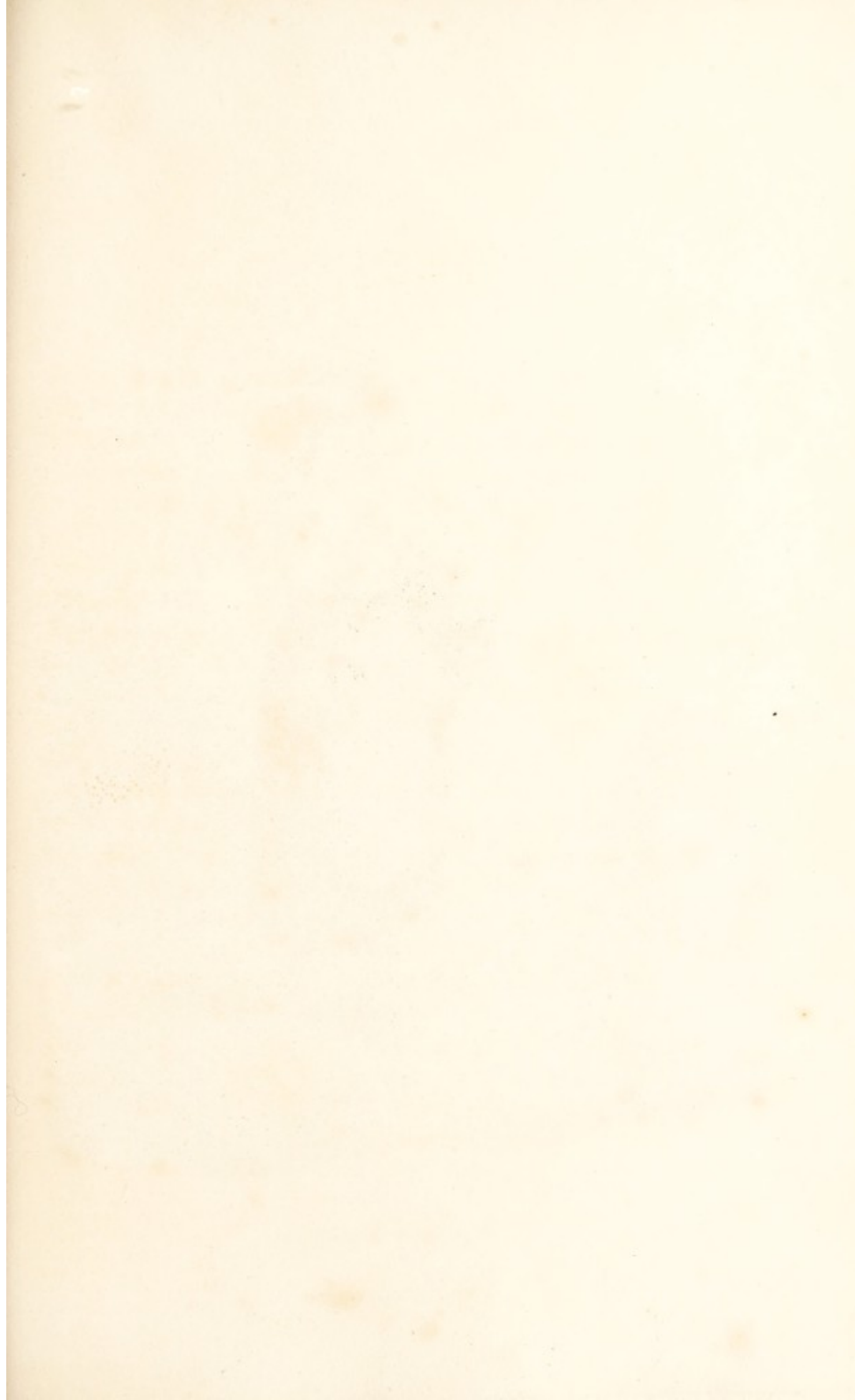




PLATE XVI.

A SCLAVONIAN PEASANT OF THE COUNTY OF NEUTRA, OR NEYTRA.

THE county of Neutra, in Upper Hungary, is mountainous but fertile, and intersected by a great many rivers, the banks of which to a considerable extent afford good pastures, where numerous flocks are fed. The land is proper for tillage, for the culture of the vine, saffron, &c. In this county there are also some manufactories of cloth and earthenware. It is inhabited by Hungarians, Bohemian Serfs, and Germans. We may judge of the degree of ease they enjoy, by the dress of this young Sclavonian peasant, represented in his holiday clothes. His round hat, put on carelessly, is decked with ribands and flowers ; his coat, or rather jacket, is made of a thick cloth high knapped, which has never been dyed ; it is never buttoned or closed before, but left open to shew the work with which the shirt is decorated on the bosom and round the neck. In the day-time, and in warm weather, the jacket always hangs loose, but at night, and in winter, it is drawn round the body, and secured by a leathern girdle, to which are fastened the steel, tinder, and little tobacco-pouch. Pantaloons of blue cloth, and Hungarian half-boots bound with red, set off the slender person of this handsome youth to advantage. The seams of his jacket are covered with a blue lace, and those of his pantaloons with a red one. When his pipe is not in his mouth, which is very seldom the case, he sticks it in his boot, as he has no pocket.





AUSTRIA—PLATE 17.

Pubd June 1840, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XVII.

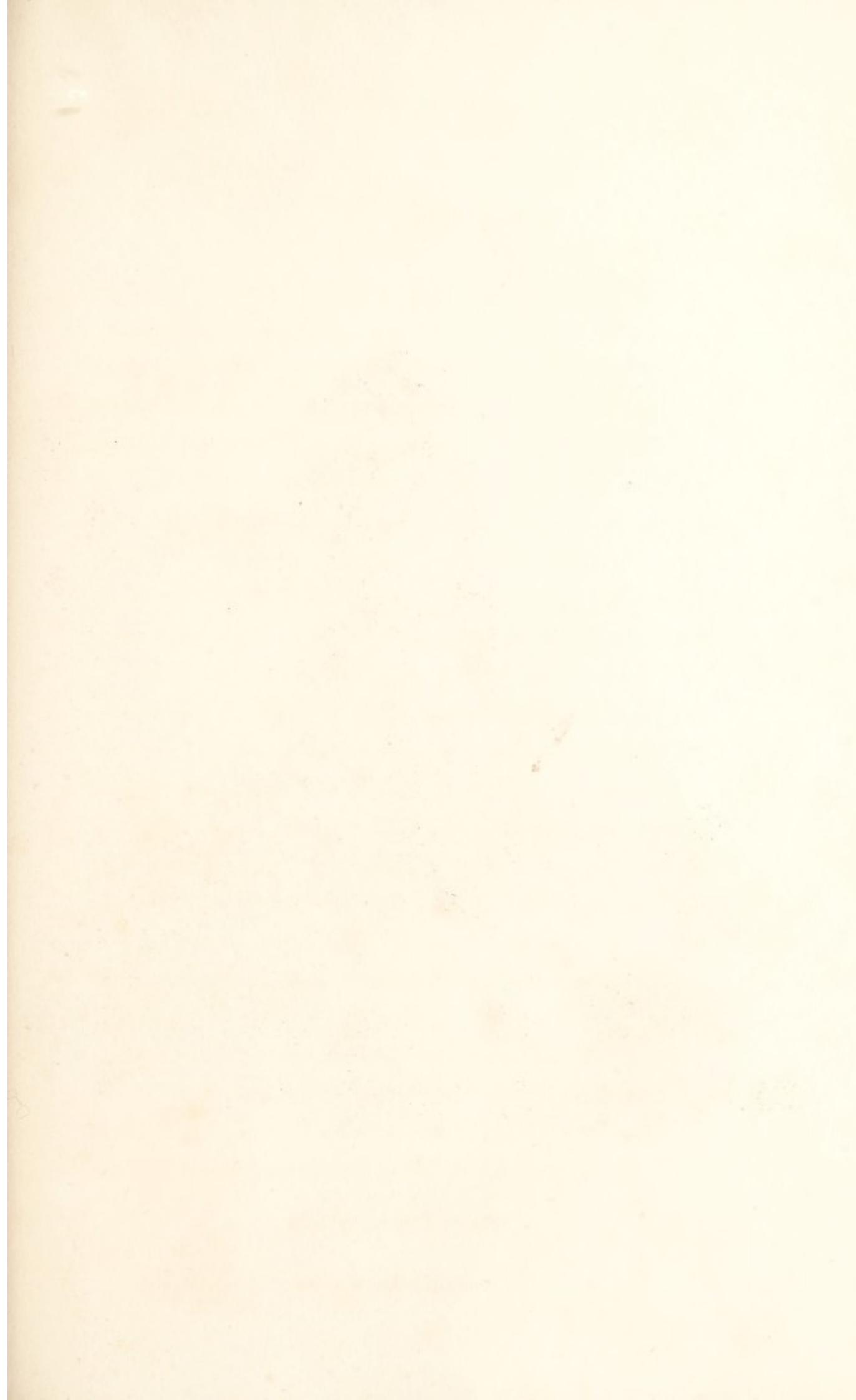
A SCLAVONIAN COUNTRY GIRL, OF THE COUNTY OF NEUTRA.

It requires the charming countenance of this blooming young woman, to look so handsome as she does, with such a head-dress. A long band of white linen is put round her head and brought under her chin ; it covers part of her face, and shows only a few ends of hair on her forehead ; it is afterwards twisted round her neck, then crossed on her bosom, and the two ends, which are usually embroidered, hang before down to her waist. That part of their clothes to which women of the common class in other countries pay least regard, is the most attended to by the country women of Neutra. In examining this Plate it will be seen that the shift is here meant ; it is always wrought in colours on the shoulders, and frequently in the middle of the sleeves, which are constantly exposed, as the bodices worn by these women have no sleeves. The bodice, as well as the petticoat, is made of blue cloth bordered with red or yellow riband. They likewise wear a blue linen apron, bordered in the same manner as the petticoat, and yellow morocco half-boots.

This young woman is just come out of her garden, and is carrying vegetables in one of those wicker baskets which the women of Neutra make themselves during the winter, when they are not employed in spinning.

THE HISTORY OF THE PLANT

It requires the following conditions: 1. The plant must be able to grow in the soil. 2. The plant must be able to grow in the water. 3. The plant must be able to grow in the air. 4. The plant must be able to grow in the light. 5. The plant must be able to grow in the dark. 6. The plant must be able to grow in the cold. 7. The plant must be able to grow in the heat. 8. The plant must be able to grow in the dry. 9. The plant must be able to grow in the wet. 10. The plant must be able to grow in the salt. 11. The plant must be able to grow in the sugar. 12. The plant must be able to grow in the acid. 13. The plant must be able to grow in the alkali. 14. The plant must be able to grow in the poison. 15. The plant must be able to grow in the antidote. 16. The plant must be able to grow in the cure. 17. The plant must be able to grow in the disease. 18. The plant must be able to grow in the health. 19. The plant must be able to grow in the life. 20. The plant must be able to grow in the death.





AUSTRIA—PLATE 18.





PLATE XVIII.

A YOUNG PEASANT OF EGRA,

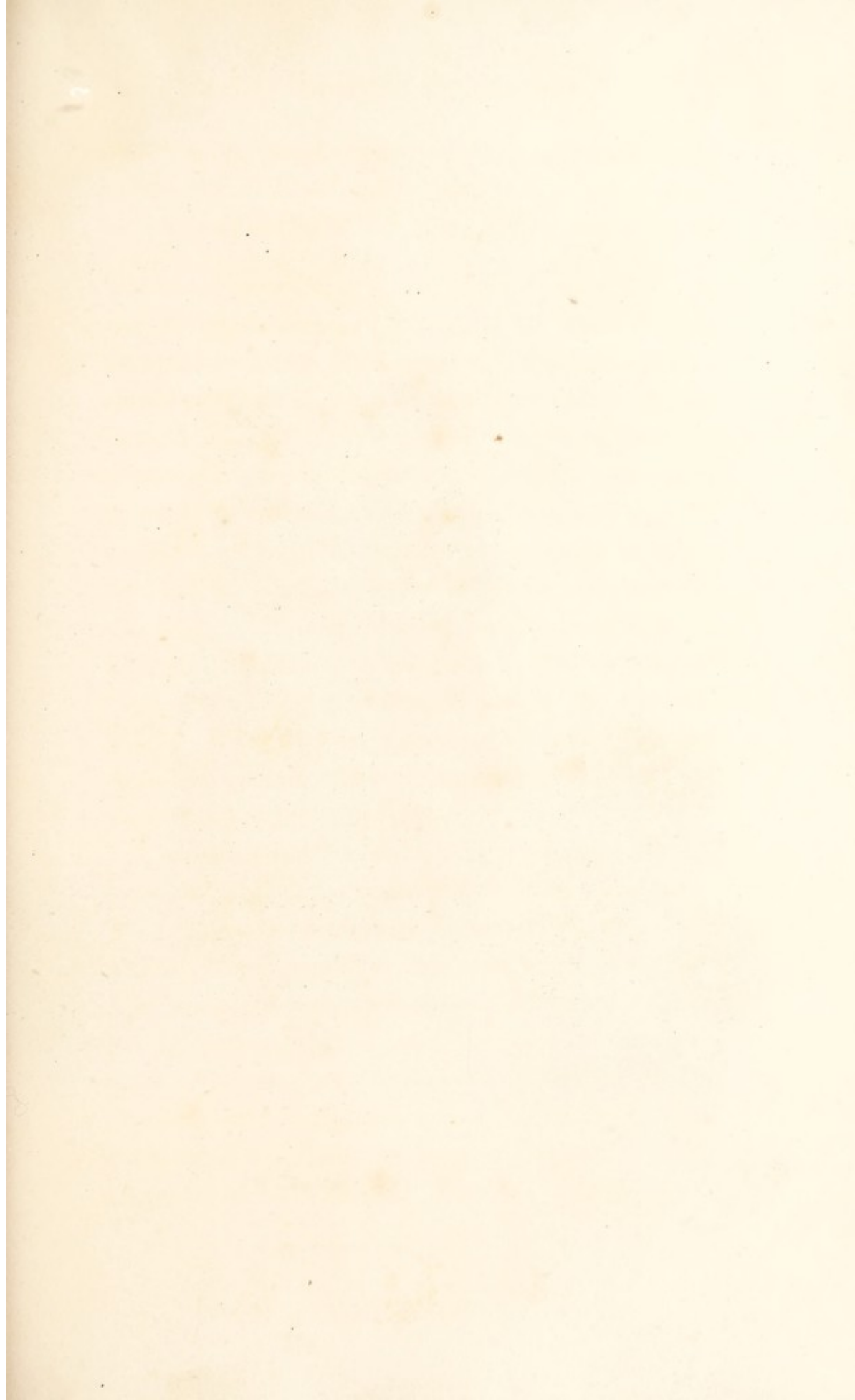
IN HIS WINTER CLOTHES.

THE kingdom of Bohemia is divided into sixteen circles, each having its respective governor. The town of Egra, situated on a river of the same name, in the circle of Saatz, stands partly on a rock, and partly in a valley. It was formerly an imperial city governed by four burgomasters; at present it is the residence of a chief magistrate appointed by the king, and forms a part of the hereditary states of the House of Austria. It has fine fortifications, which were considerably increased in the last war respecting the succession of Bavaria, but they are commanded by an adjacent hill. The town was taken in 1742 by Marescal Saxe, and retaken the following year by the Austrians after a blockade. Near Egra there are some celebrated medicinal springs, which are recommended by many of the German physicians.

The peasants of the country of Egra are in general well made, and of an open cheerful countenance. Their dress has a degree of elegance in its simplicity; their large Turkish breeches reaching down to the calf of the leg, form a contrast both by their dark colour and by their fulness, to the tight short jacket and waistcoat worn with them. The waistcoat, or rather the facing of it which is exposed to view, is the most studied part of their clothes, as appears in this Plate. In the winter they wear besides a long brown cloth surtout. They cut their hair short

A YOUNG PEASANT OF EGRA.

about the neck, and their round hat is always decorated with a coloured riband. They begin in the earliest stage of youth to acquire the habit of smoking, so general in Germany; and in the winter they are rarely seen without a pipe in their mouth.





AUSTRIA—PLATE 19.

Publ. from Lith. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XIX.

A WOMAN AND GIRL OF EGRA,

IN THEIR WINTER CLOTHES.

THE countrywomen of Egra, in Bohemia, commonly use only brown stuffs for every part of their apparel. In winter they wear a fur cap, or a woollen one, with a large muslin band round it, which they tie in a knot behind the head. Their shoes and stockings are black, but the heels of the shoes and the little trimming which falls on the instep are red. Their sash is the most ornamented part of their dress, and remarkable for the singularity of its form. To the middle of the wide flat band round their waist, they fix, both before and behind, a band of the same stuff and dimension, which hangs in a semi-circle, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left.

A HOUSE IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

as seen from the street

The photograph of this house, which is one of the most interesting in the city, was taken from the street. The house is a two-story building, with a flat roof and a central entrance. The entrance is flanked by two small windows, and above it is a larger window. The house is built of stone, and the walls are thick. The roof is made of mud-brick, and the walls are made of stone. The house is situated in a narrow street, and the view is from the street. The house is one of the most interesting in the city, and it is a good example of the architecture of the city. The house is built of stone, and the walls are thick. The roof is made of mud-brick, and the walls are made of stone. The house is situated in a narrow street, and the view is from the street. The house is one of the most interesting in the city, and it is a good example of the architecture of the city.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 20.

Pub. June 1863, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE XX.

A YOUNG BRIDE OF EGRA,

IN HER WEDDING CLOTHES.

EVERY country has its customs, and every custom its motives, which are usually found in the diversity of the manners and characters of the inhabitants, and this diversity is known to proceed principally from the difference of climates. With certain nations wedding-days are days of rejoicing and finery in dress, not only for the bride and bridegroom, but for all their relations and friends invited to the nuptials: the bride, clad in white, is covered with flowers, diamonds, and lace; and if she is in the deepest mourning, it is thrown aside that day, though to be put on the following. In other countries, on the contrary, and particularly in Egra, marriage, considered as a religious and social act of the most sacred and solemn nature, is celebrated with more gravity and reverence. Observe how this timid and modest maid approaches the altar, with downcast eyes, holding her rosary with one hand and her veil with the other. Her only ornament is the nuptial band bound round her forehead; the rest of her dress, and the large cloak in which she is wrapped up, are of the gloomiest colour, and seem much less adapted to a wedding than to a funeral.



AUSTRIA-PLATE 21.



PLATE XXI.

PEASANTS OF EGRA,

IN THEIR SUMMER CLOTHES.

IN summer the peasants of Egra wear neither coat nor surtout, but a simple jacket flowing loosely over the handsome facing described in Plate XVIII. The women wear only a bodice without sleeves, a petticoat, a blue apron, and a neck-handkerchief of the same colour. Their head-dress is nothing more than a white handkerchief tied behind. The girl represented in this Plate appears to be crying, and complaining of some prank that has been played her by the young man, who seems to laugh at her upbraiding. One need not go to Egra to see such scenes.



AUSTRIA — PLATE 22.

Published 1825 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XXII.

A BOHEMIAN SERF.

THE name of Bohemia is derived from that of *Bojenheim*, or *the home of the Boii*, given to the country of the Boii, a Celtic nation, who seem to be the first established there. In spite of the numberless resources presented to the inhabitants by the fertility of the soil, by mines, forests, and the different manufactures in this country, almost all the peasants in it being serfs, the despondency and apathy attendant on bondage keep up in Bohemia a great number of beggars and vagabonds. The Bohemian represented in this Plate is one of those wretched serfs: his clothes show his poverty, and are much the same as those of the beggars in every country.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 23.

PLATE XXIII.

A BOHEMIAN WOMAN.

IN French the appellation of *Bohemian* is not only applied to the inhabitants of Bohemia, but to Gypsies, a kind of well-known vagabonds dispersed through almost all the countries of Europe, over which they travel in small gangs, telling fortunes, and dexterously pilfering whatever they can lay their hands upon. They are called *Gypsies* or *Egyptians*, from being supposed to be the descendants of the ancient vagabonds of Egypt, who were driven out of that country by the Emperor Selim, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when he subdued it. They emigrated to Asia and to Europe, and particularly spread themselves in Germany. Many of them are met with in Bohemia, and in the Bannat of Temeswar. It is said that several points of resemblance to the ancient Egyptians are still to be traced in their character, in their manners and customs, and even in their face. This wandering woman, leading a naked child, and who herself has only a sorry shift, may possibly not be of the gypsy tribe, but from her dishevelled hair, wild looks, and beggarly dress, with so handsome a face, it is not difficult to guess her profession.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 24.

Publ. June 1845 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE XXIV.

A PEASANT OF FLIPOVAN, IN THE BUKOWINE.

THE Bukowine is a considerable district surrounded by Moldavia, Transylvania, and Poland. Czernowitz and Soczowa are the principal towns of it. It is scarce more than twenty-five years since it was ceded by the Turk to the House of Austria.

The inhabitants of the immense forests which cover this mountainous country are solely occupied in the care of their cattle, and particularly of their horses. They are Christians of the Greek church. The purity of their manners, their sobriety, and the simplicity of their mode of life, bring to mind ideas of the ancient patriarchs, and in fact they live to a very advanced age. They dress very like the Turks. The large, black, sheep-skin bonnet, on the head of the old man represented in this Plate, forms a contrast with the whiteness of his flowing locks and of his long beard, and renders it more striking. The long surtout of white cloth which he has on, is bordered round the collar with a little band of red cloth, is fastened from top to bottom with clasps, and drawn tight round the middle of the body by a red woollen girdle. The lower part of his dress consists of long wide pantaloons and Roman sandals, made of a wooden sole laced by red ribands, crossed on the foot, and tied round the leg.



AUSTRIA — PLATE 25.

Publ. June 1845 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

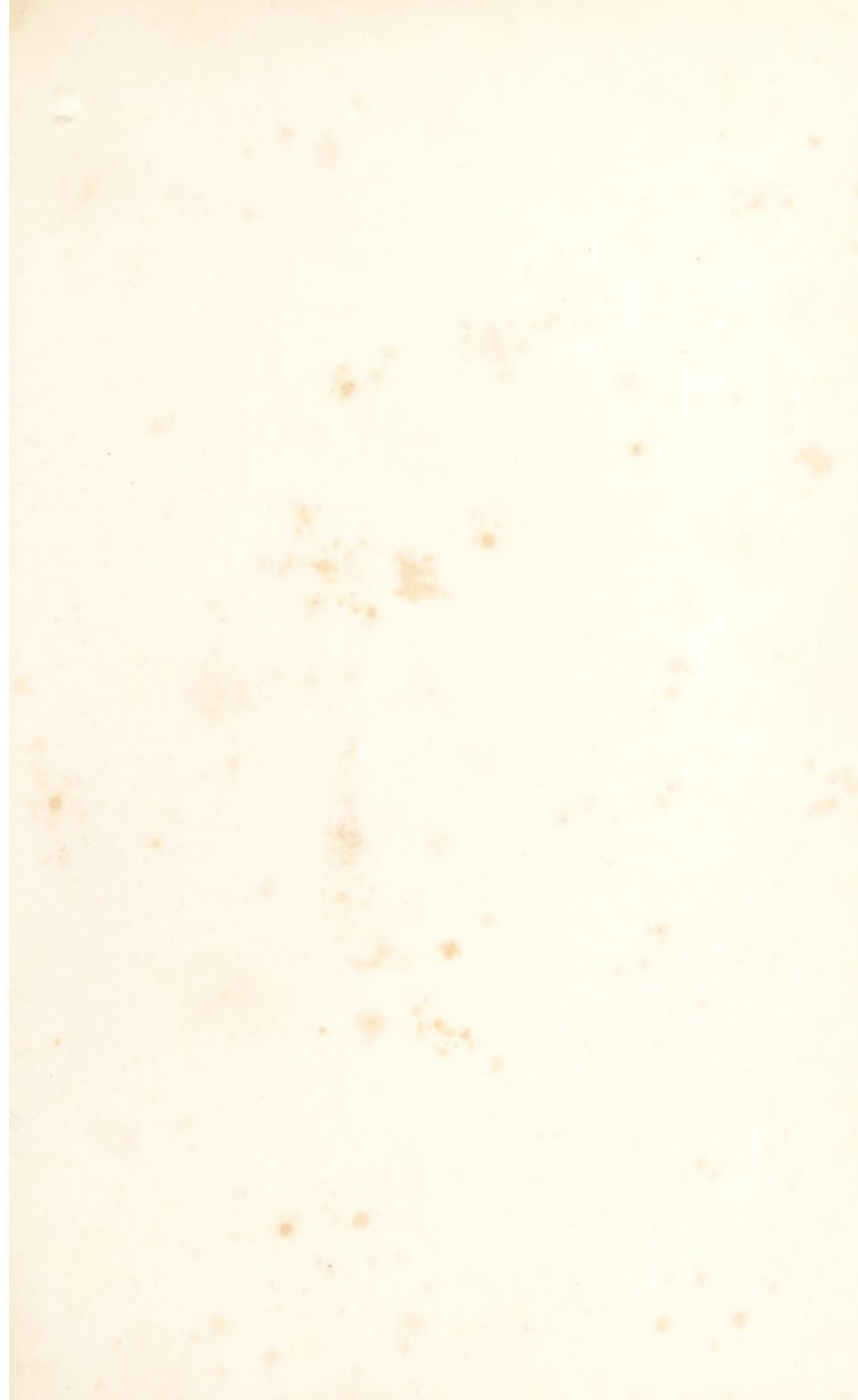




PLATE XXV.

A COUNTRY WOMAN OF FLIPOVAN, IN
THE BUKOWINE.

THE women of Flipovan dress much in the same manner as the men ; their sandals are exactly alike ; their sur-tout is likewise of the same shape, but hangs looser round the body, as they wear no girdle, and instead of being white is always of a very dark colour. Their head-dress is the most remarkable part of their attire ; it is composed of two handsome Turkey muslin handkerchiefs, the one white and the other brown, spotted with different colours. Lightly twisted or puffed on the head, the white one falls over the shoulders like a nun's veil, the two front corners cross on the neck and tie behind the coloured handkerchief, which binds the forehead and goes round the head in form of a bandeau, as we see in this Plate, which represents a very pretty country girl of Flipovan counting her eggs.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 26.

Pubd. June 1853, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





COUNTRYWOMEN OF THE NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD OF HERMENSTADT, IN
TRANSYLVANIA.

HERMENSTADT, the capital of Transylvania, is a large handsome city, situated at the foot of the great mountains of Foharras, on the river Szeben, whence it is also called Szebeny, and the country Siebenburgen. The town is not very strongly fortified, but is well peopled. The Transylvanians are generally tall and well made; the waists of the women are rather large, but they are not the less handsome for it, and even among the countrywomen there are many who have a superior and very engaging countenance, as we may judge from those represented in this Plate, in which we may also observe the taste and refinement they display in their dress. They carefully comb their hair, which they plait into tresses, or cut round: their head-dress consists of a sort of cap, black or white, on which they skilfully arrange a white handkerchief that has a narrow red border, and which falls on their shoulders, leaving their neck, face, and the front of their cap to be seen: they sometimes tie the handkerchief round their head. They wear a large shift, embroidered red or blue at the bosom, with sleeves having a border of the same colour. The shift is made fast round the waist by a leathern girdle, which at the same time serves to secure, before and behind, two long narrow aprons of

COUNTRYWOMEN OF HERMENSTADT.

stuff, striped or spotted with different colours, trimmed at the bottom with a deep fringe. On holidays they add to their dress ear-rings and necklaces of coral or mock pearl. They sometimes wear sandals, and sometimes half-boots with flat heels, bound with iron. They make their own clothes as well as those of their husbands and children.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 27.

Pub'd June 1842, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

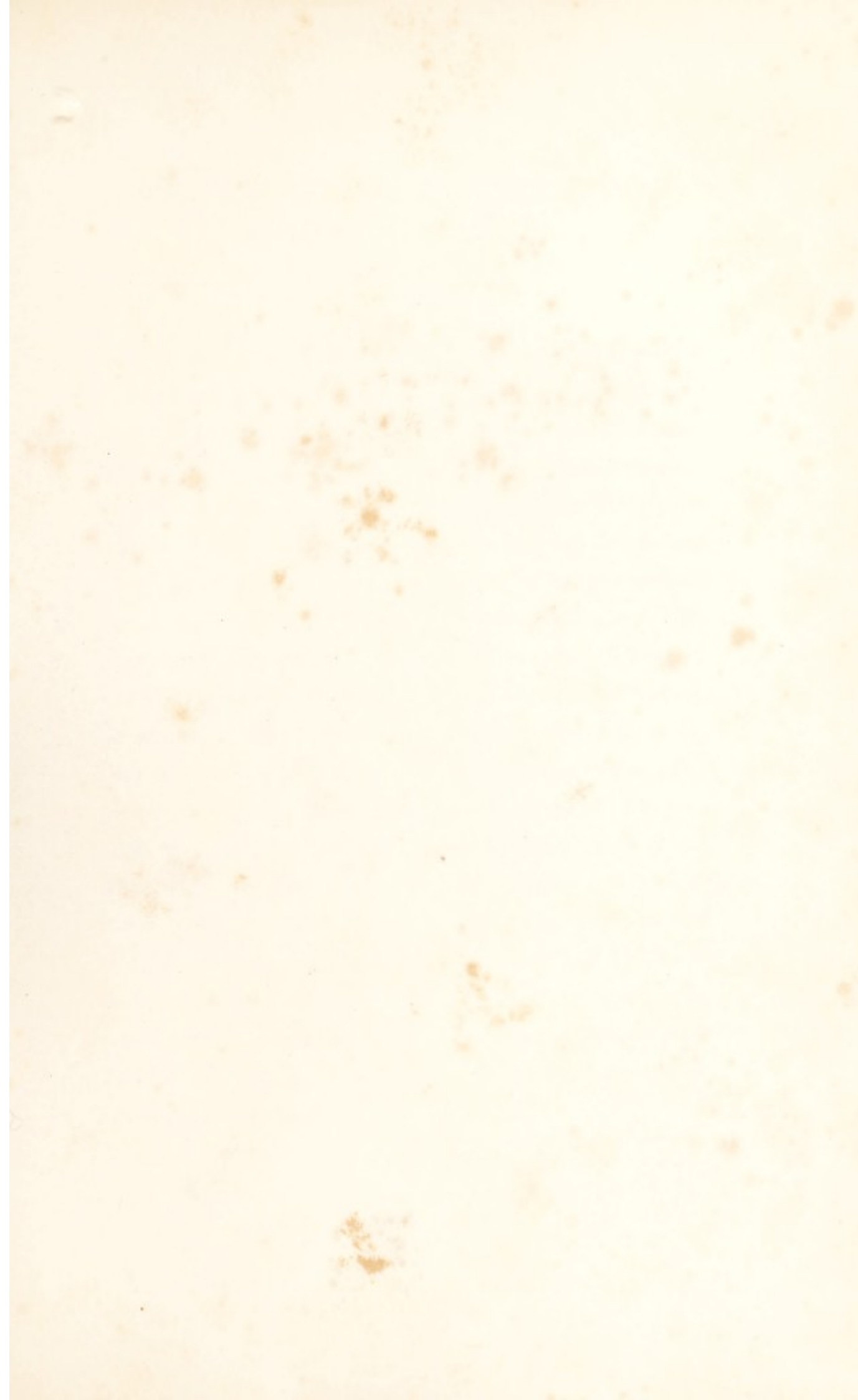




PLATE XXVII.

A PEASANT OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
OF HERMENSTADT, IN
TRANSYLVANIA.

THE mountains of Siebenburgen, in the neighbourhood of Hermenstadt, are inhabited by Walachians, who may be considered as the least advanced of all the European nations in civilization: without activity, without industry, they carelessly pass their life in tending their flocks; the least indolent among them become carters, or go and tan leather in the Talmat; very few of them cultivate the ground, and those who take the trouble, do it only to procure the absolute necessities of life. They are suspicious and revengeful, and hate every other nation. In consequence of their bad education and their sloth, they are addicted to drunkenness, and the lowest propensities. They suffer their beards to grow long as well as their hair, which they never either comb or tie. They wear a coarse shirt, which they fasten round their loins with a leathern belt, on which there are several buttons, and in which they always carry their knife and fork, steel for striking a light, &c. They have long pantaloons and small sandals, which are fastened with several thongs. In winter they wear a fur cap, and in summer a round felt hat.



AUSTRIA-PLATE 28.

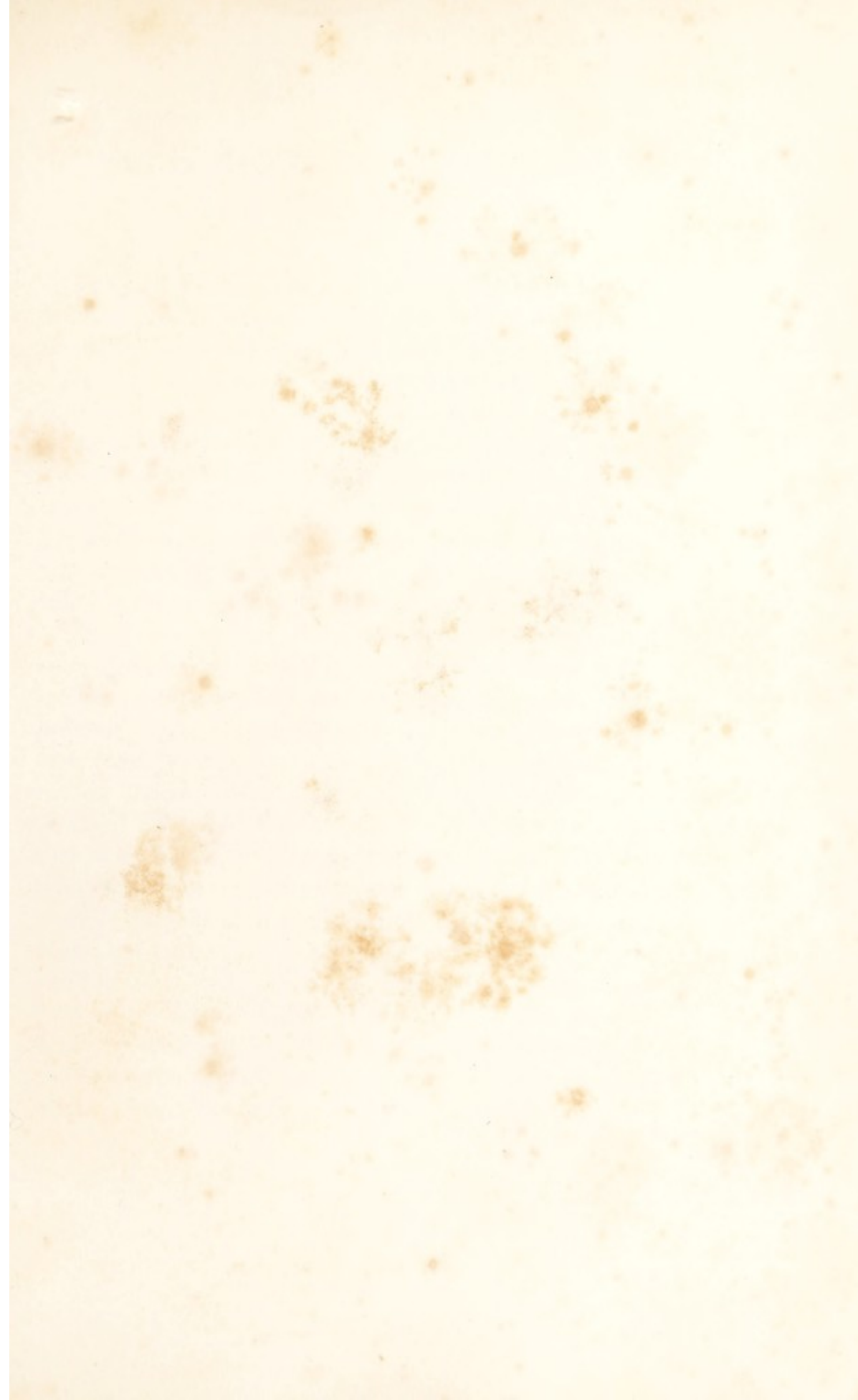




PLATE XXVIII.

SAXON LADIES OF THE CITY OF HERMENSTADT.

THE city of Hermenstadt is almost entirely inhabited by Saxons, most of whom are Lutherans. The women are generally handsome, tall, and well made. The complexion of the fair ones is a mixture of lilies and roses ; they have fine large blue eyes, and a skin of a brilliant white. The cheeks of the brunettes are tinged with a livelier red, their black eyes are likewise more sparkling, and their countenance is full of expression ; but both fair and brown are alike distinguished for that bloom, that appearance of health, of modesty, and innocence, which gives an irresistible charm to beauty.

The ancient Saxon dress, exactly represented in the apparel of the fair lady in this Plate, is no longer worn but at solemn festivals and on great occasions ; new fashions supplant it, but seldom equal the graces they supersede : for, does not that fine light hair, parted into several tresses, some falling on the back, and others intertwined with ribands rolled round the head ; does not that long veil, secured by elegant pins, and forming the hind part of the head-dress, render it more agreeable and more distinguished than that of the handsome brunette, which has the merit of being more fashionable, and which consists of a black velvet cap trimmed with black lace ? And is not there a dignity, a nobleness in that ancient black velvet gown, enriched with clasps and a cestus of precious stones, sufficient to make us overlook its want of the grace of the light gowns introduced by fashion ?

SECTION LXXXI. OF THE CITY OF

LONDON.

The city of London is situated on the banks of the River Thames, which flows through the middle of it. The city is bounded by the River to the south, and by the River to the east. The city is divided into four parts, namely, the City, the Liberties, the Suburbs, and the Hamlets. The City is the part of the city which is bounded by the River to the south, and by the River to the east. The Liberties are the parts of the city which are bounded by the River to the south, and by the River to the east. The Suburbs are the parts of the city which are bounded by the River to the south, and by the River to the east. The Hamlets are the parts of the city which are bounded by the River to the south, and by the River to the east.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 29.

Publ. Nov. 1797 by C. Murray, 40. Mark Lane, Street.





PLATE XXIX.

CITIZENS OF THE ENVIRONS OF
HERMENSTADT.

AMONG the inhabitants of Hermenstadt and the neighbouring places, the Saxons have always been remarked for the ease they enjoy, which they owe to their industry and sobriety; their houses are the cleanest and best built, and the districts where they reside have always a more smiling aspect than the other parts of the country. The Saxons are generally tall, and more commonly fair than brown; they have a high forehead, large blue eyes, and an open cheerful countenance. Their apparel is a mixture of the ancient German costume and the Hungarian dress, and every village varies in a manner peculiar to itself. The pelisse of the citizens is longer than that worn in the country; at Hermenstadt it is lined with fox-skin, reaches down to the calf of the leg, and has the seams ornamented with embroidery, and gold or silver loops. Their jacket, pantaloons, and half-boots, are in the Hungarian fashion. The woman represented in this Plate wears on her head, like all old women, a cap bordered with fur. The kind of close jacket she wears is also bordered and lined with skin, as well as the short cloak she throws over her shoulders, the large high collar of which is bordered with sable. In the coldest weather she puts her arms into the sleeves of this cloak, which may likewise be buttoned.

CHITRA OF THE LAKSHMI
KARTTIKEYA

As the Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth and prosperity, she is always represented with four arms. In the upper right hand she holds a lotus, in the upper left hand a conch shell, in the lower right hand a mace, and in the lower left hand a sword. She is also adorned with a crown, necklaces, armlets, and bangles. She is seated on a lotus, and is surrounded by a garland of flowers. The Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth and prosperity, and is always represented with four arms. In the upper right hand she holds a lotus, in the upper left hand a conch shell, in the lower right hand a mace, and in the lower left hand a sword. She is also adorned with a crown, necklaces, armlets, and bangles. She is seated on a lotus, and is surrounded by a garland of flowers.



AUSTRIA-PLATE 30.

Publ. June 1847 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XXX.

CROATIAN WOMEN.

CROATIA is a province of Hungary, bounded on the north by Sclavonia, on the east by Bosnia, on the west by Carniola, and on the south by Dalmatia and the Gulf of Venice ; it does not all belong to the House of Austria, a small part of the country being under the Turkish dominion. The government, language, religion, manners, and customs of the Croats, are much the same as those of their neighbours the Transylvanians and Sclavonians. They are in general good soldiers, and there are a great many of them in the Emperor's light troops, particularly in the regiments of Pandours. Their women are neither deficient in beauty, nor in taste for dress, as we may see by those represented in this Plate, from which we may also observe that they have not a fixed mode, and that the only uniformity in their apparel is that of their apron, which is always long and oval, made of a stuff of different coloured stripes, and trimmed with a deep red fringe. The shape of their gowns is not the same : the one displays her hair and wears sandals, the other wears red stockings and yellow shoes, and her head-dress is composed of a large white veil with a red border, and trimmed with a fringe of the same colour.



AUSTRIA-PLATE 31.

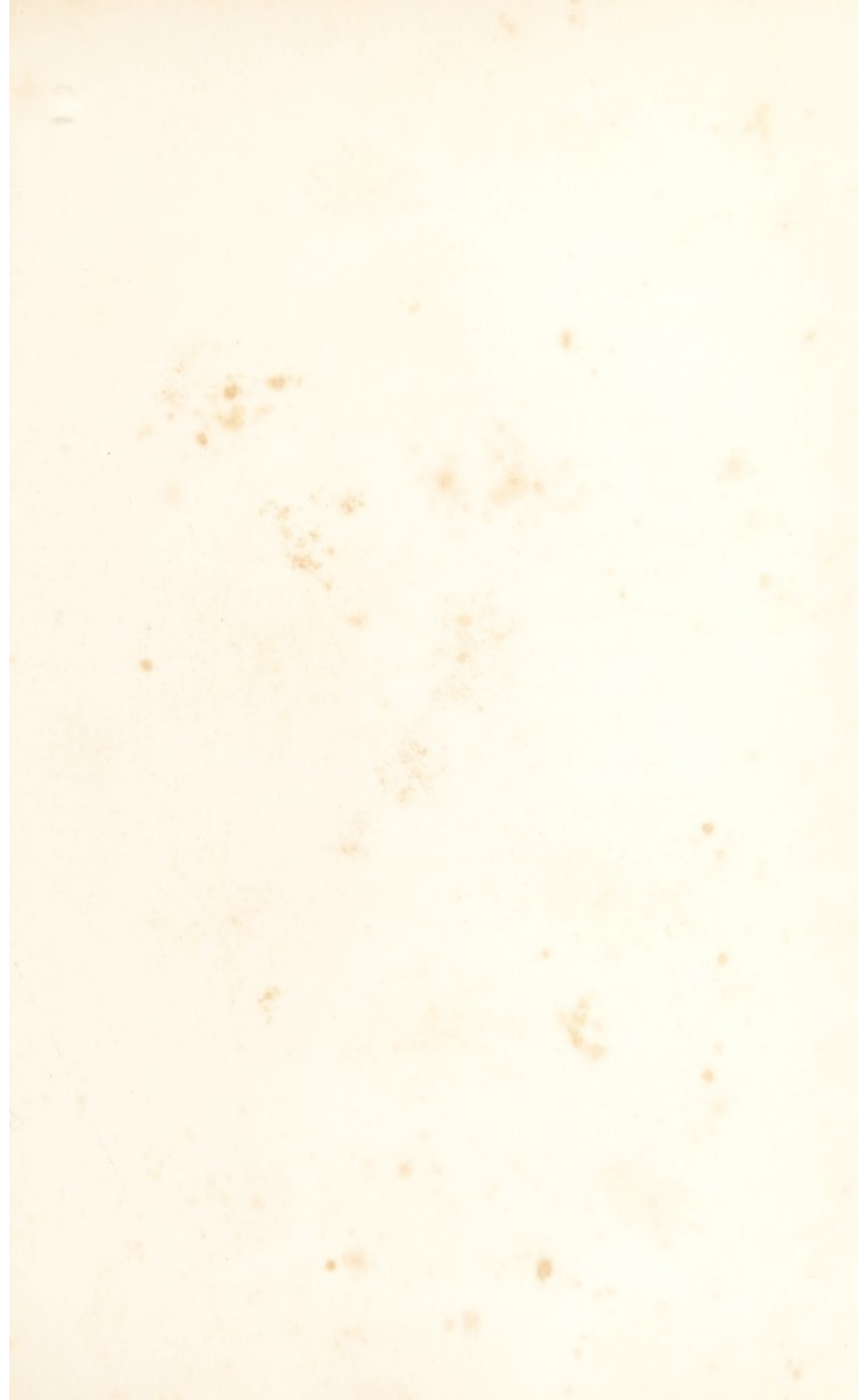
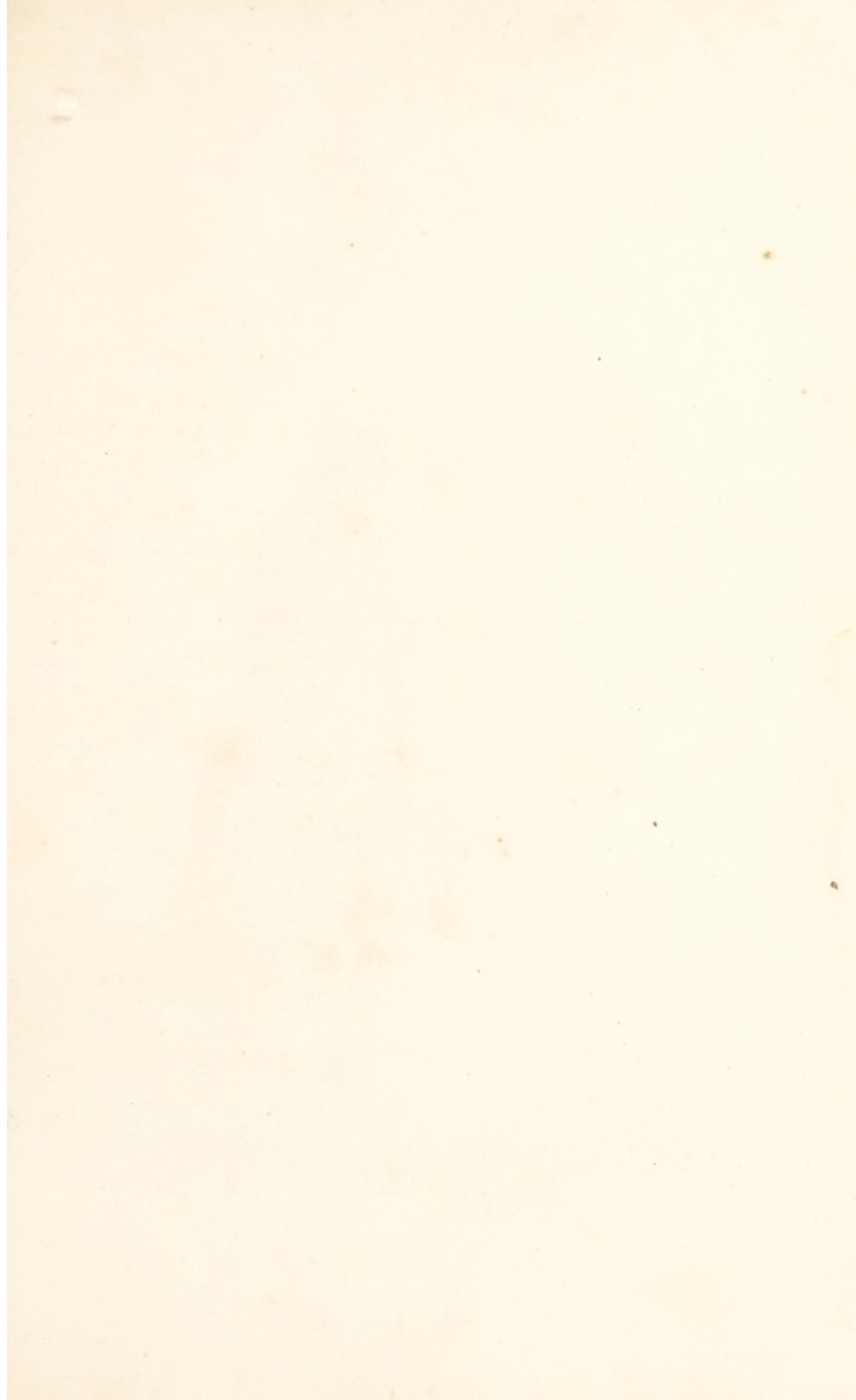




PLATE XXXI.

A POLISH JEW.

THE Jews are very numerous in Poland, having obtained permission to settle there, on condition of paying a very considerable tribute to the government. They are likewise allowed to wear the long garment, and to let their beard grow, as in most of the countries where they are tolerated. The large cap with which they cover their head in winter is trimmed with a broad, thick, long-haired fur. They are reputed in Poland, as elsewhere, to be always misers, cheats, and very great usurers. The physiognomy given to the two Jews in this Plate fully agrees with this character ; but this physiognomy is not common to all the Polish Jews ; and though they are under the necessity of making an immense profit to enable them to pay the tribute to which they are subject, there are among them, no doubt, as many honest as among the Jews of other countries.





AUSTRIA-PLATE 32.

Printed by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XXXII.

A POLISH JEWESS.

IN the countenance of this old woman we trace the same character imprinted in that of the two Jews represented in the preceding Plate, and the odd manner in which she is dressed removes all doubt of her trade. The silk cloak, of a very brilliant colour, lined with an old fur, and tied round the waist with an old gold cord fringed at the ends; the blue damask petticoat, with a broad embroidered yellow border; the apron of a common printed calico, on a white ground, with a bib of a different colour; the large hood of black mode, the wings of which come over the face, and the striped linen handkerchief which completes her head-dress, form such a ridiculous assortment of old worn-out apparel as could only be found in the dress of a pawn-broker or old-clothes woman, who, by way of turning every thing to profit, uses for herself all that she cannot sell.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 33.

Pubd June 1842, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XXXIII.

A JEW OF MONTGATZ,

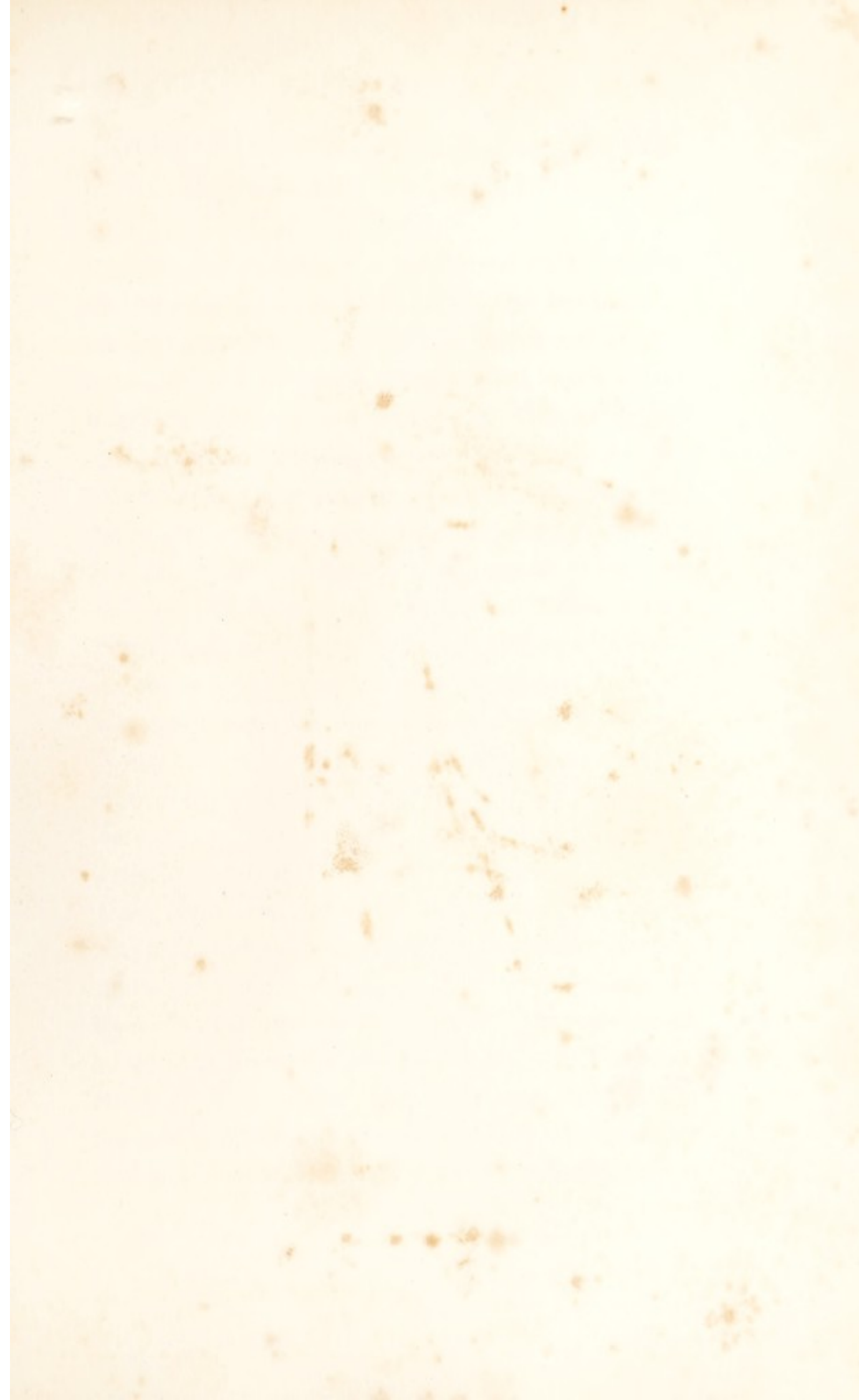
IN HIS SUMMER DRESS.

THE heat has made him throw off his long robe and great fur cap, and he appears in a wide jacket without sleeves. He has a black coif on the top of his bald head, and his hat serves to conceal a bag of money which he is going to lend on usurious interest. Montgatz is a little town in Upper Hungary, situated on a steep rock, having a fortress composed of three castles which command it. The Princess Ragotski, the consort of Count Tekeli, defended it for a long time with great courage against an Imperial army, but was compelled to surrender in 1688. The town is in the county of Pereizas, and is the residence of a Greek catholic bishop.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 34.

Pubd. June 1855. by J. Murray, Alb-marble Street.





ZOUPPANESE COUNT, OF THE COUNTRY OF CATTARO, IN DALMATIA.

DALMATIA is 112 leagues in length, and 23 in breadth; it is bounded on the north by Bosina and Morlachia, on the west and south by the Gulf of Venice and Albania, and on the east by Servia. It is divided into Venetian, Ragusian, Turkish, and Hungarian. Hungarian Dalmatia is situated towards the upper part of the Adriatic, near Albania. The city of Segna, which is situated near the sea in a barren mountainous country, and fortified both by nature and art, is the capital of this province, of which the country of Cattaro makes a part. The inhabitants of Dalmatia, as well as those of Albania, are descended from the ancient Scythians. They are tall, strong, bold, and indefatigable, but great robbers. To travel securely in this country, travellers find it necessary to be well armed and escorted, and the inhabitants themselves never stir out without all their arms. They have among them several noble families, whose dress, which is represented in this Plate, differs entirely from that which has been adopted by the nobility in almost every other country of Europe. The red coif seen on the head of this Zouppanese Count, so called from the canton he inhabits, resembles that of the Pope or Cardinals. His long whiskers run down lower than his chin, like those of the Chinese. His cloak would very much resemble a common bed-gown with close sleeves, were it

A ZOUPPANESE COUNT OF DALMATIA.

not for the girdle which draws it about the body, and in which he carries a pistol and a dagger richly ornamented. His long wide breeches are much in the Grecian fashion, as are the shoes he wears. The country-house, or square pavilion in the same Plate, its quadrangular trunnions, its entrance by a draw-bridge to the second story, and the many little openings left in the walls for firing unseen on an enemy, shew the kind of architecture to which the fear of robbers has given rise in this country.



AUSTRIA—PLATE. 35.

Publ. June 1844 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XXXV.

A ZOUPANESE COUNTESS.

THE women of the country of Cattaro are generally distinguished for beauty. There is much more nobility in the countenance and carriage of this Countess than in her dress, which, were it not for the kind of demi-crown she places over her forehead, and which marks her dignity, would every where else be that of the lowest chambermaid. Her head-dress, which is the part on which the greatest care is bestowed, consists of a large white handkerchief, trimmed with a broad yellow fringe, and thrown double on the head, in such a manner that the ends, falling on each side to an equal length, cover her back and shoulders, and hang down before to her waist. A large neckhandkerchief, exactly like the one on her head, covers her bosom as high as her necklace. There is in this mode an air of carelessness which gives her much grace, and the handsome ruddy countenance, peering amidst the white folds, acquires from it additional beauty, —it is a rose encircled with jasmine.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 36.

Publ. June 1853 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XXXVI.

A ZOUPPANESE AND HIS WIFE.

THE dress of the inferior classes of the Zouppanese is much the same as that of the nobility, as to the make of it, but the colour and quality of the stuffs used for their clothes are more common. They wear, besides, on the left shoulder a sort of shawl or scarf, made of a stuff of different-coloured stripes, and fringed at the ends. This shawl, which is not worn by the nobility, as we may observe in Plate XXXIV. covers the left arm and reaches down to the wrist. The stockings of this Zouppanese are not of a violet colour with wide yellow embroidered clocks, like those worn by gentlemen. To cover his head he wears a red cap with a broad fur border: his stockings are plain white ones, and he has close half-boots spotted with different colours. But like the Count, he has long whiskers, as well as a sash, in which he fixes his dagger and pistol, and the ends of which are fastened together by a clasp remarkably large: instead of a sword he has a long carabine, the stock of which is very much ornamented, and which he sometimes carries slung to his back. The dress of his wife has nothing in it that resembles that of the Countess in the last Plate. She has neither cap nor neck-handkerchief; her shift, which opens before like a man's shirt, covers her bosom and ties at the lower part of the neck; her short hair, with its natural curls, is her whole head-dress. Her girdle is ornamented with large coloured stones: her shawl and boots are like those of her husband.



AUSTRIA-PLATE 37.

Published by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XXXVII.

A MAN AND WOMAN OF RISANO, IN THE COUNTRY OF CATTARO.

RISANO is a small episcopal town in Dalmatia, situated on the Gulf of Cattaro. It has been nearly destroyed by the Turks. The inhabitants very much resemble the Zouppanese in their manners, person, countenance, and dress. We again meet the red cap of the latter, their long whiskers, their shawl, girdle, long wide breeches, and the same arms ; there is only a little difference in the shape of their boots and of their cloak, which is much more open at the bosom. But there is not the least resemblance between the dress of a lady of Risano and that of a Zouppanese. Her whole head-dress consists of a veil carelessly put on, the motions and folds of which she varies with great dexterity without appearing to touch it, but in such a manner as to display her charms, sometimes successively, and sometimes the whole of her beautiful face at once. The rest of her dress consists of a green petticoat, a small bodice shaped like a spenser, of a bright red with a yellow border, and a large white apron with a bib that reaches up to her neck. The young woman represented in this Plate is a vintager carrying a basket of grapes to her husband, who tired no doubt with waiting, is scolding her for coming so late : his dissatisfied and jealous eye seems to discover more coquetry than innocence in the use she makes of her veil.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 38.

Publ. Fine Arts by J. Murray, 11, Piccadilly Street.



PLATE XXXVIII.

A GREEK PRIEST OF THE COUNTRY OF,
CATTARO.

THE inhabitants of the country of Cattaro are of the Greek church, a priest of which is represented in this Plate. His flat hair and venerable beard, with the grave colours and the shape of his dress, display a majestic appearance, which commands respect, and is suited to announce a minister of religion.

PLATE XXXIII.

A GREEK PRIEST OF THE COUNTRY OF
CATTANIA.

The inhabitants of the country of Cattania of the
Greek Church, a priest of which is represented in this
Plate. His hat and vestments are of the same
colour and the shape of his dress, except a simple
appearance, which commands respect, and is suited to
confer a minister of religion.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 39.

Published by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

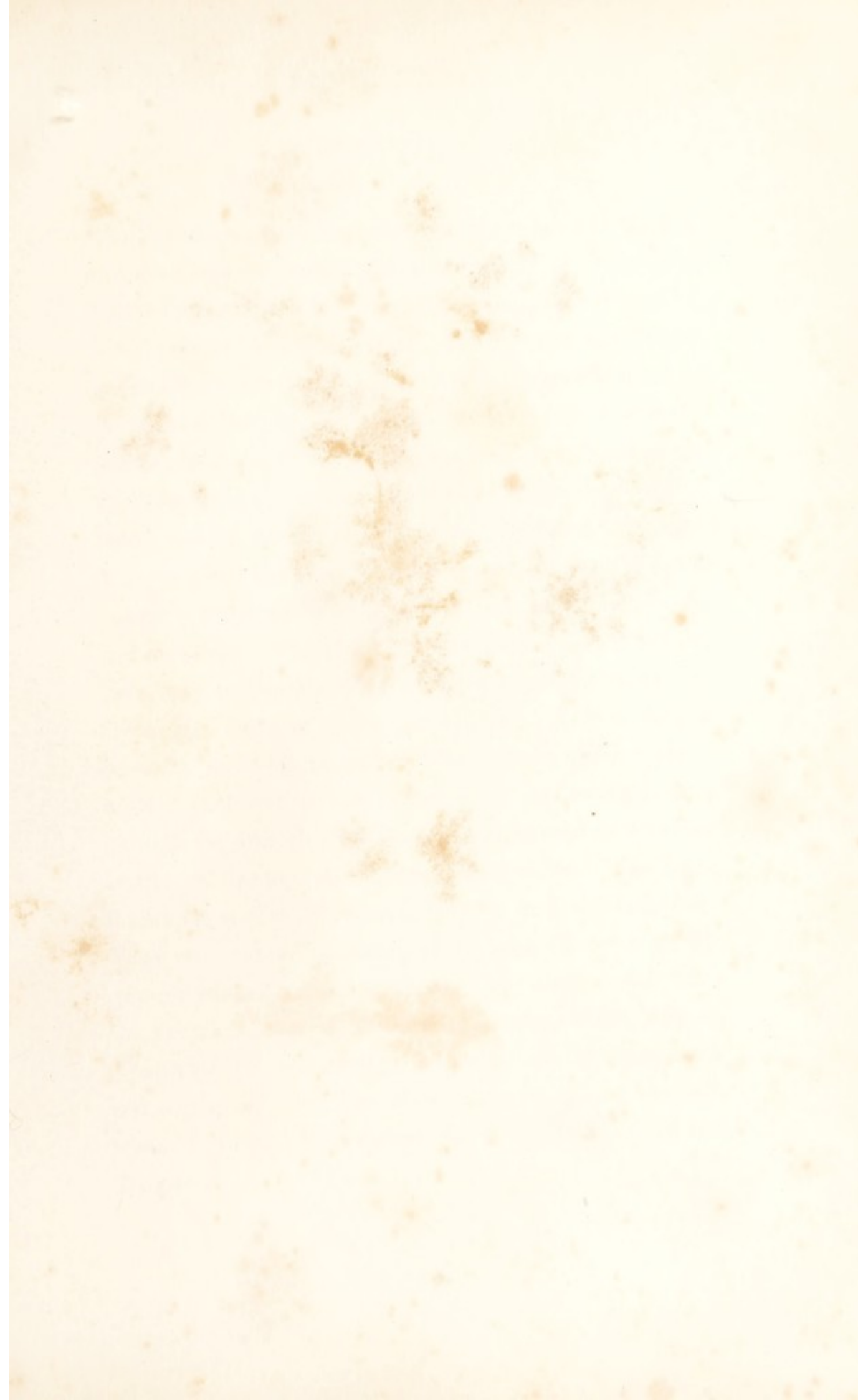




PLATE XXXIX.

A SERETHIAN.

THE Serethians have been successively subject to Turkey and the Emperor, under the appellations of Croats and Moldavians ; and have long inhabited the confines of Transylvania and Moldavia. Those who are Mahometans have continued either under the government of the Grand Seignor, or under that of a prince become independent styled Hospodar ; the rest are subject to the Emperor, and are embodied with his troops, their service being nearly similar to that of the Tyrolian chasseurs. They precede the army, and lie in ambush at all difficult passes. They are armed with a carabine, two pistols, and a cutlass. Their dress much resembles that of the Houlans ; but instead of boots, they wear half-boots that cover the ends of their pantaloons. A belt like a hussar's, in which they stick their pistols, and a cutlass, a very short red jacket fitting close to the body, blue pantaloons, and a simple but elegant bonnet of the same colour as the jacket, compose their dress. The Serethians are well made, brave, robust, and indefatigable. They are accused of being cruel, and of never giving quarter when attacked. They derive their name from the Sereth, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Transylvania, and changes its name several times in its course ; it is called the Moldaw in Moldavia, through which it passes, and waters the towns of Joczowa and Targorod.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 40.

Publ. Nov. 1885 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

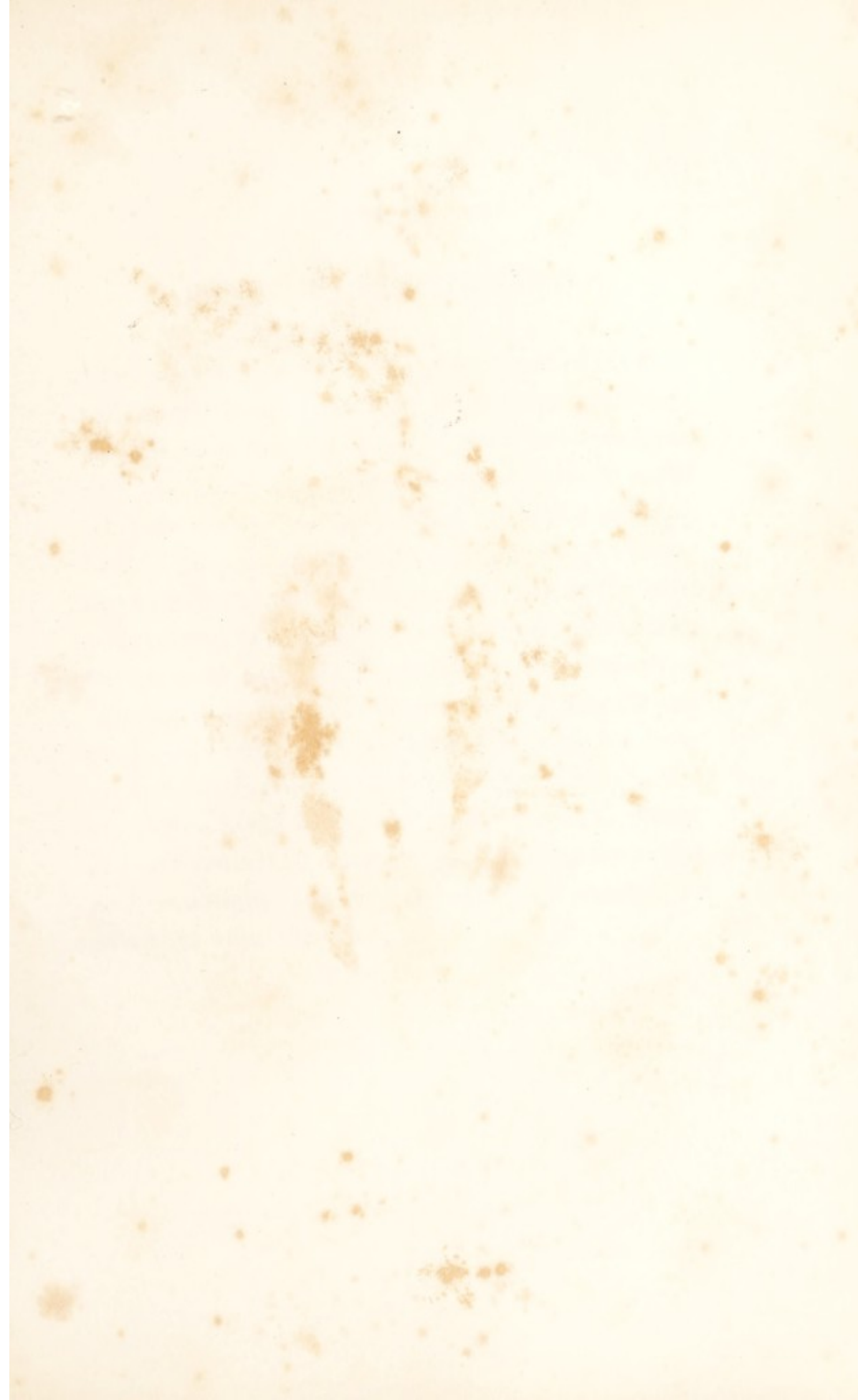




PLATE XL.

A PANDOUR, OR RED MANTLE.

THE Pandours, or Red Mantles, form a part of the Hungarian light troops composing the Emperor's infantry; they are taken from the county of Bath, in Lower Hungary, and from the country round a borough called Pandour, situated on the frontiers of the Palatinate of Solth. They are armed with a fusil, a Hungarian sabre, which they handle very dexterously, and two pistols, which they fix in their belt. Their uniform is remarkable for the great red cloak in which they wrap themselves, covering their head with the hood of it. Beneath this cloak, from which the name of Red Mantles has been given them, they wear a short brown coat, blue pantaloons down to the ankle, and small half-boots. Many of them serve in the Turkish armies. They are accounted good marksmen, but they are extremely addicted to pillage, in which they glory.



AUSTRIA - PLATE 41.

Publ. June 1825 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



A MORAVIAN MOUNTAINEER, NEAR THE
CONFINES OF HUNGARY.

MORAVIA, a province or marquissate annexed to Bohemia, took its name from the river Morava, which runs through it. It is bounded on the north by Silesia, on the east by Hungary, on the south by Austria, and on the west by Bohemia.

Moravia was anciently inhabited by the Quadi and the Marcomanni, who drove the Boii out of Bohemia, and in the seventh century founded the kingdom of Moravia, which extended to Belgrade. Two hundred years after this, Bohemia was subdued by the Selavi, who formed it into an elective monarchy, and in the year 1084 added Moravia to it. It was declared a margraviate in the twelfth century, when Bohemia became subject to the Emperors of Germany. From the year 1306 Bohemia and Moravia formed but one kingdom, the throne of which was elective, and was successively filled by princes of different houses, several of whom became emperors. It came into the possession of the House of Austria in the fifteenth century, since which it has remained a part of its hereditary states.

The peasants that live in the mountains of Moravia are very simply clad: they wear a full white jacket without buttons, which folds over the breast, and is confined by the strap of their haversac, slung across them like a

A MORAVIAN MOUNTAINEER.

soldier's bandolier, and by a leathern belt buckled about the loins. They have pantaloons, which, like their jacket, is white, and half-boots tied close round the leg with leathern thongs. Their mouth is veiled by their beard, which they suffer to grow on the upper lip ; their lank neglected hair lies loose on their neck and shoulders, and a large flapped hat covers their head.



AUSTRIA-PLATE 42.

Pubd June 1845, by J. Murray Albemarle Street.



PLATE XLII.

A COUNTRYWOMAN OF THE MOUNTAINS OF MORAVIA.

By the preceding Plate, we see that the clothes of the Moravian mountaineers differ little in their make from the usual dress of peasants in other parts of Europe. The only things remarkable are the air of elegance which their white jacket receives from the little border of sky-blue stuff with which it is trimmed, and the superior neatness of their half-boots ; but the dress of their women is very different from that of the women of other countries. They have a short petticoat of green stuff, a blue apron, and a large white shawl with a blue border, which covers the whole body, and reaches down to the wrists. Their shift is close over the bosom, and buttons on the neck. They wear on the head a common white handkerchief, which they tie behind ; and they usually walk in large boots, like men's, that come up almost to the knee.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 43 .

Published by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.



PLATE XLIII.

A PEASANT OF THE LOWLANDS OF MORAVIA,

IN HIS SUMMER DRESS.

MORAVIA is very mountainous, and almost all the sides of the hills that have a southern aspect, are planted with vineyards, which produce good wine. An immense number of walnut-trees also are raised, and frankincense and myrrh are found among these mountains; but they are most valuable for the number of streams and rivers that issue from them, which spreading through the plains bestow fertility and plenty, the surest signs and pledges of a numerous population. The number of inhabitants of Moravia in 1775 amounted to 1,134,674, including 23,382 Jews. The dress of the inhabitants of the lowlands bespeaks the enjoyment of a little more ease than appears from that of the mountaineers. Instead of the common buskin, they wear Hungarian half-boots, which are much dearer. Their waistcoat, which has white buttons, and their pantaloons, are made of blue stuff. Their jacket, which is of the same colour, has red facings with a white border, but is neither so long nor so full as that of the mountaineers. They have no whiskers, nor have they leathern belts or haversacs.

A TREASANT OF THE ISLANDS OF
MORAVIA.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Moravia is very mountainous and almost all the sides of the hills that have a southern aspect are planted with vineyards, which produce good wine. An immense number of walnut-trees also are raised, and blackberries and myrtle are found among these mountains; but they are most valuable for the number of berries and leaves that issue from them, which growing through the paper-bark, falling and placed, the sweet-scented and fragrant, is a numerous population. The number of inhabitants of Moravia is 1175 amounted to 1,350,000, including 23,300 Jews. The Jews of the islands are the low lands perhaps the reputation of a little more was than appears from that of the mountains. Instead of the common basket, they wear Hungarian half-boots, which are much heavier. Their resistance, which has often bottom, and their garments are made of this stuff. The jacket, which is of the same colour, has red facings with a white border, but is neither so long nor so full as that of the mountains. They have no waistcoat, nor have they leather belts or breeches.



AUSTRIA — PLATE 44.

Printed and Sold by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XLIV.

A COUNTRYWOMAN OF THE LOWLANDS
OF MORAVIA,

IN HER SUMMER DRESS.

IN looking at this young handsome Moravian in her light dress, suited to the heat of the season, we are struck with the disagreeable contrast of her boots, compared to the rest of her apparel. As her petticoats are so short, we readily justify her in the use of boots through the winter, to keep out the cold and wet : yet her motives for wearing them in summer are not less reasonable, though less obvious to a stranger ; for the end can be no other than to secure her legs from the bite of venomous reptiles and insects, always so numerous in the neighbourhood of brooks and rivers.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 45.

Published by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.





PLATE XLV.

AN INHABITANT OF THE LOWLANDS OF
MORAVIA,

IN HIS WINTER CLOTHES.

THERE is very little difference between the summer and winter dress of the inhabitants of the lowlands of Moravia. In both seasons they wear the same boots. Instead of the large flapped hat which keeps off the heat of the sun in summer, they wear in winter a round hat in the English fashion, and over their usual clothes they put on a cloak of the same colour, lined with fur. The peasants, who do not wear gloves, secure their hands from the cold by keeping them beneath their cloak, and carry their stick under their arm.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 46.

Pub. by L. & Co. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

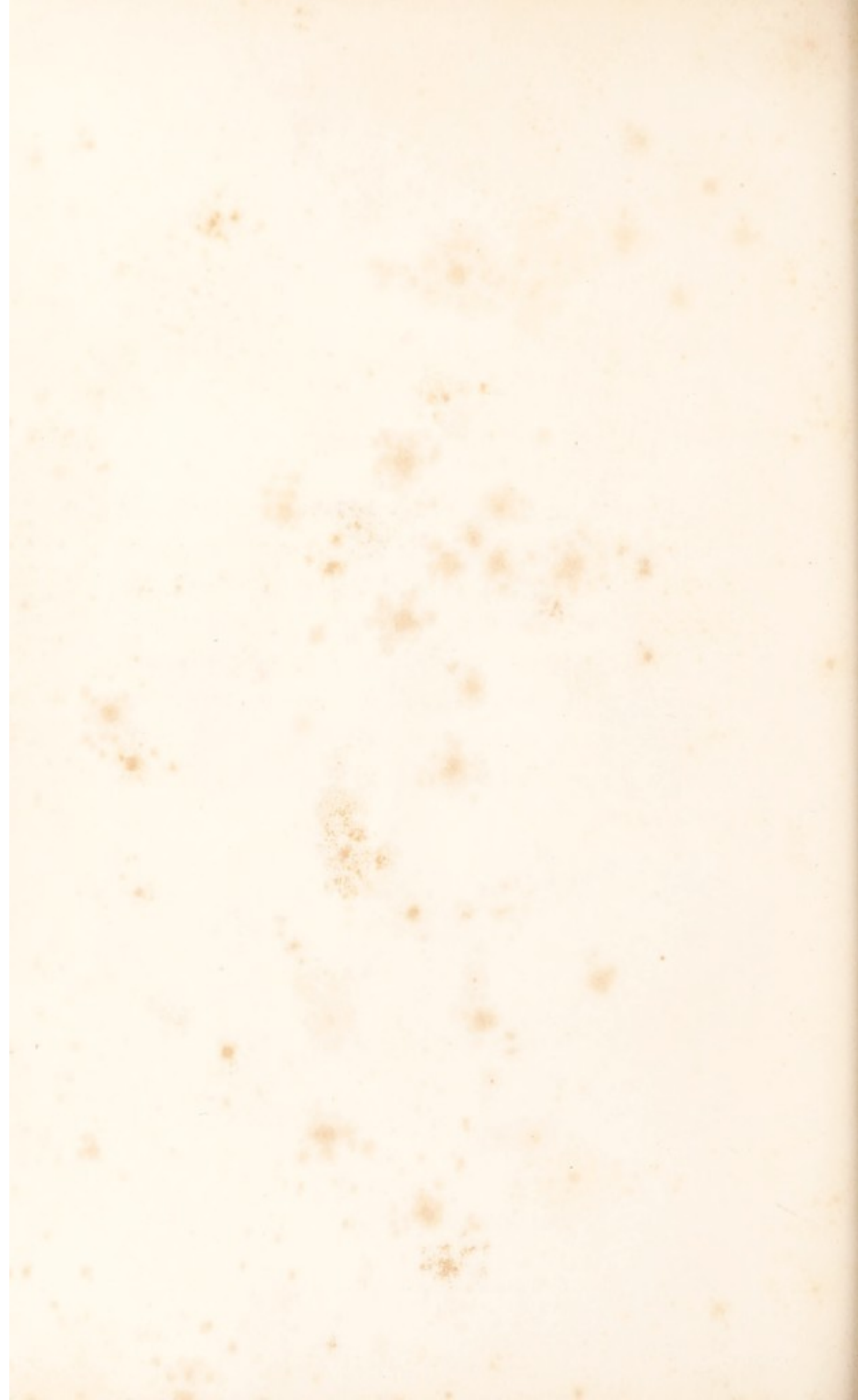


PLATE XLVI.

A COUNTRYWOMAN OF THE LOWLANDS
OF MORAVIA,

IN HER WINTER DRESS.

THE winter dress of the countrywomen in the lowlands of Moravia, differs from their summer one merely in their wearing, like the men, a blue pelisse lined and trimmed with a thick fur. This water-carrier is returning from the spring where she filled the two pails that are hung to the ends of the stick which she carries on her left shoulder, taking great care to place it so as to preserve the equilibrium of the pails in order to lighten her burthen.

PLATE XL.

A COUNTRY WOMAN OF THE IOWA
TRIBE.

IN THE MUSEUM OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The woman shown in this portrait is a member of the Iowa tribe, and is a native of the State of Iowa. She is a country woman, and is dressed in the costume of her people. The portrait is a full-length one, and is taken in a standing position. The woman is looking towards the camera, and has a slight smile on her face. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The portrait is mounted on a card, and is surrounded by a white border. The card is placed in a frame, and is held in place by four small pins. The frame is made of wood, and is painted a light color. The portrait is a good example of the work of the Smithsonian Institution, and is a valuable addition to their collection.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 47.



PLATE XLVII.

AN HANNACHIAN WOMAN.

THE Hannachians take their name from the river Hanna, which rises at Nebstick, in Moravia, and running through the circle of Olmutz, falls into the Morava. They inhabit the mountains following the course of this river, and are tall and robust. Maria Theresa, Empress Queen of Hungary, granted them great privileges, as a reward for the services she received from them in the different wars in which she was engaged.

The Hannachian women are in general pretty, their countenances full of life and expression ; and they dress with much more elegance and grace than the women of the lowlands of Moravia. Their shift is of much finer linen, and the sleeves of it are confined by two sorts of bracelets, one placed at the top of the arm and the other above the wrist. The handkerchief which they wear on their head is more ornamented, not tied so tight, and shows their hair better: their corset is made of violet silk, laced close before, and trimmed with a broad yellow band. They have red stockings with white clocks, and black shoes with flat soles, like those of a man.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE

The illustration shows the various stages of the development of the embryo of the human being. It is a series of drawings showing the progress of the embryo from the first stage to the last stage. The first stage is a small, round, white mass. The second stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center. The third stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side. The fourth stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side. The fifth stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side. The sixth stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side. The seventh stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side. The eighth stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side. The ninth stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side. The tenth stage is a small, round, white mass with a small, dark spot in the center and a small, dark spot on the side.

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AUSTRIA—PLATE 48.





PLATE XLVIII.

A RUSSNIAC PEASANT OF THE PALATINATE OF MARMOROS.

A GREAT part of the Palatinate of Marmoros is inhabited by Russians, called Russniacs, and by Walacians: almost all the Russniacs are serfs, and have consequently the mean character and low inclinations of that degraded state. The usual business of those who live in the mountains is to raise cattle. Their dress consists of a shirt with wide open sleeves, fastened round their loins by a leathern belt, and of which the collar, the upper part of the sleeves, and the wristbands are embroidered in red. Over this shirt they commonly wear a jacket, or very short coat, of a coarse brown, or iron-grey cloth. They have long pantaloons tied above the ankle, half-boots, and a round hat, or a large black sheep-skin bonnet: they put on nothing more in the coldest weather. They never go out without a little axe in their belt, which serves them to cut wood, and which they handle as dexterously as the ablest carpenter.



AUSTRIA—PLATE 49.

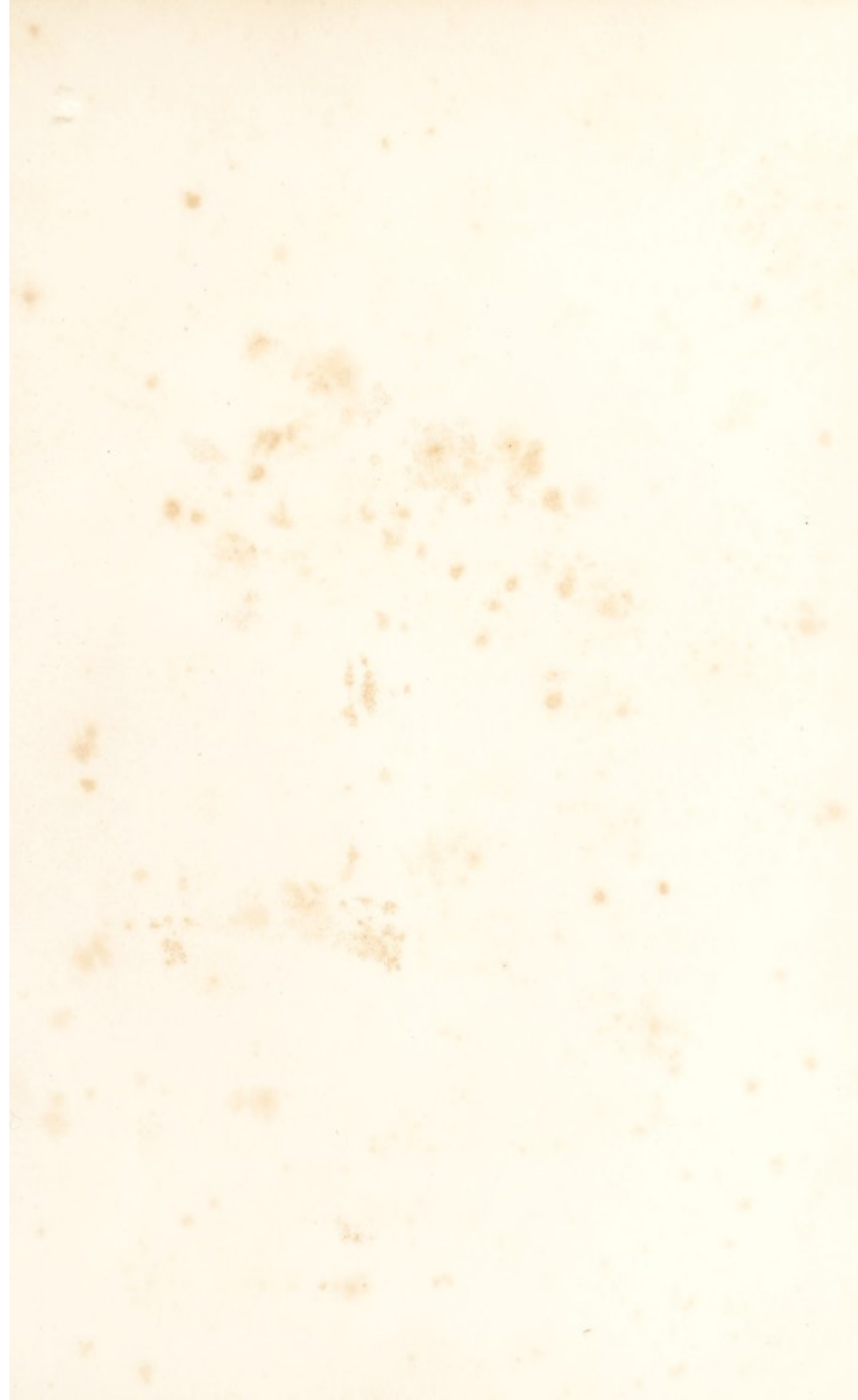




PLATE XLIX.

A RUSSNIAC WOMAN OF THE PALATINATE OF MARMOROS.

THE Russniac women are in general tall, but their coarse and unmeaning physiognomy marks in every line of it the stupid indifference to which they resign themselves. Their dress has not the slightest share of grace ; it consists of a shift with red embroidery round the neck, and on the bosom and shoulders. The sleeves of the shift are made of the coarse kind of lace used to trim curtains, and on which large red flowers are painted. They wear a broad girdle of the same colour, the two ends of which are tied behind, and hang down loose. On days of dress they put on glass-bead necklaces of different colours. They cover their hair with a linen handkerchief, which is crossed under the chin, and the two ends, tied behind the head, fall upon the shoulders. The materials of their apparel, and that of their husbands, are almost entirely the work of their own hands. They spin the brown wool of which they make their cloth, and their distaff is constantly in their girdle.

A RUSSIAN WOMAN OF THE TATAR
STATE OF MARIPOSA

The Russian woman is seated on the floor, and
and surrounding her is a large pile of
the stated objects in a large pile of
their hands and the objects of their hands in
there is a child with her mother's hand on her
on the floor and the child. The Russian woman
are made of the same kind of wood as the
and on which they are placed. The Russian
a large number of the same kind of wood as the
are not visible, and they are not. The Russian
they put on glass and wood as different in
They are also made of the same kind of wood
is covered with a large pile of wood as the
the head of the woman. The Russian
their hands and the objects of their hands are
thinks the work of their hands. They are
shown and in which they make their hands
there is a large pile of wood as the



AUSTRIA—PLATE 50.

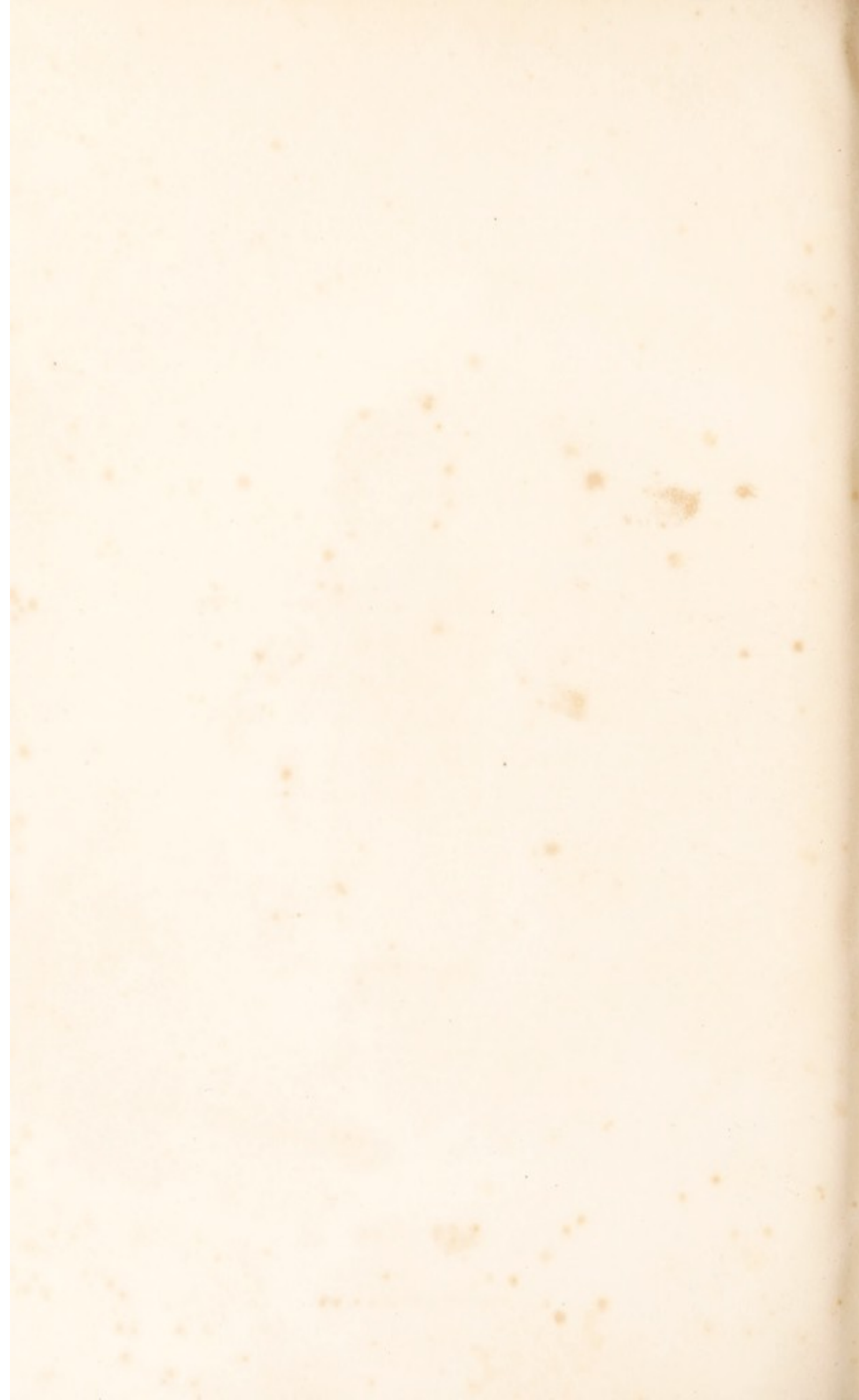


PLATE L.

A BLACKSMITH OF UPPER AUSTRIA,

IN HIS HOLIDAY CLOTHES.

IN the dress of this blacksmith we recognize that of the peasants of Upper Austria, already described in Plates I. II. and III. We may judge of the ease enjoyed by the inhabitants of this happy country, from the gay dresses of this artizan and his wife, furnished by a business, which every where else scarcely enables those who follow it to provide themselves with food and the coarsest clothing.

