

A brief account of some travels in Hungaria, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli, as also some observations on the gold, silver, copper, quick-silver mines, baths, and mineral waters in those parts. With the figures of some habits and remarkable places / By Edward Brown, M.D.

Contributors

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TRAVELS
IN
HUNGARIA
&C.

BROWN

1673







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ILAM HALL.



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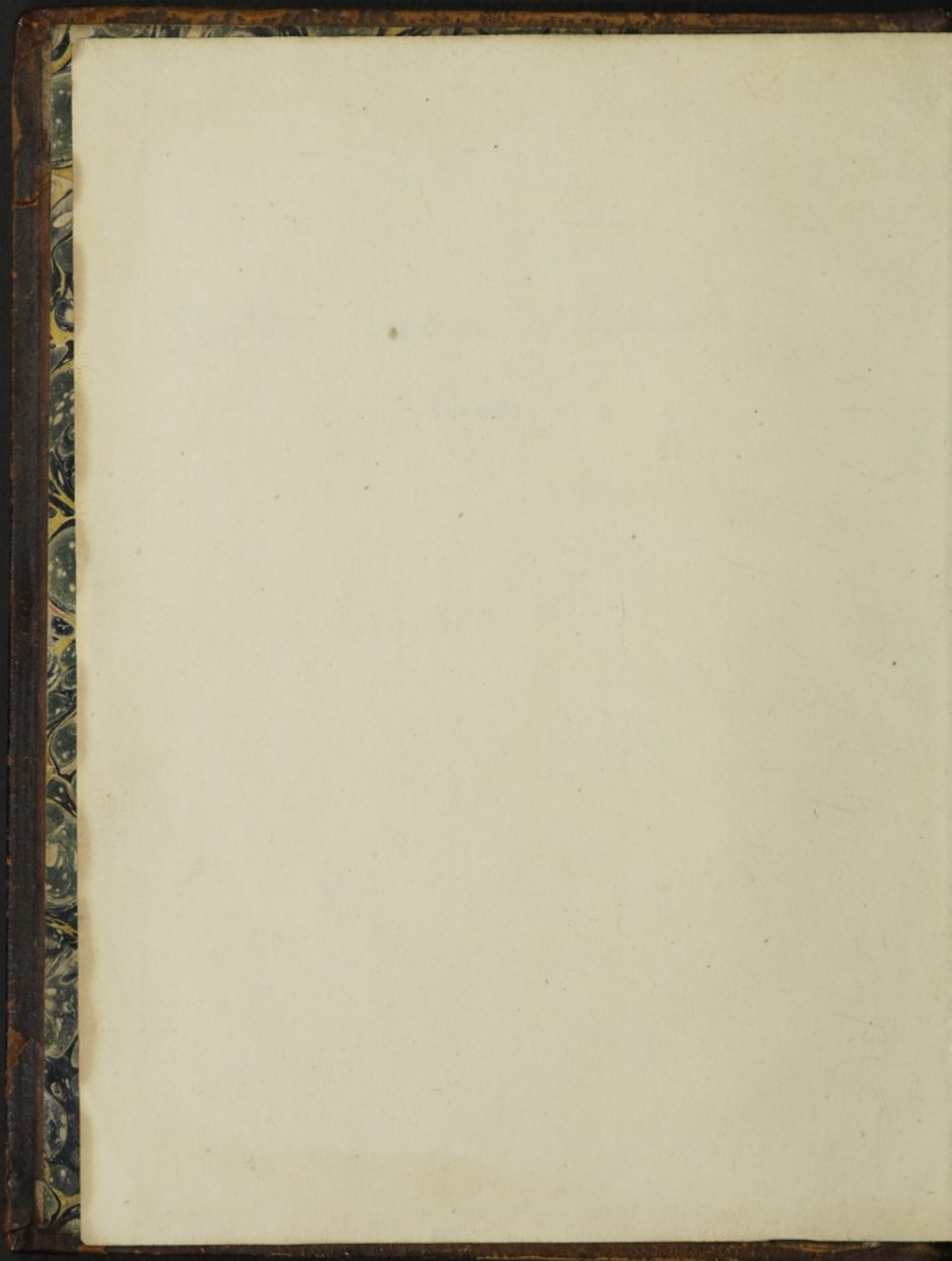
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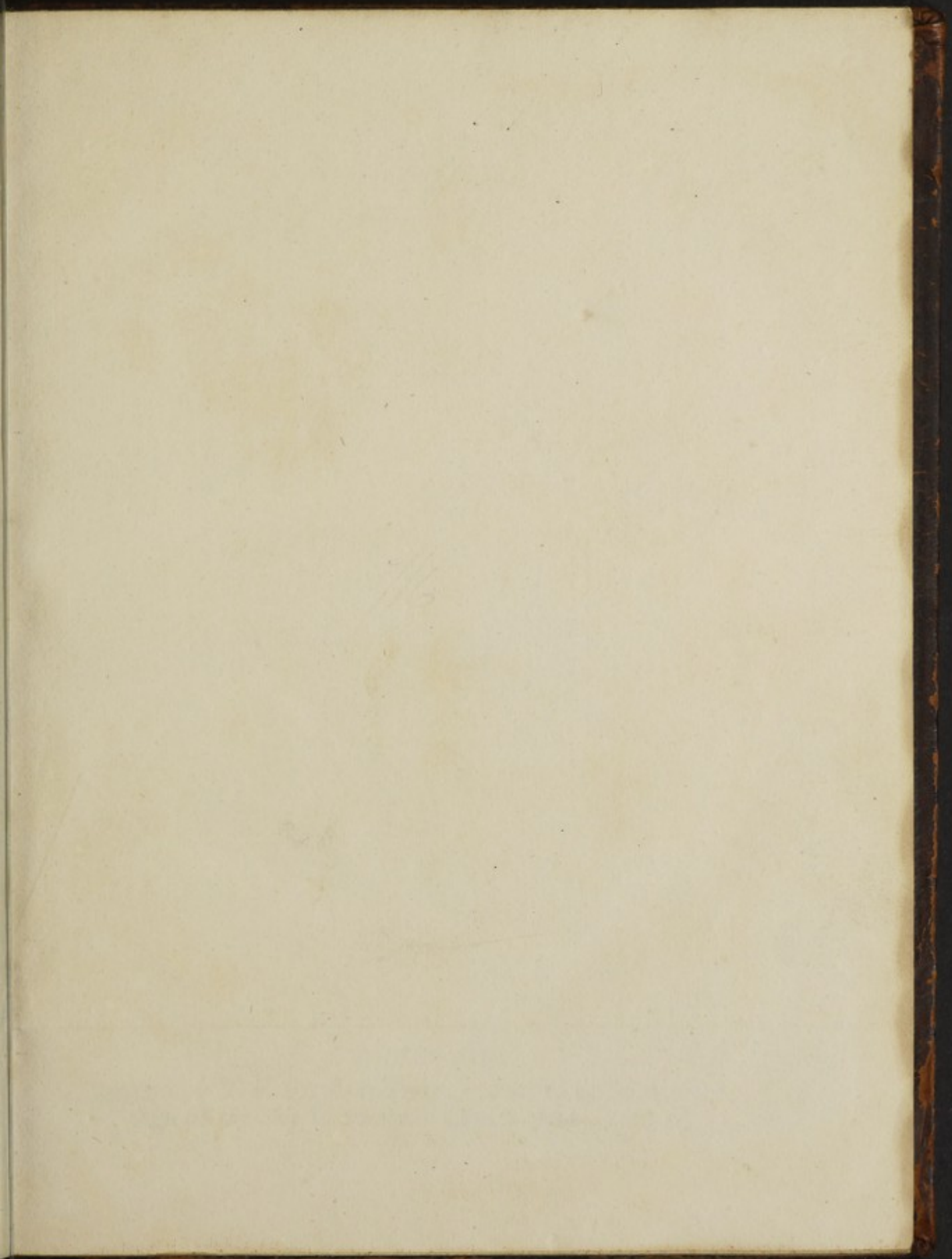
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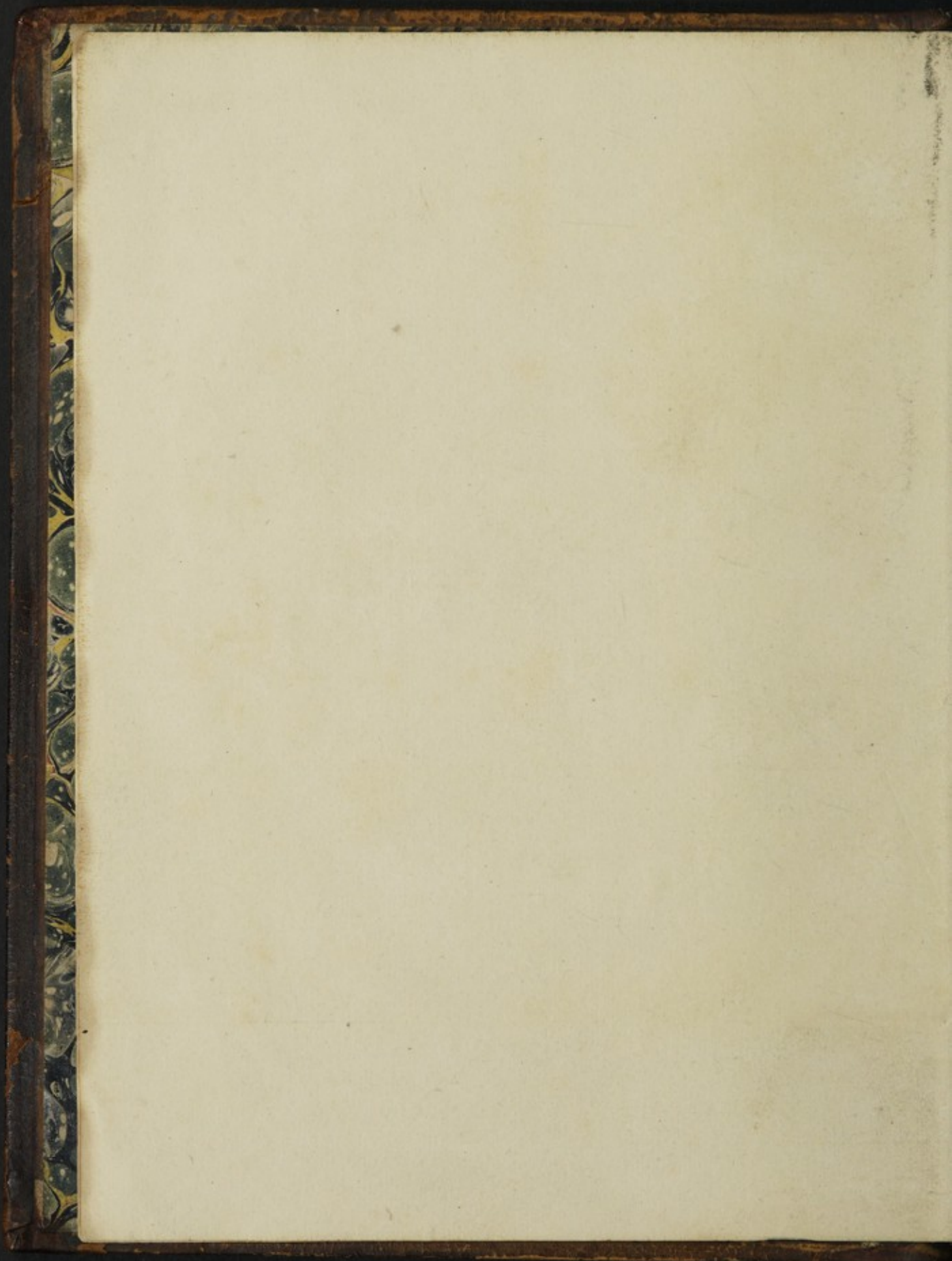
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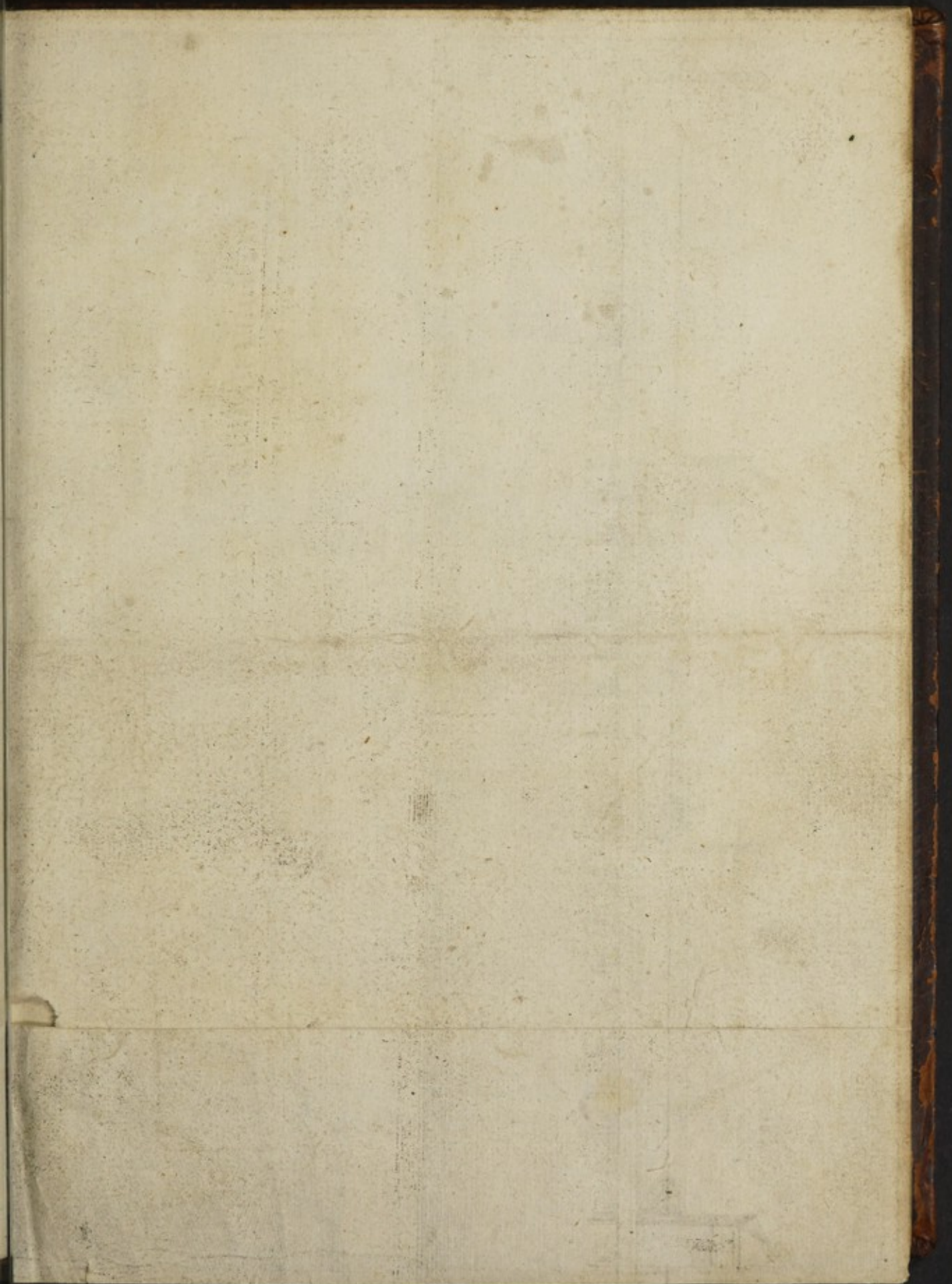
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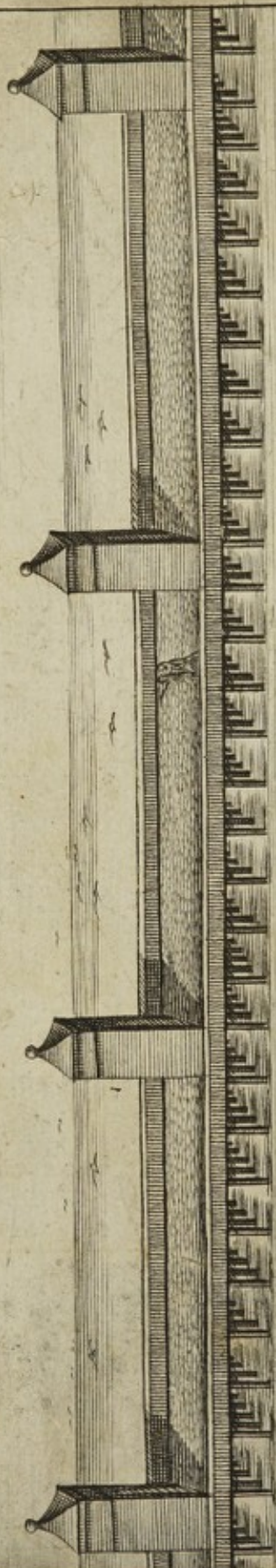




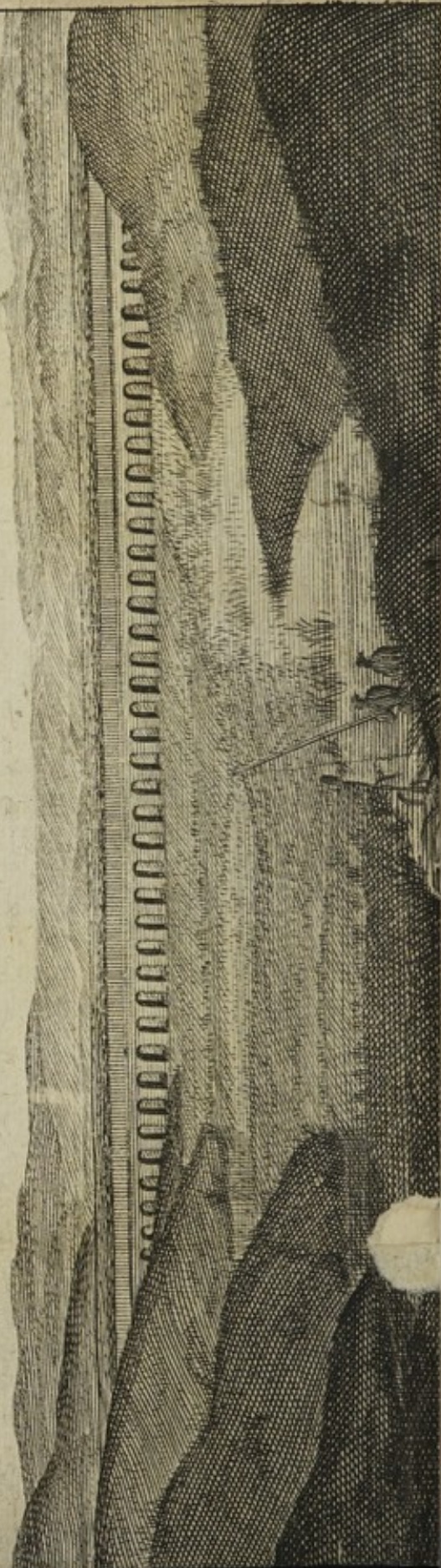




The Bridge of Ebeck.



An Aqueduct near Scopia.



A
Brief Account
OF SOME
TRAVELS

IN
HUNGARIA, } AUSTRIA,
SERVIA, } STYRIA,
BULGARIA, } CARINTHIA,
MACEDONIA, } CARNIOLA,
THESSALY, } and FRIULI.

As also

Some Observations on the *Gold, Silver, Copper,*
Quick-silver Mines, Baths, and Mineral Waters in
those parts:

With the

Figures of some Habits and Remarkable places.

By EDWARD BROWN M. D.
of the College of LONDON, Fellow of the R. Society,
and Physician in Ordinary to His MAJESTY.

LONDON,

Printed by T. R. for *Benj. Tooke*, and are to be Sold at the
Sign of the *Ship* in *St. Pauls Church-yard*, 1673.

Brief Account
OF SOME
TRAVELS

IN
HUNGARY, BOHEMIA,
SERBIA, POLAND,
CARNIOLIA, MACEDONIA,
TRIESTE,



AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE GOLD, SILVER, COPPER,
SULPHUR, IRON, AND OTHER MINERALS IN
THESE PARTS.
WITH
A HISTORY OF SOME HABITS AND REMARKABLE PLACES.

75294

By EDWARD BROWN, M.D.
of the College of Physicians, Fellow of the Royal Society,
and Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty.

LONDON,
Printed by T. A. for J. Taylor, and are to be sold at the
Sign of the Ship in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1773.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY

Lord MARQUIS of DORCHESTER,
Earl of KINGSTON,
Viscount NEWARK,
Lord PIERREPONT, MANVERS, and HERRIR,

A N D

One of the Lords of His MAJESTIES most Honourable Privy Council.

MY LORD,

If Ambition had not made it already the custom of many Parts of Europe, which pretend to be the most literate, and universally knowing, to dedicate their Books not onely to great Princes, and Heroes, and to the *Dij minorum gentium*, but also to ascend higher, and offer them (how mean soever

A. 3

they

THE EPISTLE

they be) even to Omniscieny, and Omnipotency, I should be afraid to present any thing so inconsiderable to so great a Person. Your Lordship is our particular Patron, and you have obliged all our Faculty for ever, by so noble a condescension of your Lordships, as that of honouring the College of Physitians with your Name, and being one of their Society.

Some Princes in former Ages have not thought it below their greatness to look into a Profession so usefull to mankind, and some of great birth have made it their Employment all their lifetime: but to compare them to your Lordship would be to be injurious to your great Name; and we will easily forget to boast of Abenhali, Alhasen, Ebenhali, Ebenfina Prince of Corduba, since your Lordship hath given us leave to glory in the Name of Dorchester, Kingston, Newark,

DEDICATORY.

Newark, Pierrepont, Manvers *and* Her-
rir. *All our Labours, Studies, Travels,*
and Industry, can never arrive at that ac-
complishment, as to return thanks hand-
somly for that gentile way your Lordship
hath found out to honour us; and yet your
Lordship is pleased to accept of the poor
Attempts of him that is the most inferior
of them. I can onely say that your Lord-
ship confirms that Ambition and Ardour
I alwayes had to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships

Most devoted and most humble Servant,

EDWARD BROWN.

DEDICATORY.

Newark, Piquette, Massena and the
the. All our Labors, Studies, Travels
and Industry, can never be so
conspicuous, as to take a thank
ful for that gentle way your
kind friend int to be your
Lorship is pleased to accept of the
efforts of him that is the most inferior
of them. I can only say that your
ship confirms that ambition and
I always had to be

MY LORD,

Your Lordships

Most devoted and most humble servant,

EDWARD BROWN.

TO THE
READER.

LIVING in an Age so curious, and inquisitive, and with all so industrious, that every day addeth new Informations, and Accounts, both of our own Country and forraign parts; The Candor also and ingenuity of many being such, that they will easily accept of small Attempts to manifest any thing of Art or Nature, I am encouraged to publish these few Sheets of what occurred to me in some remote parts of *Europe*. The last year I found it not amiss, that I caused to be Printed in *English* a Discourse of the Original, Country, Manners, Government, and Religion of the *Cossacks*, with another of the *Præcopian Tartars*, and the History of the Wars of the *Cossacks*
b
against

To the READER.

against *Poland*, and if this year I put forth some Observations, and short Remarks, made in *Hungaria*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, &c. I am bold to hope for a kind acceptance from Civil, Learned, and worthy Persons. Nor could I well omit (having seen so many places in *Hungary*, and had opportunity of conversation with many of the Country) to make a general Description thereof. Having also so favourable an opportunity to view the Bath's, Mineral-waters, and Mines of that Country, and by the special favour of *Signor Gianelli*, the chief Officer, and Count of the Mine-Chamber, observed many things in the Copper, Silver, and Gold Mines, I hope you will excuse so long a Discourse thereof.

And although it were a hard and unusual Journey, yet a fair opportunity at *Vienna* carried me unto the *Ottoman*
Court

To the READER.

Court at *Larissa* through a good part of the *European Turkie*, which having been passed by few *English* men, I thought some account thereof might be admitted as containing many things which are not usually delivered, although it intendeth not the Description of the *Turkish* Power, Greatness, and Policy, which hath been already so well performed by others.

Observation of natural Remarkables, in Hilly, and Mountainous Countreyes, inclined me chiefly unto my Journey from *Vienna* to *Venice*, but understanding there was not so much to be observed in the common Road, I fetched a compass, and came about, passing from place to place, according as remarkable things or curiosities invited; and made my return to *Vienna*, by the Road, or little out of it, that I might have the better variety in that Journey.

To the R E A D E R.

I was unwilling to charge this Work with numerous Cuts, and Prints; and therefore have inserted but a few, although I was not unprovided of many more, to the number of an hundred; proper to this Work, of Habits, Postures, Hills, Castles, Forts, Monasteries, Sepulchres, Fountains, Ruines, Medals, Coyns, Bridges, Columnes, Statua's, &c. rarely or not at all to be met with, which from my own rude draughts and directions. I have caused to be drawn in their proper colours since my return.

If any of these inserted be pleasing to your eye, or any thing mentioned herein may be acceptable, I shall be encouraged hereafter to set forth the Description of other parts, and places, but will at present detain you no longer from the reading of these.

Edward Brown.

T H E
General Description
O F
HUNGARY.



OW far *HUNGARIA* exceedeth other Countries of *Europe* in Mines, Baths, and Mineral-waters; because I have elsewhere given a particular account of such Subjects, I shall at present omit their repetitions, and at this time add some other Considerables; and in the first place say, That it aboundeth not only in those, but is also the best Rivered Country in *Europe*: nor doth any region thereof afford so many noble and useful Streams.

On the Eastside it is washed with that noble and Navigable River *Tibiscus*, or, the *Teisse*, arising in the Country of *Maromorus*, at the foot of the high *Carpathian* hills: Which having received the *Mariscus* or *Marisa*, and many Rivers into it, runneth into the *Danube*, between *Varadine*, *St. Peter*, and *Belgrade*. By this River cometh down the great quantity of natural Stone-salt, brought from many Salt-mines in *Hungary*, and *Transylvania*; whereof a great part is brought up the *Danube* to all places, as far as *Presburg*; (it being prohibited to be carryed any higher) least it should hinder the sale of the *Austrian* Salt, upon which

the Emperour hath an Impost, and no small quantity also down the *Danube*, and afterwards up the River *Morava* into *Servia*, and neighbour Countries.

On the West side runs the River *Arabo* or *Rab*, rising in *Styria*, and running into the *Danube* by *Favrinum* or *Rab*. A considerable River receiving the *Lauffninz*, *Picca*, *Guncz*, and other Rivers into it. And now lately more famous, for the defeat of the *Turks*, under *Achmet* the Grand *Vizier*, by the Imperial Forces, at *St. Gothard*, nigh this River. The discourse hereof was fresh, when I was at the City of *Rab*: and many I found, who saw the corps of Men and Horses floating in that stream.

Upon the Southern parts, are considerable the River *Dravus* or *Drau*, which arising in the Territory of *Salzburgland*, a part of old *Noricum*, runneth a long course through *Carinthia* and *Hungary*, and falleth into the *Danube*, near *Erdoed*, or old *Teutoburgium*; after it hath passed from its head about three hundred miles. About its entrance into *Hungary*, it receiveth into it the long River *Mur*; and, far above this, nearer its original I found it a considerable stream: having passed the same by a good Bridge as high as *Villach* or *Villaco*, and between *Clagenfurt*, and Mount *Leubell* in *Carinthia*, I passed the same also by two long Wooden Bridges, and an Island in the middle between them.

On the same side is also the noble River *Savus*, or the *Sau*; which arising in *Carinthia*, entreth the *Danube* at *Belgrade*; continuing a long course of about three hundred miles, and swelling by the accession of many good Rivers. Being at *Carnodunum* or *Crainburg*, an handsome Town, not far distant from the head, it appeared a considerable stream; which is afterwards so enlarged, as to have remarkable Islands in it, as that of *Metubaris*, to the West of old *Sirmium*, and that of *Sigestica* or *Sisseck*,
by

by *Zagrabia*, containing of old a strong and famous Town; unto which the Old *Romans* brought their Commodities from *Aquileia*, and so by Land to *Labach* or *Nauportus*; From thence unto *Segestica*, and forwards, for the supply of those Provinces, and their Garrisons and Forces in them. Between these two noble Currents of the *Dravus* and the *Savus*, lyeth a fair and long *Inter-annian* Country, wherein *Solyman* the Magnificent chose a safe retreat, until he came to *Belgrade*: when, with about four hundred thousand men, which he brought to take *Vienna*, he dared not to meet the Forces of *Charles* the Fifth, then encamped before that City.

Upon the North part of *Hungary*, are the Rivers arising from the *Carpathian* Mountains which divide *Poland* and *Hungary*; more particularly the River *Gran*, which runneth into the *Danube*, over against *Strigonium* or *Gran*; and also the River *Waag* or *Vagus*, which cometh in above *Comara*: which *Stuckius*, an ocular witness, conceiveth to equal the *Po* in *Italy*. I am sure, at *Freistat*, above fifty miles, before it dischargeth into the *Danube*, it is a very large Stream, and hath a long Bridge over it; part whereof was broken down by the Ice, the same year when I was there. And far above it, nearer the head, there is also a considerable Bridge at *Trenschin*, a fair Town, which giveth the name unto that Country, and much resorted unto, for its hot Baths, and Mineral Waters; having no less than thirty two plentiful Springs.

The great *Danubius* or *Thonau* continueth its stream quite through *Hungary*; and no one Province hath a larger share of it; for accounting from the City of *Ulme* in *Swabenland* or *Suevia*, where it beginneth to be Navigable, it continueth a long course, passing by *Ingolstad*, *Ratisbone*, *Straubing*, *Passau*, *Lintz*, and *Vienna*, unto *Presburg*; from whence through *Hungary* it maketh a course

of above three hundred miles, before it passeth by *Belgrade*: To omit the long stream thereof in its farther progress, when having washed the shoars of *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Wallachia*, and *Moldavia*, with many mouths it entreth the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*: having in this long passage drank in above sixty considerable Rivers; and in sober account performed a course of above fifteen hundred miles. Whereby it may tolerably admit the double name of *Danubius*, and *Ister*, properly applyed unto distinct parts thereof.

So that, although I have seen the *Danubius*, for about seven hundred miles; yet cannot tell, whether I may certainly say, that I have seen any part of *Ister*. For *Strabo* ascribeth that name unto it, below its *Cataract*, or great fall, which happeneth about *Axiopolis*, in *Mæsia* inferior, or *Bulgaria*. But *Appianus*, and later Account, define it to begin at its concurrence with the *Savus*, at *Belgrade*: and if so, yet we had but a short sight of the *Ister*; which travelling more up into *Servia*, we were fain to leave at *Hissargich*. And of this *Ister* or lower part of the River, many things are spoken and related by the Ancients, which are not so plainly verifiable of *Danubius*.

Besides these large Rivers above named, there are some others, taken notice of also by *Pliny*; and esteemed *Fluvii non ignobiles*. The *Sarvizza*, or *Orpanus*, arising near *Vesprimium*, and passing by *Alba Regalis*, runneth into the *Danube*, which I passed over at *Feni*, or *nova Palanka*. The River *Walpo* or *Vulpanus*, arising above the Town of *Walpo*, which was taken by *Solyman*, in his march to *Alba Regalis*, or *Stull-Weissenburg*. We passed over it by *Walcovar*, and the River *Besneth* or *Bacunthus*, which runneth into the *Savus*, not far from old *Sirmium*.

As this Country excelleth in Rivers, so hath it also many considerable and long Bridges; there is a long Bridge

Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, between *Strigonium* and *Barchan*; which is the first Bridge on this River, which we meet with from the great Wooden Bridge at *Vienna*, which takes above two thousand Trees to plancher it. Upon the shoar of *St. Andrews Island*, by *Vironichitz*, I took notice of a ruine of Stones, where the *Turks* told us, there had been formerly a Stone Bridge: But the *Turks* in these parts, think it best to make Bridges of Boats; which they so handsomly contrive, as to open a passage for Boats, and Vessels of burthen to pass; so that he that beholds those in these parts, will not wonder at the Bridges of Boats at *Rouen*, and *Grenoble* in *France*. Between *Buda* and *Pest*, there is a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, where it runneth all in one stream, of above half a mile long; the best I have seen of this kind, and if *Sigismund* had lived to effect his design, of making a notable Stone-Bridge in this place, there had probably been no Bridge in *Europe* to compare with it. There is also a Bridge at *Galocza*, formerly an *Archbishop's* Sea, and a handsome and well-contrived Bridge, by *Walcovar* over the River *Walpo*. But that of *Esseck*, or *Mursa* of o'd, is scarce to be parallel'd with any other; built partly over the *Dravus*, and partly over the *Fenns*, which are often overflowed. The Bridge is five miles at least in length, having Towers built upon it at the distance of every quarter of a mile: It is handsomly railed on each side, and supported by great Trees, erected under it; nine or ten in a rank, unto each Arch. That part of the Bridge, which was built over the *Dravus*, was burnt down by Count *Nicholas Serin*, in the late *Turkish* Wars between *Leopoldus* the First, Emperour of *Germany*, and *Sultan Mahomet* the Fourth: and is now supplied by a Bridge of Boats, somewhat below the former; which I passed over in *September*, 1669. The *Turks* did not rebuild it in the same place, because

because the Supporters below the water, when the fire ceased, were so strongly fastned and hard, that it would have cost them too great a labour, to get them up. By this Bridge the *Turkish* Forces pass into *Hungary*: and at this place the unfortunate King *Ludovicus* thought to have stopped the *Turkish* Army, which marched under *Solyman*. And lately Count *Serini* undertook a long march to burn the same, to prevent supplies from coming to the *Visier*, who was with his Army in other parts of *Hungary*.

And as there are still many Bridges over the upper *Danube*, so have there also been in old time upon the lower, or *Istrian* part thereof. *Darius* King of *Persia* made a Bridge of Boats over that mouth of the *Ister*, called *Ostium Sacrum*. *Nicephorus* relates, that *Constantine* built a Stone Bridge over it. But the most remarkable and admirable Bridge, was that, built by the Emperour *Adrian*, and described by *Dion* the Historian: whereof there are still some ruines, not far from *Severin*, about twenty *Hungarian* miles from *Belgrade*. This Bridge consisted of twenty piles of square Stone of an hundred foot high, besides the foundation: of sixty foot in breadth, and the distance between each of them one hundred and seventy foot; and conjoynd by Arches, upon the which was this Inscription,

PROVIDENTIA AUG.

VERE PONTIFICIS VIRTUS ROMANA

QUID NON DOMAT? SUB JUGUM ECCE

RAPITUR ET DANUBIUS.

And, as a Memorial hereof, many *Roman* Coynes were stamped, and some in Silver, not yet rare among us; with this Inscription, DANUVIUS.

No River affordeth so large and peopled Islands. Between *Vicegrad* and *Vacia*, there is a fair and large Island, called *St. Andrew's* Island. Another a little below *Buda*, against the west side of which stands *Adom*, extending forty miles; and exceeds that of the *Isle of Man*, containing many Villages in it; upon part whereof the *Turkish* Forces encamped, when they came to raise the *Christian* Siege at *Buda*, and was the great omission and error of the Christians, that they Fortified not in that Island. Another, against *Mohatch*: another, about the entrance of the *Dravus*: and a new one hard by *Belgrade*, made by the settling of the *Silt* or *Ouse* brought down by the *Savus*, and the *Danube*; where thirty five years ago there was no face of an Island, but is now full of Trees; how this may advantage, or disadvantage *Belgrade*, future times may shew. But the *Turks* are so secure and fearless of any Forces, that may ever hurt them in these parts, that they have no consideration of such things. And allowing the River *Leyta* to be the boundary of *Austria*, the Island of *Schut*, or *Insula Cicutuorum* will prove most considerable of any; containing many good Towns, as *Comora*, *Samarien*; besides very many Villages. And passing through it, I found it well peopled, and ordered against incursions; wherein there have been divers, formerly made by *Turks*, *Tartars*, and *Rebellious* Forces.

No River whatsoever, so far from its discharge into the Sea, affordeth more Naval Vessels of strength and sufficiency for Fight; nor hath any afforded the like signal engagements and encounters, at this distance from the Sea. The Emperour hath some Vessels of War handsomly built, like Gallies at *Vienna*, *Presburg*, and *Comora*; and an *Arsenal* for provision of many, upon occasion. The *Turk* at *Strigonium*, *Buda*, *Belgrade*, and other places below.

At

At the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the great brought two hundred Ships and Gallies, well appointed, up the stream. And the *Hungarians* sent so many down the stream, from *Buda*, that, after a sharp encounter, they took twenty of the *Turkish* Vessels, and forced the rest on shoar, near the Camp; so that, to prevent falling into the Enemies hand, *Mahomet* was fain to cause them to be set on fire. The *Christians* had a great Fleet at the Siege of *Buda*, when all miscarried under Count *Regensdorff*. For the *History* delivers, that the *Christian* Fleet consisted of four and twenty Gallies, about fourscore small Pinnaces, and little less than an hundred Ships of burthen, and other great Boats. By the help of such Naval Vessels *Wolfgangus Hodder* did a good piece of service, when *Solyman* besieged *Vienna*; for he came out of *Preshurg* with armed Vessels, and sunk the Vessels sent from *Buda* with the great Ordnance, to batter the Walls of *Vienna*.

And as this Country aboundeth in Rivers, so is it not without some notable Lakes, as the Lake *Balaton* or *Platsee*, or *Volcea* of Old, extending a great length between *Vesprinium* and the *Dravus*, with some strong Forts upon it. This Lake put a stop unto the cruelty of *Solyman's* Souldiers, who destroyed all from *Buda* unto the Lake *Balaton*. And since it lyeth on the East of the River *Leyta*, we may also reckon in the *Newsidler* Sea, a pleasant Lake seven *German* miles long, and three broad: so called from *Newsidel*, a small Town, of one street and some backward Houses, with a small square Castle upon an Hill by it, from whence I had a good prospect over all the Lake. In the Commotions of *Botschay*, fourteen Villages about this Lake were burnt, by *Turks*, *Tartars*, and rebellious *Heyducks*. The *Hungarians* call it *Terteu*, and *Pliny*, *Peiso*. It is in the middle way between *Vienna* and *Sabaria*; the birth-

birth-place of Saint *Martin*. The long extended plain of *Pampus*, in *Paraguay* in *America*, exceedeth all others, as being two Thousand Miles in Length. And I have heard that famous Navigator Captain *Narborough* say, who not long since, was Commander of the *Sweepstakes*; and made a Voyage in her into the *South-Sea*; that there is all low Land from the River of *Plate*, unto the middle of the Straights of *Magellan*. *Moscovia* and *Poland* have long Plaines, but many of them Woody, and obscured by Trees; but none more open and clear plains then this Country. The greatest Plains I have observed in *England*, are those of *Salisbury*, *Lincoln*, and *New-Market*. But these are but long Walkes, compared with those of *Hungary*; and are exceeded by the plaines of *Austria*, from *Vienna* unto Mount *Simmeren*, unto the Borders of *Styria*. And though the Upper *Hungary* be Hilly, and plentiful in Wood; yet are there large Plains below. I Travelled from *Vienna* to *Belgrade*, about four hundred Miles, upon continued and not interrupted Plains; which often appeared like the Sea, without any visible Eminencies, only a short and plain Wood, by *Bacna*, and *Shilberg*, beyond *Dotis*; and if we reckon the full of this Plain, it will prove much longer extending from Mount *Kalenberg* or *Cetius*, two *German* miles westward of *Vienna* and so beyond *Belgrade*, still along the Northside of the *Danube*, unto the Borders of *Walachia*; which will make a larger extent, than the famous long Walk from *Agra* to *Lahor* in *India*. This plainness of the Country, affordeth an handsome way of Travelling in open Chariots, carrying one or two Men with a Charioter, drawn by two or three, sometimes four Horses of a Breast; and room enough to lye down. In this manner I travelled from *Buda* to *Belgrade*, over fair large Plains; and many miles upon Green-Swarthe,

and unworne wayes; especially in the County of *Sirmium* or *Schremnia*, as they now call it.

No Country hath so large a share of *Capital Cityes* upon the *Danube*; for whereas from the course thereof from *Ulme* unto *Belgrade*, there are reckoned Ten very considerable ones, there are no less then four thereof, that is *Presburg*, *Strigonium*, *Buda*, and *Belgrade* accounted unto *Hungary*; and *Buda*, with the addition of *Pest*, on the other side the water, seemes to be the largest of them all; and I believe the largest also of any upon that Stream.

And as this Country excelleth in *Rivers*, so is it very abundant in *Fishes*. The *Tibiscus* or *Teisse*, is esteemed the most Fishy River in *Europe*, if not in the World; inso-much, that they have a common saying, *That it consisteth of two parts of Water, and one of Fish*. And the River *Bodrack* which runnes into the *Tibiscus*, not far from *Tokay*, is so replenished with *Fish*, that in the Summer when the River is low, the People say the Water smells of Fish. And this is no small River, but as I had the account from a Commander, who purposely made it for me when he passed it, was thirty Fathoms broad, and eight and an half deep, but being of this Figure V it could not be well Fished with *Netts*. Which exceeding fertility if any will ascribe unto *Saline Tinctures*, both of its own stream, and others accessionary into it, which lick the many natural *Salt-Mines* underground, and so may carry some principles of fecundity with them, it may admit of consideration. The *Danube* aboundeth in many good *Fishes*: as *Trouts*, *Perches*, large and delicious *Carpes*, exceeding any I have seen; and besides many others, a Fish called *Coppen*, a kinde of *Capito*; a *Biscurne*, or kind of *Lamprey*; a *Grundel*, or spotted kinde of *Cobites*, with six Beards, two short, and

and four longer; a large Fish much exceeding a *Pike*, called *Scheyden*, a *Silurus Gesneri*: and above all, there is at some seasons great store of *Hufones*, called by them *Hausons*: whereof some are twenty foot long; esteemed a very good dish, and somewhat like *Sturgeon*. There are set Fishing-places and Store-houses upon the side of the *Danube*; whereof the highest is above *Comora*, upon *Schut-Island*, but the greatest Fishing is about *Kilia*, in *Walachia*; where they salt them, and send them into other parts; they come out of the *Euxine Sea*.

As the Rivers are full of Fish, so are they covered with *Fowle*, in the Winter; *Swans* I observed none in the *Danube*, but many other Fowles; and some *Pelicans*, not far from *Belgrade*.

As the Waters are also fruitful in Fish, so the Land aboundeth in other *Provisions*; and very eminently in the two supporters of Life, *Bread* and *Wine*: their Bread is hardly exceeded by any in *Europe*; worked up and kneaded with long continued labour; and so made light, wholesome, and well tasted; and at so cheap a rate, that for two pence as much is afforded there, as twelve pence with us in *England*. And indeed in all the *Turkish Dominions*, where I travelled, I met with so good and well tasted Bread, that with Wine, it was to me a Feast; and with Water a sufficient Repast. *Grapes* they have very delicious and large; those at *Virovichitz* by *Vacia*, are of eminent Note, *Wines* also of a generous and noble sort, the *Wines* of *Tokay* are highly esteemed; the *Sirmian Wines* are very rich and pleasant, in the South part of *Hungary*: in which Province, the Emperour *Probus* is said to have planted Vines, about Mount *Almus*, or *Arpataro*. In many other places the *Wines* are very noble; and some brought unto *Vienna*, where there are above thirty sorts of *Wines* to be sold, brought from several parts.

And as the ground is not unfruitful in its own nature; so they are not without the practise of *Good-Husbandry*, both in their Arable, and Pasture Grounds: especially in *Upper-Hungary*, and parts not subjected to the *Turks*. I being there, about the end of *February*, saw every night all the Country about us on Fire; occasioned, by burning the Stubble and Grass and Hearbs; which afterwards, arose with plenty again. They use not Barnes, or Stacks of Corn; but have many deep and large Caves under Ground, wherein they lay it up safe, both from Robbers and sudden incursion of Enemies. At *Clesch* near *Toopolchan*, when the *Turks* and *Tartars* made their Inroades in the last Warrs, the People retired, and hid themselves in such Cavities; but some *Turks*, speaking *Schlavonian*, told them that the Coast was clear, and the Enemy gone; and so tempting them out of their Holes, they were unfortunately deceived into Captivity, and carried away into remote Countreys, never to be heard of again.

There is also great plenty of *Deer*, *Hares*, all sorts of *Poultry*, *Partridges*, and *Phæsants*; great store of *Sheep*; which in divers places, have long Spiral Horns, and very long curled Wooll. And *Oxen* in great numbers, whereof tis thought they send an hundred thousand yearly into *Italy*, *Germany*, and other parts; and it is commonly said, they have enough, to serve a great part of *Europe*. They are of a kind of *Moose-colour*; and the *Eastern Company* at *Vienna* hath the priviledg to bring them, to furnish that City. There are also *Buffelo's*, whereof they make no small advantage, in ploughing of their Lands, especially in some stiff Grounds, where they must else use five Yoaks of *Oxen* to a Plough; and one in my company told me that he had been fain to make use of six *Buffalo's*, to draw a light *Calleche*,

Calleche, or Chariot through some Grounds. Not far from *Botesech*, there are *Horses* also in very great number, some large, many but small, yet swift. I saw a Thousand of them belonging to the Peasants at *Sone*, *Sene*, or *Senia*, a Village upon the *Danube*, in the Contribution Country, not farr from *Comara*.

As they exceed in many things, so they are peculiar in some others; particularly in their *Language*, which is proper to themselves, and different from any other. I went to a Church at *Bitcka*, where the Minister prayed and Preached; and though there were a very good Linguist with me, who spake *Schlavonian*, *German*, *Turkish*, *Vulgar Greek*, and *Italian*; yet could he make nothing of it, or find affinity in it, with any other Language he knew. A Specimen hereof is set down by *Megiserus*, of the *Lords Prayer*, in that Language. *Mi Attyanck Ky vazy az meniegbe, megh Szentel Tesseck az te newed, &c.* In the like manner we were confounded by the Language of *Albania*, on the Northward part of *Epirus*, and west of *Macedonia*. We made use of some of that Countrey in passing the Mountains, who were able to speak some *Schlavonian*: But as for *Albanese*, or their own Language, wherein they were delighted to sing Day and Night, as they travelled with us, our best Linguists, both *Turks*, and *Christians*, understood nothing of it.

In some parts of *Hungary*, many speak *Schlavonian*, at *Freistat*, which the *Hungarians* call *Colgotz*. I observed, that at the Church, the Sermon was in *Schlavonian*; but at the *Franciscans* Church, in *Hungarian*. This incommunication in Speech, makes them to learn other Languages, and especially the *Latin*, which very great numbers speak, especially the *Gentry* and *Souldiers*, and I scarce met with any elsewhere, who spake it more ready, then the Noble *Graff Sacchy*, Governour

nour of *Dotis*, and his Lieutenant *Elvedy*. I have also met with Coachmen, Watermen, and mean Persons, who could make themselves understood thereby.

The *Latin-Tongue* is very serviceable in *Hungaria* and *Transylvania*: But below *Belgrade* of little help unto a Traveller, where that farr extending Language, the *Schlavonian*, prevaileth. And indeed, with the help of two Languages, *German*, and *Schlavonian*, a man may make a shift to Travel from *Hamburg* to the Borders of *Tartary*, and to *Constantinople*. And I have heard that the *Schlavonian* a'one is understood from *Mockelberg* in *Germany* to the *Caspian Sea*. And before we come to *Belgrade*, the *Schlavonian* enters again; which is also spoken in *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Romania*, and a great part of *Macedonia*; and in so many other Countreys, that with this Language a Man may make a shift to be understood from the *Adriatick-Shore* of *Dalmatia*, unto the *Tartarian Ocean*. For we read in *Purchas*, that when the *Hollanders* returned from *Nova Zembla*; the Inhabitants not very far off could say, *Dobre*, and *Nich Dobre*; that is, *Good*, and not *Good*; which are expressions of *approving* or *disapproving*, in the *Schlavonian* Language.

The *Turkish* Power so much prevailing, or threatning in these Parts; it is in vain, to expect any great *University* beyond *Vienna*. Nor do I find that there hath been any very considerable ones in this Countrey; and though they have had many *Bishops*, and learned men; yet they have had their Education many of them out of *Hungary*. As had also of old *St. Ferome* and *St. Martin*. And the present *Hungarians*, which addict themselves unto Learning, especially those of Quality, do commonly Study at *Vienna*, *Prague*, or *Breslaw*; a small University, or publick Study there is at present at *Schemnitz*.

But

But the *Hungarians* may justly boast of early helps unto learning, and a very Noble *Library*, Erected at *Buda*, by their King *Matthias Corvinus*, Son of the famous *Hunniades*, about two hundred years ago; consisting of some thousands of Books, especially *Greek* and *Latine* Manuscripts, not to be met with, or Purchased elsewhere; part whereof was dispersed into the *Turkish Dominions*, when *Solyman* surprized that City; and a choice part thereof procured afterwards, for the *Imperial Library*, at *Vienna*, when *Cuspinianus* was Keeper thereof, divers whereof are marked with the Armes of *Corvinus*, a *Crow* bearing a *Gold Ring* in his *Beak*; which with many succeeding additions, made by *Busbequius*, *Wolfgangus*, *Lazius*, *Fugger*, and others; together with the choycest *Manuscripts*, brought from the *Ambrasian Library* near *Inspruch*, by the Learned *Petrus Lambecius*, the present *Library Keeper*, make up the fourscore thousand Volumes, now contained in the *Emperours Library* at *Vienna*, by the Especial favour of which worthy Person, I had the honour, not only to see many of the choycest and most specious thereof together with many Noble Rarities in that place; but to have any useful Book unto my private Lodgings. And at my coming away, he gave me a *Catalogue* of some hundreds of *Alchymical Manuscripts*, which are in that *Library*, which I presented to the *Royal Society*, from him; with leave to have any of them brought into *England*, or to be Transcribed at *Vienna*, if they pleased. And if the three most admirable *Brass Statua's* which were placed at the entrance of *Corvinus* his *Palace* in *Buda*, had not been carried away by *Solyman*, and cast into *Ordnance*, at *Constantinople*; it is not improbable, they had been by this time at *Vienna*, about four hundred Books, the Reliques and refuse of the *Library* at *Buda*, were lately remaining there; where it was

was no easie matter, to have a sight of them; yet so carelesly kept by the *Turks*, that Wormes, Mice and Ratts were like to have the spoil thereof. But the *Fire* at *Buda* 1669, hath now consumed them all.

And as their Language is peculiar, so is the opinion of their Crown; of which they have the greatest esteem of any other Nation. This they commonly believe, to have been brought by an Angel from Heaven unto St. *Stephen* their King: And have so high an estimation thereof, that they think, the right and fate of the Kingdom goeth with the possession thereof. Which makes them very wary in the custody of it, and in all adversities to secure it. And the *Turk* hath been alwayes industrious to obtain it. It was formerly kept in the Castle of *Vicegrad*; but at present in that of *Presburg*.

And this opinion is probably founded upon the Tradition or Story, how they came unto it; which is thus Delivered. King *Stephen* intending to settle the Christian Government in his Kingdom, appointed two *Arch-Bishops Sees*; *Strigonium*, which was the place of his Nativity, and *Colocza*; and sent *Astricus* Bishop of *Colocza* to the Pope, to confirm the same, together with his Kingdome, and to send him a Crown, and other Royal Ornaments. At the same time it fell out, that *Misca*, King of *Polonia*, sent about the same Errant: and a Crown was providing for him. But Pope *Benedict* the Eighth, in the mean time was warned by an Angelical *Apparition*, to send the Crown unto King *Stephen*; which accordingly he did, which probably begot that great Veneration and high Opinion, they have ever since had of it.

The Crown it self is also singular in its Fashion and Figure; for it is a low Crown, with a Cross upon it, with four Leaves or Turnings up about it; one whereof is as large

large as the other three, at least as two thereof. It is no easie favour to obtain a view of this Crown at *Presburg*, but I saw a model of it in the Treasure of the present Emperour *Leopoldus*; which was a Crown of Gold, adorned with many precious Stones, exactly made after the fashion of the *Hungarian* Crown, and perhaps richer than the exemplar.

Though the *Hungarians* want not Ingenuity, Industry, and sufficient parts for Learning, and liberal Arts; yet have they been more addicted unto *Martial* affairs, than unto deep Learning: Even the *Bishops* and *Clergy-men* proving stout Souldiers; and no less than six *Bishops* were slain, with their King *Ludovicus*, in that fatal Battle of *Mohatch*.

Some report, and others believe, that the famous Poet *Ovid* dyed and was buried in *Hungary* at *Sabaria*, seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Guntz* and *Regnitz* before they run into the *Rab*. Where it is reported, that he having been banished unto *Tomos*, near the *Euxine* Sea, was at last recalled, and in his return towards *Italy* dyed at *Sabaria*. Where 'tis said his Tomb was found with this *Epitaph*, made by himself:

*Hic situs est Vates, quem Divi Cæsaris Ira
Augusti, patriâ cedere jussit humo.
Sapè miser voluit patriis occumbere terris,
Sed frustra, hunc illi fata dedere locum.*

Before I came into *Hungary*, I observed no shadow or shew of the old *Pyrrhical* Saltation, or Warlike way of Dancing, which the *Heyducks* practise in this Country. They dance with naked Swords in their hands, advancing, brandishing and clashing the same; turning, winding, elevating, and depressing their bodies with strong and active

D

motions;

motions; singing withal unto their measures, after the manner of the *Greeks*.

The mighty Acts of *Attila*, King of this Country, together with the numerous Forces he brought out of these and the neighbouring parts, are very remarkable; whereby he over-ran a considerable part of *Germany*, and a great part of *Italy*: Sacked and burnt *Aquileia*; and fought that memorable Battel with *Ætius* the *Roman* General, in *Campis Catalonicis*, near *Tholouse*; wherein 'tis said were ten *Kings* present, and about two hundred thousand slain: and, which is also observable, the Gener-

Fernandes. rals on both sides were of these parts; for *Attila* was a *Hunne*, and *Ætius* a *Masian*, or *Servian*, of the neighbour Country. And in succeeding ages, how far and widely the Kings of *Hungary* enlarged their Dominions, besides many Historical Accounts, is testified at their Coronation, by ten *Banners* carryed by Great persons: wherein were represented Ten *Provinces* of that Kingdom; that is, *Hungaria*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Schlarvonia*, *Galisia*, *Rascia*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Bosnia*, and *Ludomiria*.

Monfieur de
Fumee.

This Country hath given the longest stop unto the *Turkish* Conquests, and farther intrusion into the Western parts of *Europe*. For most, which they have already obtained, hath been upon the advantage of the *Hungarian* Divisions, and their own subtilty and false practises; and *Solyman*, by such false and low dealings, surprized the Capital City of *Buda*. And although the *Turk* hath now obtained the best part of the Country, yet almost a third part remaineth out of his power, and in obedience to the Emperour, as King of *Hungaria*: as almost all Upper *Hungary*, from *Presburg* unto *Tokay*, and *Zatmar*. And there are yet out of their hands the three notablest Bulwarks of *Christendome*; *Rab*, *Komara*, and *Leopoldstadt*;

all

an Hungarian





all which I had the advantage to see. This last hath been erected since the loss of *Newhewfell*; and made much after the same manner; consisting of six regular *Bastions revestues*. It is seated on the West side of the River *Waag*, over against *Freistadt*, not far from the place where the *Tartars* passed over in the last War, and destroyed a great part of the Country, and carryed away many Captives from those parts, and out of *Moravia*. This Fortification was begun in the year 1665, and was well advanced, but not finished when I was there, 1669. Count *Souches* the younger was then Governour thereof; from whom I received great Civility in that place; and a Guard of Foot Souldiers, to convoy me through the Contribution Country, towards *Schemnitz*, *Cremnitz*, and the other Mine-Towns.

Many *Roman Emperours* have honoured these Quarters with their presence, birth, death, or great Actions. For (to omit *Trajan*, *Caracalla*, *Galienus*, *Constantius*, and many more) the Emperours *Aurelianus*, *Probus*, *Gratianus* had their Nativities at *Sirmium*; and *Claudius Gothicus* dyed in it, or near it. *Jovianus*, and *Valentinianus* were born in *Pannonia*. *Ingenuus*, Governour of *Pannonia*, was saluted Emperour by the *Mælian* Legions. *Vetranio* likewise, in the same Country. And at *Sirmium* was held a General Counsel, when *Photinus* was Bishop of that place.

The *Roman Armies* being much in this Country. No wonder it is, that so many *Coynes* of *Copper*, *Gold*, and *Silver* are to be found in it: Whereof I obtained no small number at *Petronell*, or Old *Carnuntum*, which was a part of *Pannonia*. And at *Sene*, or *Senia*, scituated near the *Danube*, I met with very many. They are also to be found at Old *Buda*, or *Sicambria*; at Old *Sirmium* in the Country now called *Schremnia*; at *Mursa*, or *Esseck*,

and many other parts. An *Armenian* Merchant, in whose House I lodged at *Belgrade*, undertook to provide me with *Roman* Coynes against my return: which he might well do about those parts, as at *Sirmium*, *Samandria*, and other places. And not far from thence *Lysimachus*, King of *Macedon* and *Thrace*, is conceived to have kept his abode at a Castle or Pallace near *Deva*; where that unparallel'd mass of *Gold Medals* was found, as is particularly delivered by Monsieur *Fumeé*, in his account of the Wars of *Hungary*.

Near the Town of *Deva* or *Devias*, was found great store of *Treasure*, by the Peasants of the Country, under an Ancient Castle or Palace, all ruined and decayed. The Rain continuing a long time, and the Water running with a forcible current, there was discovered an infinite company of *Golden Medals*: upon one side of which was Coyned the Image of *Lysimachus*, on the other side a Victory; every one weighing two or three Crowns. The Storm and rage of water being past, and the Sun shining on these, made a marvellous glittering; which perceived by the Peasants, they remained ravished with joy; and taking them up, they also found a *Golden Serpent*: which afterwards General *Castalde* sent unto *Ferdinand*, with a part of these Ancient *Medals*. This being an ancient custome with those, who buryed their *Treasure*, to place *Serpents* there, in token of a Faithful keeper. After the Peasants had taken, no man knew what; others took from thence more than twenty thousand *Ducats*. And the report was, that they might have taken an hundred thousand. For that had sometimes been the abode of King *Lysimachus*. Whereof *Ferdinand* had a thousand, and *Castalde* three hundred. Which Coyn remained in this place from *Lysimachus's* time. Among other notable Antiquities, there were also found two *Medals* of *Gold*, the one

one of *Ninus*, the other of *Semiramis*, which were sent to the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*. And there was not any man in all that Province, of what Authority or reputation soever, who had not some of these *Medals*: so infinite was found this sum to be.

In the Old *Roman Towns*, through which I passed, the people, upon notice given, would bring what Coyns they had, called by them *Heathen-mony*. In the Countries of *Servia* and *Bosna*, the *Armenians* and *Jews* make Collections, and send them to *Ragusi*; from whence the greatest part is carried into *Italy*. I must not omit one *Copper Coyn* of the Emperour *Julius Philippus*, which I found common in those parts, and very rare in others; it hath on the Obverse, the head of *Philippus*, with this Inscription: *IMP. C. M. JUL. PHILIPPUS AUG.* on the Reverse, a *Woman* between a *Lyon* and a *Bull*, with the Inscription: *P. M. S. COL. VIM. AN. VII*; which may be *Provinciae Mæsiæ Superioris Colonia Viminacium Annona Septimo data*.

Viminacium was a *Roman Colony* in *Mæsia Superior*, now *Servia*; and conceived to be *Singidunum*, or *Senderin*, upon the *Danube*, at the entrance of the River *Moschius* or *Morava*; by the *Lyon* and the *Bull*, might be declared the goodness of the *Soyl*, fit for Agriculture, and the *Valour* and *courage* of the people; and by those fierce Animals sitting so quietly together, that, by the prudence of *Philippus*, Agriculture went on, and none found opposition from the *Lyon*, or force of others.

Annona Septimo data; The seventh time of the distribution of *Corn* under *Philippus*. The, *Legio decima sexta frumentaria*, which was quartered in that place, having the Charge of the conducting thereof; as the Learned *Tristan* hath conjectured.

This

This is the habit of an *Hungarian*, which is found to be so fit and convenient for all sort of exercise, especially on Horse-back, and in War, that it is made use of also by the *Croatians*, *Schlavonians*, and other Nations, and by the *Turks* themselves who live near the Frontiers; although otherwise they seldom change their own habits. The *Hungarians* delight most in Colours, wearing blew, yellow, green, and purple Cloth; and it is rare to see any one in black; the Priests themselves being habited in long Purple Garments.

A

A Journey

FROM

VIENNA *in* Austria,

TO

LARISSA *in* Thessalia.

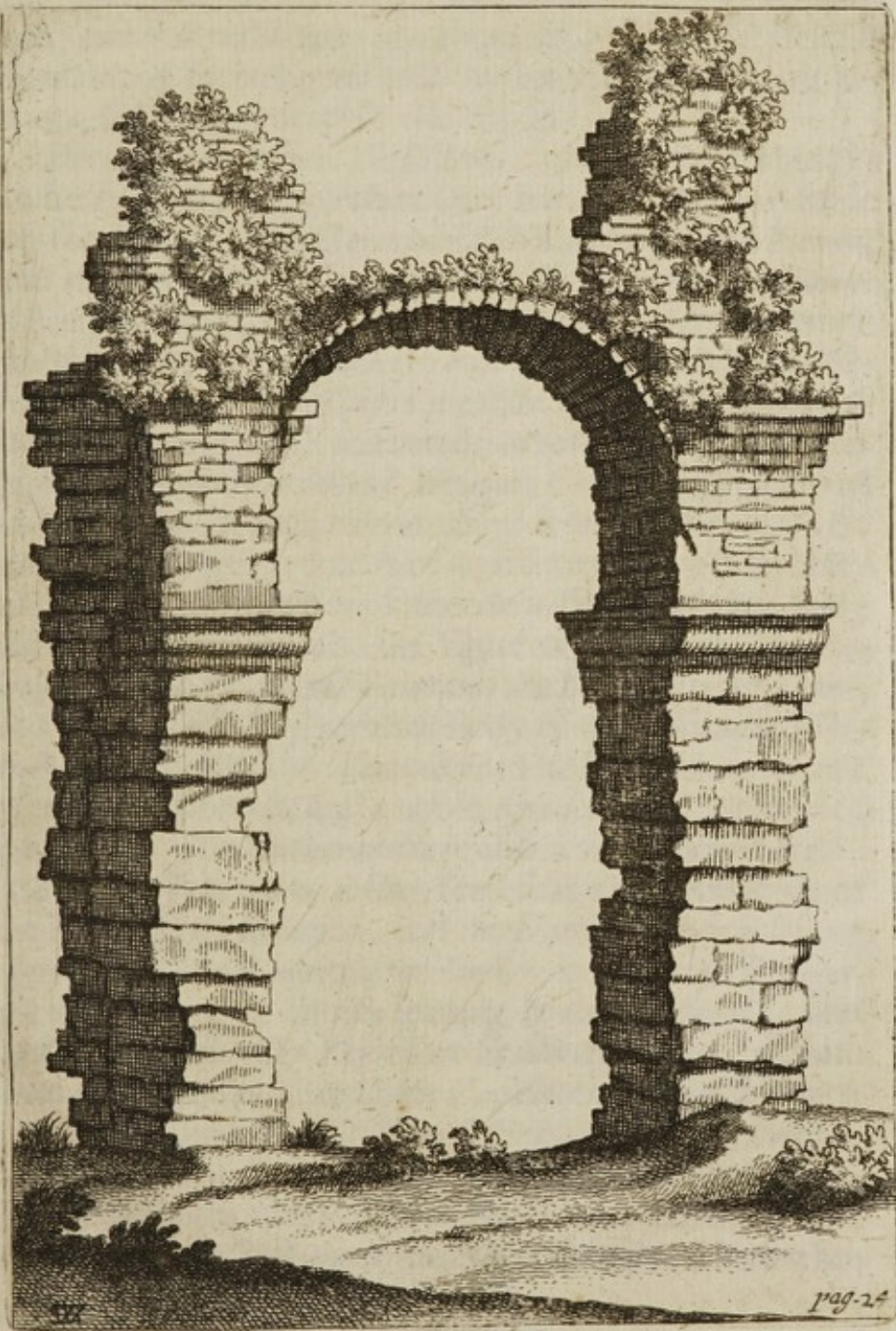
HAVING passed the Winter in the Imperial City of *VIENNA*, I took a Journey into *Hungary*, to view the *Copper, Silver,* and *Gold* Mines in those parts. And not long after, although I had already had a fair sight of *Italy*, I made a Journey unto *VENICE*, passing through *Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola,* and *Friuli*; and soon after my return to *Vienna*, I met with an opportunity, which carryed me unto the *Ottoman* Court, which then, and a long time before, resided at the famous Old City of *LARISSA* in *Thessaly*. You are not to expect the Names of all places, which I passed; yet divers you will find mentioned, which are not to be found in Mapps; except you have some more exact, than any I have met with.

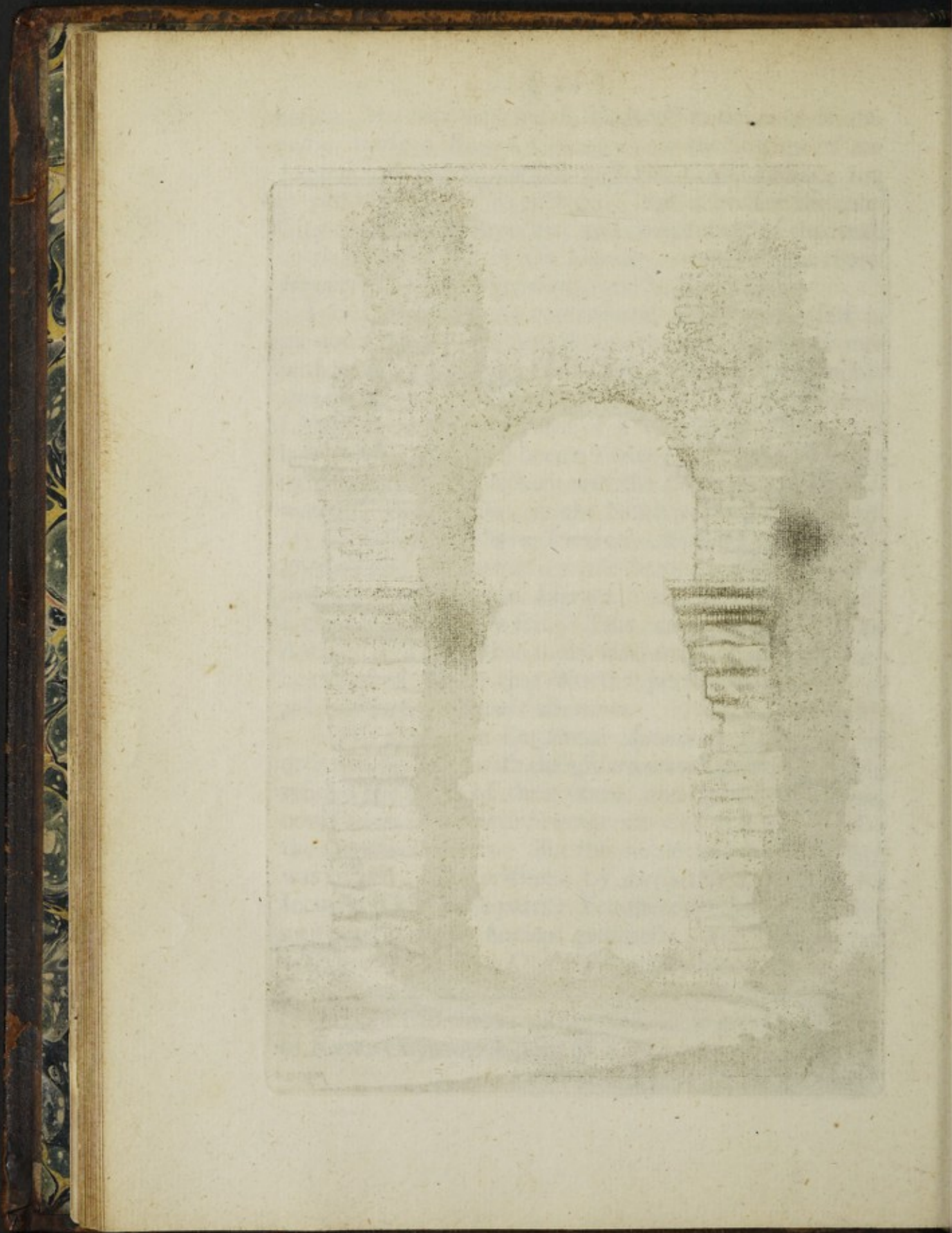
Between *Vienna* and *Presburg*, above the confluence of the River *Marck* with the *Danube*, I could not but take notice of the Town of *Petronell*, and *Haymburg* Hill and Castle. *Petronell* is conceived to have been Old *Carnuntum*, a strong Hold of the *Pannonians*, in vain attempted by the *Romans*, an hundred and seventy years before the Incarnation;

nation; but was afterwards subdued, in the time of *Augustus*, made a *Roman Colony*, and the Station of the *Legio decima quarta gemina*, and the *Classis Ilyrica*; and in process of time so enlarged, that it became the chief City of *Pannonia Superior*, and comprehended that tract on the South bank of the *Danube*, wherein now stand *Haymburg*, Dutch *Attenburg*, and *St. Petronell*.

I had been formerly at *Petronell*, to inform my self in the noble Ruines and Antiquities thereof; where I met with variety of *Medals*, *Inscriptions*, remainders of a noble *Aqueduct*, and the Remains of a goodly Fabrick, which I thought might be the ruine of a Temple of *Janus*, but it is conceived to have been a *Triumphal Arch*, erected in memory of a great Victory over the *Pannonians*, and *Dalmatians*, by *Tiberius*, in the Ninth year of our Lord. My noble Friend, *Petrus Lambecius*, hath set forth the Figure of one side thereof (in the Second part of his *Description of the Imperial Library*,) and of the back part I took a draught my self. This, and other *Carnuntine* Antiquities may be seen in the same Author; and more may be expected, when that Worthy person shall please to publish his *Carnuntum redivivum*.

In this place, the Emperour *Antoninus Philosophus*, in order to his Wars with the *Marcomanni*, now *Moravians*, resided the space of three years, and dyed at *Vindobona*, now *Vienna*: and here *Severus* was elected Emperour by the *German* Legions. But this noble and Ancient City was ruined, in after-times, by *Attila* the *Hunne*, in his Incurfions into these parts: Yet there are still remaining many marks of its Ancient greatness. And though grass now groweth where Old *Carnuntum* stood; yet by an observing eye, the Foundations of their Houses, and their Streets are still discoverable: and such great quantities of *Roman* Coyns have been of a long time, and are still found





found there, that the *Boores* are commonly well furnished with them; of whom I purchased a great number: and Mr. *Donellan*, an *Irish* Gentleman, who then travelled with me, and was walking in my company, viewing these Old Remains of former greatness, by chance strook with his foot a *Silver Coy*n out of the Earth.

Presburg, *Pofonium*, *Pifonium*, and by some thought to be *Flexum*, is a pleasant City seated on the Northside of the *Danube*, ten *German* miles Eastward from *Vienna*, the chief City of *Hungaria*, in the *Imperial Dominions* thereof; since the loss of *Buda*, the place of Convention for the *Estates*: and since the loss of *Strigonium*, the *Metropolitan City*. The City is pleasant; the *Castle* is stately, beautiful, and well scituated; wherein is kept the so highly esteem'd Crown of *Hungary*, commonly believed to have been brought by an *Angel* from Heaven, unto St. *Stephen* their King; and is of a different figure from other Crowns. The *Garden* of the *Arch-Bishop* is very fair; the *Walks*, the *Grotto's*, the figure of *Feronimo*, the *Labyrinth*, *Fish-ponds*, and *Fountains* are Noble. In the *Dome*, or *Cathedral Church*, lyeth the Body of St. *Johannes Eleemosynarius*, Bishop of *Alexandria*. The *Jesuits* have a part of the same Church, and a noble *Apothecaries* Shop, full of *Rarities*. The *Lutherans* have also a fair *Church* here.

Rab, or *Favrinum*, a City seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Rab*, *Rabnitz*, and the *Danube*: and a strong Frontier Bulwark against the *Turk*. It hath two *Bridges*, one over a double Ditch, leading towards *Austria*; and another towards *Alba Regalis*, or *Stultweissenburg*. It hath seven large *Bastions*, and four *Cavalliers*, or high Mounts, which over-look them. The first is the *Castle Bastion*, upon which stands the *Castle* or *Palace* of the Governour. The second is the *Water Bastion*, lying towards the *Danube*. The third is the *Bastion* of the *holy Hill*, under which when

the *Turks* sprang a mine, a Horseman was blown off from the top of it into the *Danube*, without any hurt to himself or his horse; the fourth is the middle Bastion, towards the Land Eastward. The fifth is the new Bastion, the sixth is the Imperiall, or Empreffe Bastion; and the seventh is the *Hungarian* Bastion, lying next the River *Rab*, where the *Turkish* Governour was killed when the Town was surpris'd in the night by the Christians. The Country is all plain about, and there is nothing which seems to command it, but a small Hill at some distance, which is undermined, and may be blown up upon any occasion; beyond which there is also a Tower or Spy in the open Fields, to discover the approach of the enemy. It was besieged by *Siman Bassa*, in the reign of *Sultan Amurah* the third; where he lost many men, and at one assault twelve thousand; but at last was surrendred, by the treachery of Count *Hardeck*, the Governour; which cost him his head at *Vienna*. In a few years after, it was recovered, by a notable surprize, acted by Count *Swartzenburg*, and Count *Palfi*, with a great slaughter of the *Turks*. I saw a part of the Gate, which was then broken by a *Petard*, the same being still kept for a memorial, in a part of the Cathedral Church. While this place was in the *Turks* possession, they made a Dungeon for Christian Prisoners, wherein there is no light, but what enters by a Grate upon the ground in the Market-place. But this is now seldome empty of *Turks* begging the Charity of Passers-by, and selling neat whips which they make in this their sad restraint.

He that would take a view of warlike Engines and Instruments, is not like to have better satisfaction any where, then at *Rab* and *Komara*, where he may take notice of one, called a morning Star, used by the Centinels, and at an assault, defence of a breach, or entrance into a Town; of earthen Pots to throw amongst the Enemies, filled

led with sticking & burning materials. There he may also see a Lehn Brader, or plank set with hooks: to be placed on the out-side of the works, covered lightly with earth; whereby those, who storme are wounded, and intangled. A werf Kugel, or instrument filled with wild-fire, and combustible matter, to be thrown by the hand, it sticketh fast and burneth. A *Spannische Ritter* or *Cheval de Frise*, to be laid in the way, to keep out the Horse; divers sorts of Chain-shot, and the like.

General *Montecuculi* was the Governour of *Raab*, whose Passe I had the advantage of in the former year, to travel by these parts unto the mine-Towns. The Emperour being wearied with Chiauses, and ordinary Envoys, which so often came to *Vienna* from the Visier of *Buda*, and expected presents at their return; hath taken order, that, without especial Licence, they shall come no further than *Raab*, but there receive their dispatches.

Kemora, Gomora, Crumenum or *Comaronium*, a large and strong Town at the East-end of the Island of *Schut*, looking over the *Danube* and *Waag*, strongly fortified, and well mann'd. Colonel *Hoffkircher* was then Governour thereof, the strongest place is the *Tortoise* Fort; so called, from some resemblance it hath to a *Tortoise*. This Town, after the taking of *Raab*, was besieged by *Sinan Bassa*, with sixty Ships, and a great number of *Turks* and *Tartars*; but in vain, and to the great slaughter of the *Tartars*.

In the inward Castle I observed thre old Tombs, which had been formerly brought thither from *Sene* or *Senia*, a place of Antiquity, not farr off. Some in the Castles observing me to write out their Inscriptions, were very inquisitive, and obliged me to leave a copy of them in the Castle; and if, upon after-consideration, I should find them to be of importance, required a promise of me, to send them an account thereof: The Inscriptions were these.

On one of them.

MEMORIAE JULIAE EMERITAE QVAE
VIXIT AN^{no} X VALERIAM SCLENIA
FILIAE PISSIME

And on the Cover

D. M.

The Inscription upon another was this,

M VAL VALERIANI LEG IIII FL VIXIT AN
XLI ET M VAL VLP IOE QP VBL' FIL VIXIT
AN VII SIM CONDITIS VLP IA PARATI ANE
MARITO ET VLP IA VALERIA FILIA
H REDESTS

D. M.

And on the top or Cover, this following,

ITAA M TP I E T P T X E I M E T A T I A T P O C.

The third Tomb was of the same Figure, but without any Inscription. I could not omit to set down these, because they are not to be met with in that great Volume of Inscriptions of *Gruter*.

Gemora hath been of late more strongly fortified, and a greater compass of ground is taken in, by a line drawn from the *Waag* to the *Danube*, and fortified with four new Bastions.

Of some other places, near unto these already named, and whereof I took notice the year before, I shall make but

but short mention ; as particularly of *Newhewsell*, by the *Hungarians* called *Vywar*, seated by the River *Neutra*, not farr from *Nitria*, a strong place, and Bishops See, taken by Count de *Souches* in the last warrs. *Newhdufl* is a strong hold, regularly fortified with six large Bastions, which makes it lye in the form of a Starr, it was surrendered after six stormes unto the grand *Visier* ; who presently besieged it, after that Count *Forchatz*, the Governour, had rashly lost a great part of his men at the Battel of *Barchan* ; where the bones of the slayn lye yet in the Field. The *Turkish Bassa* liveth in the Palace, which belonged to the Arch-bishop of *Presburg*, and hath converted the Church into a *Moschea*. The *Bassa* growing too familiar with the neighbour Governour of *Komara*, was jealously looked on by the Grand *Signior*, who sent one to take of his head, and put another into this Government. This place commandeth contribution from a good part of the Country between the River *Waag* and the *Neutra*, and between the *Neutra* and the River *Gran*: and in places, where we lodged in those parts, the Master of the house told us, he was obliged to give notice unto the *Turks*, who, and how many were in his house ; whereof we were not unwilling, resolving to be gone, before the account thereof could come unto them. If the *Visier* had not spent time about the siege of *Newhewsell*, but marched into *Austria*, when the Emperour was yet unprovided, the Auxiliary forces farr off, and *Vienna*, and all the Country about in great fear, he might have probably left sad effects in those parts ; but attempting some time after, to break into *Austria* by Saint *Godard*, when the Imperial forces were in readines, and the great bodies of Auxiliaries of *Germans* and *French* came up, he was repulsed with great los of his best soldiers, and readily clapt up a peace, which hath kept these parts in quiet ever since,

Sene, Sone or *Senia*, a Village near the *Danube*, and remarkable place for variety of Antiquities, where, by the help of the *Byro* or *Judg* of the Town, I met with divers Coyns, and some of Gold, some *Intaglia's*, and as they called it, a *Heathen* or *Roman Key*. Whereof I presented some unto *Petrus Lambecius*, who shewed them unto the Emperour. This place, being in the contribution Country to the *Turks*, hath been little enquired into; and therefore the Antiquities thereof were the more welcome. Amongst all the Inscriptions of *Gruter*, I find but one or two of *Senia*. The People say, this place was formerly called *Apollonia*, but without any good ground.

Passing from *Raab* to *Dotis*, *St. Martinsberg* offers itself to view; an handsome Town, and strong hold, upon the top of a high Hill, over-looking all the Country.

Dotis, Tata, or *Theodata* about twelve *English* miles from *Gomora*, where there is a Castle with a Ditch about it, and also some Natural Bathes near it. It hath been often taken and retaken: *Graff Zacki*, a Noble *Hungarian*, was then Governour; whose singular Civilities I must always acknowledg; and indeed in these parts, I was at best content in the company of Souldiers, for they commanded all, and were generous and free-hearted Persons, and could commonly speak either *Latine*, *High-Dutch*, or *Italian*; my company was the more acceptable to them, because I had seen many parts of *Europe* before, which they would much enquire after.

But to return into the road again; we parted from *Comora*, being towed by a *Saick* of twenty four oares. The *Hungarians* rowing upon one side, and the *Germans* on the other, they saluted the Fortres with two small Guns, which they carried at the head of the *Saick*, and so we passed by *Sene*, *Nesmil*, *Rodwan*, and came to *Motch*, the exact place of the Frontiers. Here we expected a *Turkish* Convoy; which

which coming betimes in the morning, we made ready for them; their Officers went first on shoare, then our *Veyda* or *Veynod* with the Interpreter, and chiefest of the company, both parties walking slowly, and at meeting gave hands to one another, then we delivered our Boat unto the *Turks*, which they fastned to their *Saick*, and sent one into our Boat to steer it: and turning about, saluted the Christians with one Gun, and then with eighteen Oares rowed down the *Danube*, we carrying the *Eagle* in our *Flag*, they the *Double Sword*, *Starr*, and *Half-Moon*.

The *Turkish Saick* convoyed us to *Strigonium* or *Gran*, and set our Boat on shoar in the Town, and so left us; the Governour also took no notice of us, either in hopes of a present, or some private interest, but an *Aga*; who came with four troops of Horse from *Newhewsell*, being come into the Castle, asked the Governour (as we were informed by a *Turk*, that came unto us) what he meant to have so little care of his head, to deal with us after this manner? who were not sent to him, or to a *Bassa*, or a *Visier*, but to the *Sultan*, and no doubt had a Present for him: whereupon we were soon dispatched.

This City of *Gran*, *Strigonium* or *Ostrogon*, is seated on the South-side of the *Danube* near the Confluence with the River *Gran*, divided into the upper and lower, and both walled; the lower *Wall* doth well command the *Danube*, *St. Thomas Hill*, hard by the Town, is also walled, because it commandeth the Town, there are in this place Natural Bathes of a moderate heat. This hath been the Metropolitan City of *Hungary*, where *St. Stephen*, the first Christian King of *Hungary*, was born; and King *Stephen* the third buried.

Scarce any place hath suffered more strong and notable Sieges, besieged in vain by *John* King of *Hungary*, taken by *Solyman*, recovered by Count *Mansfelt* for *Matthias*:
the

the Arch-Duke, besieged again in vain, but taken in the time of *Sultan Achmet*, by the mutinous baseness of the Christian Defendants, who shutting up Count *Dampier* the Governour delivered the place unto *Aly-Beg* the *Turkish* General, over against *Strigonium* lieth *Barchan*, between two places there is a Bridge of Boats.

From *Strigonium* we passed to *Vicegrade* or *Vizzegrade*: The upper Castle of this place is seated upon a very high Rock, where the Crown of *Hungary* hath been formerly kept: the lower Castle hath been faire, there is also a handsome Fabrick of square Stones, the ruines whereof do still remain, this place was retaken from the *Turks* by the forces of the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, in the time of *Mahomet* the Third, but betrayed, and delivered up by the treachery of the *Heyducks* in the raign of *Sultan Achmet*, *Charles* King of *Naples*, and sworn King of *Hungary*, was wounded on the head by *Forchatz*; and being carried into the Castle, under pretence of laying a plaster on his head, was strangled.

Over against *Vizzegrade* lieth *Maroz*, where there is a large Church; and the place having voluntarily submitted unto the *Turks*, the Christians paying a small Tribute, live under no great oppression. Below this Town, the *Danube* divideth, and maketh a faire large Island, called *St. Andrews* Island, still rowing down, by which we passed by *Virovichitz*, a noted place for pleasant Vineyards and good Grapes, and an old ruine of Stone, upon the shoar of *St. Andrews* Isle, where the *Turks* told us, there was formerly a Stone Bridge, we came to *Vacia*, formerly a Bishops See, which hath now two *Mosks*, and one Christian Church without the Wall. Here we changed our Convoy again, and passed unto *Buda*, the Capital City, and Royal Seat of the Kings of *Hungaria*, and the residence of a *Turkish* *Visier*, who hath divers *Bassa's* under him

him. It is a large City, and of a pleasant scituation; divided into the upper and lower Town, wherein are some ruines, and reliques of Magnificent Structures, rais'd by the *Hungarian* Kings, especially *Matthias Corvinus*, whose Palace the *Visier* possessed. But much abating of its ancient glory, there are also some faire *Mosches*, *Caravan-sara's*, and very Magnificent *Bathes*. I observed eight, and bathed in some of them; the most Magnificent is the *Bath of Velibey*, very much beautified by *Solyman*; having four *Cupola's*, besides a very stately one in the middle, supported by twelve large pillars. There is a high Hill, called *St. Jeromes Mount*, which hath a Fort on the top, and over-looks the Town and Country.

The *Germans* call this City *Offen*, and some will have it founded by *Buda*, brother of *Attila*, the famous King of the *Hunnes*, it was craftily surprized by *Solyman*; who, at his entrance, was marvellously taken with it, and besieged since by the Christians, but with ill success, at a little distance, there is another place, called old *Offen*, conceived to be *Sicambria* of old, where the *Sicambrian* Soldiers quartered, in the time of the *Romans*: and some Antiquities and Inscriptions have been taken notice of in that place.

Over against *Buda*, upon the *Eastern-shoare* of *Danubius*, standeth the City *Pest*, being *Quadrangular* and seated upon a *Plaine*: and by reason of its Wall, and the Towers of the *Moskes*, maketh a handsome show from *Buda*. It giveth the name unto the County or *Comitatus Pesthiensis*: *Hungaria* being divided into Counties, like *England*; between this place and *Buda*, there is a handsome *Bridg* of Boats, above half a mile long.

The habit of the *Turkish* women was new unto me: Breeches almost to their feet, a kind of Smock over them, and then a long Gown with their Head-dress which fetch-

ethabout, covering their face, except their eyes, and makes them look like Pœnitents: but it was not unpleasant unto me, as taking away the occasion of pride and folly: though otherwise it can have no good grace in a Strangers fancy.

During our Stay at *Buda*, we went into a *Turkish* Convent, where the Prior or Superior called *Julpapa*, or Father of the *Rose*, with some of his Brethren brought us into a place like a Chappel, and entertained us with Melons and fruit: at parting, we gratified them with some pieces of silver, which were kindly accepted. The *Julpapa* had his Girdle or Ceinture embossed before with a whitish Stone, bigger then the palme of my hand, which was a *Galactites* or *Milke-stone*; whereof they have a great opinion, because in their belief, *Mahomet* turned a whole River in *Arabia* into this kind of Stone.

We lodged at an old *Rascians* house, where we were well accommodated; having from it a faire Prospect over the *Danube*, the long *Bridge* and *Pest*, and a good part of the Country. Divers *Turks*, and some *Chiausés* resorted unto us, where they were treated to their content. The Master of the House was thought to hold secret correspondence with a *Franciscan* Frier of *Pest*, and to give intelligence of Occurrences unto the Ministers of State at *Gomora*, *Rab*, and *Vienna*; he prevailed with me to pen a Letter in *Latine* and *Italian*; wherein I was not unwilling to gratifie him, because it contained nothing, besides an account of some prisoners, and the eneroachment of the *Armenian* Merchants upon the Trade.

As we were riding in the City, divers of the common *Turks* murmured, that we should ride, where they went on foot. But I was pleased to see many *Turks* to salute Signor *Gabriel*, the Emperours Courier, in our company, and to take his hand, and put it to their foreheads, but was much

more

more delighted with the courteous entertain of *Mortizian Ephendi*, a person of note, and who had been an Envoye extraordinary at *Vienna*. He received us in an handsome large Room, and treated us with great kindness; saying, that he desired our company, not to any Feast, but to a treat of affection and respect; such as might declare, that we had conversed like friends, and eat and drunk together; he called for a stool, that I might set down, it being then uneasy to me, to set crosse-legged: and asked me, whether I would learn the *Turkish* Language, or whether I would go to the Port: and how I liked *Buda*, and among other questions, asked, what was the King of *Polands* name? and when I told him, *Michael Wisnowitski*; his reply was somewhat strange unto me; saying, *Michael*, that's a good name, that's the name of the greatest Saint in Heaven, except *Marie*; and so having entertained us, he dismissed us with good wishes.

Leaving *Buda*, we travelled by Land; and passing by the ruins of the King of *Hungaries* Mint-house, by *Ham Zabbi Palanka*, and by *Erzin*, we came to *Adom*, in *Turkish* *Tzan Kurteran*, or *anima liberata*, so named by *Solyman* the Magnificent; because, in his hasty retreat from *Vienna*, he first made a quiet stop at this place, and there could think himself secure from any pursuit of the Imperial Forces. This place was afterwards taken by *Palsi*, from thence we came to *Pentole* or *Pentolen Palanka*. This or *Adom* is conceived to be the old *Potentiana*, where the *Hunnes*, invading those parts, fought a bloody Battel with the *Romans*, under the conduct of *Macrinus* and *Tetricus*, but were overthrown.

From hence to *Fodwar*, in sight of *Colocza*, seated on the other side of the *Danube*, in the road to *Temeswar*, formerly an Arch-bishops See; whereof *Tomorens* was Bishop, whose rashness conferred much unto the losse of

Hungaria, at the Battel of *Mohatz*. So by *Pax* or *Paxi* unto *Tolna*, formerly *Altinum* or *Altinium*, where the *Hunnes*, being recruited, fought a second Battel; obtained the victory, and expulsed the *Romans*, though not without the losse of forty thousand of their own men. This hath been a very great place, but burnt by the Christians. The *Hungarians* and *Rascians*, who inhabit the same, living in no good agreement.

Thence to *Jeni Palanka*, where we passed the River *Sarvizza*, formerly *Urpanus*, a handsome River, arising near *Vesprinium*, and passing *Alba Regalis*, or *Stullweissenburg*, the ancient place of Sepulture of the *Hungarian* Kings, which makes a triangle with *Buda* and *Strigonium*, and running into the *Danube* below. From thence by *Setzwar* to *Botoseck*, where we travelled by night and had a Horse-garde of *Spahies*, till we came to *Setz*, a large Town; where I observed the ruines of an old Castle, and a round Palefado upon the Hill.

Here is also a new *Chan* or *Caravan-sarai*; then to *Mohacz*. Before we came to this place, we passed by a small Bridge over the Brook *Curasse*; which, upon great raines, over-floweth the Neighbour parts; near which *Ludovicus* the unfortunate King of *Hungary* perished, being stifled in a muddy place, where his Horse plunged, after the Battel fought with the Forces of *Solyman*, on the other side of the Town. We went to see the place, where so noble a Prince lost his life, and an inconsiderate Battel lost the Crown of *Hungary*. Hereabouts we met with a Caravan of two or three hundred persons, some going to a place of Devotion, and having Janisaries with them, to garde them: others intending, by permission, to seate themselves in other parts of *Hungary*. And in divers places I met with numerous droves of Oxen, driven towards *Vienna*, upon the account of the *Eastern Company* of

of that City, who furnish that place and Country about, and are permitted to pass free by the *Grand Signor*.

From hence by *Barinowar Darda* or *Draza* unto *Esseck* or *Osseck*, conceived to be old *Mursa*, or not farr from it. It is seated low, and the Streets are planked with trees. Upon one side of the Gate is part of a *Roman* Inscription. M. ÆLIAN, &c. on the other side, a Maids head in a stone, there is also a Dyal, which is not ordinary, brought from *Serinwar*; and the greatest piece of Ordinance, which I saw in all those parts, not lying upon a Carirage, but upon bodies of Trees. But that which is most remarkable here, is the well-contrived Bridge of wood, made partly over the River *Dravus*, and partly over the Fennes adjoining, being five miles long: being rayled, and having Towers at every quarter of a mile, that part over the River *Dravus*, was burnt down by Count *Nicolas Serini*, in the last warrs, and another built since. He that beholdeth this Bridge, the Towers of wood upon it, the strong rayles and floare, and the numerous supporters of it, cannot but wonder, how they should be supplied with wood to build it, or maintain it. But hereof I speak elsewhere, this is the greatest passage into *Hungary*, from *Servia*, and the *Turkish* Dominions. Had this been well defended, when *Solyman* invaded *Hungary*, he had not probably obtained so easie a march unto *Buda*. And to hinder the Supply of the *Grand Visers* Army from other parts of *Turky*, Count *Serini* burned down that part, which was built over the *Dravus*; and in his return burnt *Quinque Ecclesie* or the City of five Churches, which lieth Westward from *Esseck*.

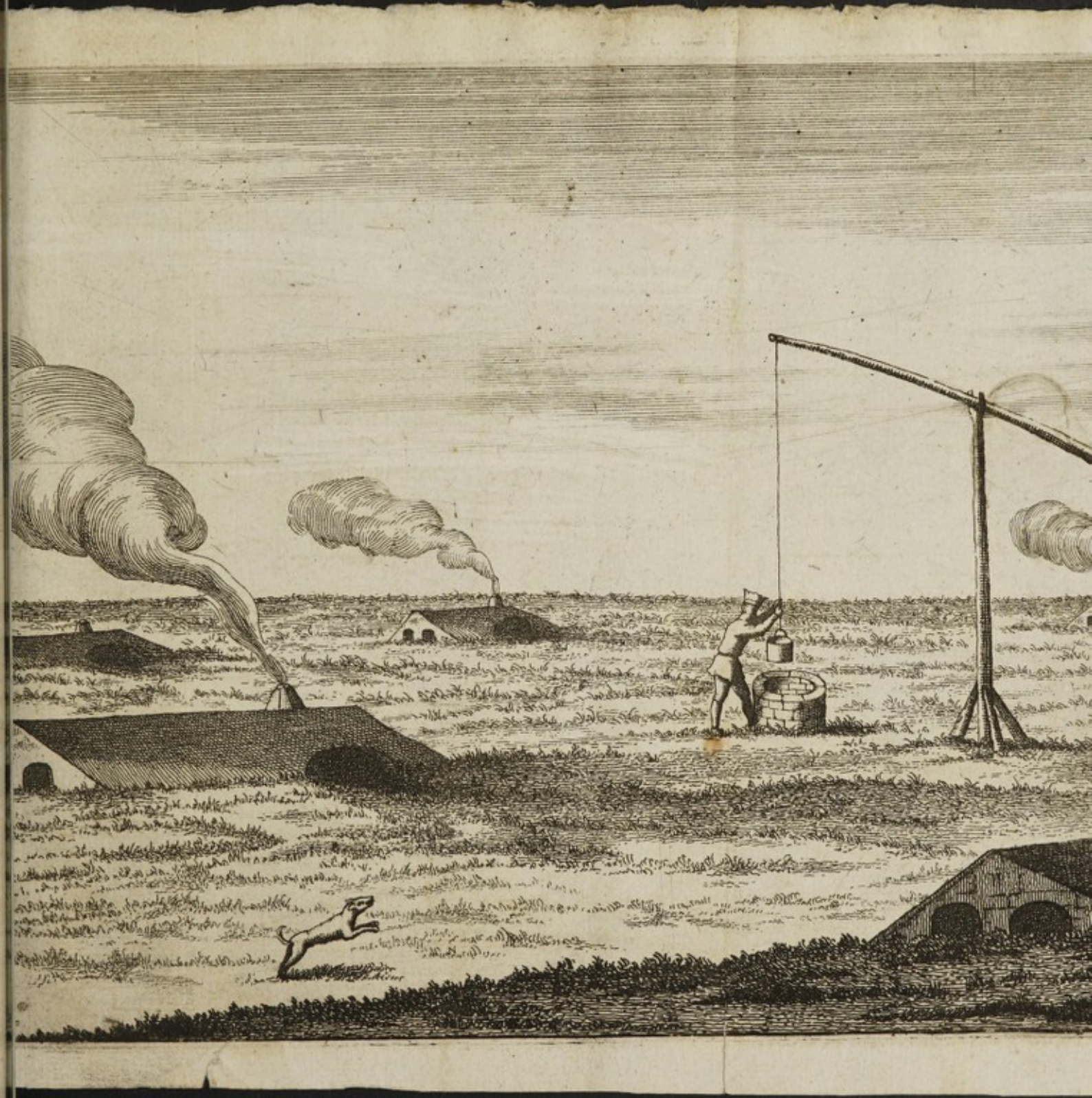
From thence we came to *Valcovar*, where there is a handsome wooden Bridge over the River *Walpo* or *Valpanus*, plentifull of Fish; and upon which, to the Westward, stands the Town of *Walpo*, taken by the *Turks* in the

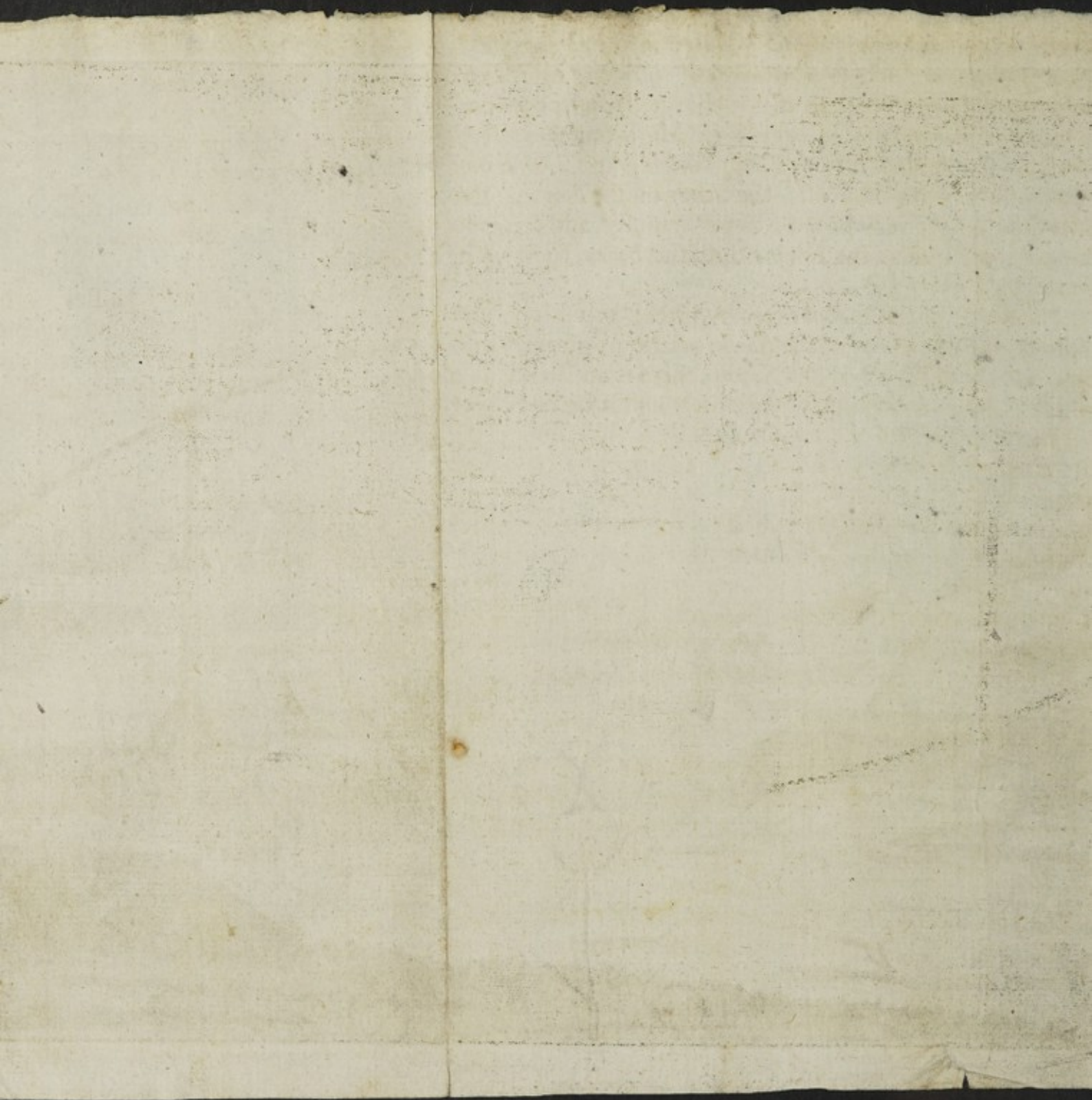
year 1645. Then by *Sotzin Palanka*, and *Towarnick* or *Tabornick*, to *Metrouitza* a large Town, and a great place for a Faire, strengthened by the adjacent Lake. So to *Simonovitz*, leaving at a good distance on the right hand the famous old *Sirmium*, now an inconsiderable place, whereof I have also said somewhat elsewhere. They call this Country, *Schremnia*; and that, more near the *Dravus*, *Bossega*.

In this Country, many Families, and the Inhabitants of divers little Towns, live all underground. I had formerly read of *Troglodytes* and subterraneous Nations, about *Aegypt*; but I was much surprized to see the like in this place, and could not but say unto my self:

*Now I believe the Troglodytes of old,
Whereof Herodotus and Strabo told;
Since every where, about these parts, in holes
Cunicular men I find, and humane moles.*

Near these Habitations are Wells, to supply them with water; which they draw up, like Dyers and Brewers: and dogs come out upon Strangers. As we travelled by them, the poor Christians would betake themselves to their holes, like Conies. So that, to satisfy our curiosities, we were fain to alight, and enter their houses, which we found better then we expected, divided into partitions, with wooden chimneys, and a window at the farther end, a little above the ground: and all things as neatly disposed, as in other poor houses above ground; although but meanly, after the fashion of those parts. Their speech is a Dialect of the *Schlarvonian*. So travelling on between the *Danubius* and the *Savus*, we came to *Zemlin* upon the *Danube*; from whence we had a fair Prospect of *Belgrade*, into the Castle of *Zemlin*, *Stephen*, the usurping King, retired, and dyed.





dyed. From hence we passed by water unto *Belgrade*. *Belgrade Taurunum*, *Alba Graca*, *Greek-Weissenburg*, or *Nandor Alba*, as the *Hungarians* call it, it is a large, strong, populous, and great trading City, in *Servia*, or *Mæsia Superior*, seated at the Confluence of the River *Savus*, and *Danubius*: having the first on the West, the other on the North. The *Danubius* is here very broad, runs furiously, and seems to cut off the *Savus*, as the *Rhosne* doth the *Soane*, by *Lyon* in *France*.

The water of the *Danube* seems whiter, troubled, and more confused: That of the *Savus*, darker, greenish and clear, at the entrance of the *Savus*, there is an Island, on which there is now much wood, although it be not older then five and thirty years; about which time since, the silt of both streams so settled, as to appear first above water.

Arriving at *Belgrade*; I passed by the water Castle, and afterwards by the upper Castle, both large, and having many Towers; The Streets, where the greatest trade is driven, are covered over with wood, as in divers other trading places; so that they are not offended with the Sun, or raine. They consist commonly of Shops, which are but small; and no other, then a Taylors Shop-board, placed lowe; upon which, after the same manner, the Shop-keeper sits, and selleth his wares to his Chapman without, few or none entring in. I saw also two large places built of stone, like unto the Exchange, with two rowes of Pillars over one another; but they were so full of Merchants goods, that they lost much of their beauty. There are also two large *Bezestens*, or places, where the richest Commodities are sold. They are built in the form of a Cathedral Church, and within are like to the Old Exchange, above stays. The Grand *Visier* hath built a noble *Caravansara* in this City, with a Fountain in the Court, and near

near unto it a *Moschea*, with a Fountain before it: which was the first *Moschea*, which I had the opportunity to see within-side. He hath also built a *Metreseck* or Colledge for Students, I saw a Student habited in green, and wearing a Turbant with four corners, different from others, which is a peculiar distinction. Although near to most Towns there be Sepulchres to be seen, yet I observed them to be most numerous at *Belgrade*, as being very populous, and the Plague having been lately in it.

We lodged at an *Armenian* Merchants house, where we were handsomly accommodated. And we visited divers others, who had built them faire houses; one, in which there was a Fountain and handsom Bathe, and Stoves, where we wanted not *Coffé*, *Sherbet*, and excellent wines; such as the Neighbour Country affordeth. These *Armenians* are dispersed into all trading places, and have a Church here at *Belgrade*, and seem to be more plain dealing, and reasonable men to buy any thing of, then either *Jews* or *Greeks*.

The Countrys about have a great trade unto this place: the *Raguseans* trade here, and the Eastern Merchants of *Vienna* have a Factory in this City. And surely *Belgrade* is as well seated for trade, as any inland place in *Europe*: for being scituated upon the Confluence of the *Danubius*, and the *Savus*, having the great River *Tibiscus* running into the *Danube* near it; the *Dravus* not very farr from it, and the River *Morava* not farr below it; the *Danube* also flowing forward unto the *Euxine* Sea, it may hold no uneasie commerce with many remote parts. And *Serovia* being a fruitfull and pleasant Country consisting of Plains, Woods, and Hills, which might afford good Metals, not without stout Men, good Horses, Wines and Rivers, if it were in the Christians hands of the temper of those in the Western part of *Europe*, it might make a very flourishing Country.

This

A Bulgarian Woman.



This place hath formerly been the Bulwark of *Hungary*, in vain besiged by *Amurath* the second, and again by *Mahomet* the Great, who was repulsed by the valour of *Hunniades*, and the Auxiliaries, raised by *Frier Capistranus*: when *Hunniades* issuing forth, and encamping out of the City, beat away the *Turkish* Forces with great slaughter: where *Mahomet* himself was wounded in the brest, lost his Ordinance, and two hundred Ships were over-thrown, by a Fleet, which came from *Buda*. But, being unprovided, it was since taken by *Solyman*, and in no likely-hood to be recovered.

Leaving *Belgrade*, we proceeded in *Servia*, and passed by a very high Hill, called *Havilleck*, on the South or right hand, where are still the ruines of an old Monastery, and came unto *Hissargiek*, nigh the *Danube*; which, in Maps, is commonly placed too farr from it. Here we took leave of that noble River, which by this time hath run a long course; and from *Ulme*, in *Schwabenlandt*, where it begins to be navigable, about nine hundred miles: but more from its first source and original; and hath a long space yet to run, before it entreth the *Euxine*. Next to *Collar*, not farr from *Samandria*, an old habitation and *Roman* Colony, now a place of no great remark: then to *Hassan Bassa Palanka*, about forty *English* miles from *Belgrade*: perhaps so called from *Hassan Bassa* a famous *Turkish* General. Here I could not but take notice of an handsom Antiquity in Stone, of a Lyon worrying a Wolf.

From thence to *Baditzna*, where the womens dres's began to change, and was somewhat odd unto me. They wear a kind of Canopye on their heads; which is set about, as also their foreheads, with all sorts of mony, which they can get of Strangers. We left some small pieces among them, to add unto that curiosity: in this kind of Ornament I have seen some *Gracian* women very rich, and

somewhat after this fashion, but their head-dress not raised so high, having their foreheads covered with Ducats of Gold, and pearle. So we passed on to *Jagodna*, pleasantly seated, and in a faire Country, whence setting forwards, after a few houres we turned South-ward, and soon after, upon the side of an Hill, upon the right hand, I saw the Tomb of a *Turkish* Saint, about four yards long, and a square covered place by it: here our *Chiaus* alighted, and performed his devotions in prayer, then we travelled on, through great Woods, dangerous for wolves and thieves, by *Chifflick*, where there is a *Caravansarah*, but not always safe: so as we refreshed our selves in a large Farme-house, not farr from thence, belonging to a rich Wine-Merchant of *Belgrade*. From hence we travelled by night to the noted River *Morava* or *Moschius*, the chief River of this Country; which arising above in the Mountains in two streams, the one named *Morava di Bulgaria*, the other *Morava di Servia*, after uniting, runneth into the *Danube*, at *Zenderin* or *Singidunum*, opposite to the *Rascian* shoare: we passed this River at a place which was broad, somewhat deep, and rapid, and therefore not without some fear, and the continued loud prayer of the *Chiaus* in *Turkish*, and of the Couriers *Ora pro nobis*. Nor were they well satisfied with me, after that we had passed over, that I had been more silent then the rest, and yet the first on shoar. This passage put me in mind of the swift River *Varus*, in the Confines of *Provence* and *Italy*, which I passed on Horse-back, with two men going by me, on the lower side shoving up my Horse lest the current should bear him down. By this River *Morava*, the commodities of *Servia*, and part of *Bulgaria*, are brought into the *Danube*, and so dispersed; and up the current of the same River are brought Salt and other commodities, from *Hungary*, *Austria*, and the neighbour Countrys. Not farr from this

this River, was that great slaughter of the *Turks* by *Hunniades*; who, with ten thousand Horse, set upon the *Turkish* Camp by Moon-light, slew thirty thousand, and took four thousand prisoners, victoriously returning unto his Camp. Where he left *Uladislaus* and *George Despot* of *Serovia*. We arrived at length at *Halli Fabisar*, or *Crusbovatz* in *Bulgarian*; a considerable place, where there is an handsome Church, with two faire Towers. Then travelling the whole day through Hills and Woods, we came to *Procupie*, which some will have to be *Villa Procopiana*, in *Turkish* called *Urchup*. Here we stayed till the next day, being lodged in a *Ragusean* Merchants house, where we were well entertained. The Priest, being of the *Roman* Church, spake *Latine*, which is a Language not ordinary in these parts; and enquiring of me after *Latine* Books, I presented him with one, called *Manuductio ad caelum*, which he kindly accepted, and gave me a wrought-coloured Handkerchief, and some little things of those parts. They had also a Physitian, who had some knowledg of *Simples*, and ordinary Compositions. His manner was to go into the Market-place every morning, and invite all persons who stood in need of his assistance, to resort unto him.

From hence we came to *Lescoa*, or *Lescovia*, where I could observe little, besides a large Tower, which seemed to be ancient, but without Inscription. We passed much of our time at a great Faire, which happened to be at that time kept in a large enclosed Place, with great resort of people; where I thought it seasonable, to present the *Chiaus* with a Feather; he having lost his the day before, and we found some want thereof, for hereby we travelled with more Authority through all places. This Town is seated upon the remarkable River *Lyperitza*, which may well be called the *Maander* of *Mesia*; for it runneth so winding

and cranking between the Hills, that in the space of less than twelve houres, we passed it ninety times. This called to my mind the River *Taro* in *Italy*, which, parting from the Dominions of *Parma*, I passed forty times, before I came to *Fornovo*.

The next day we travelled over the Mountain *Cliffura*, one of the Spurs or Excursions of Mount *Hemus*. We were much surpris'd at the gallant appearance thereof, for the Rocks and Stones of this Mountain shine like Silver, and by the light of Sun and Moon, afford a pleasant glittering show, as consisting of *Muscovia* glasse, whereof I brought some home with me. We descended in a narrow rocky way by the strong Castle of *Kolombotz*, or *Golobotz*, and came unto *Urania*, seated at the bottom of the Hill; this is a strong Passe, which the Castle commandeth, and locks up the passage.

The Hills between *Servia* and *Macedonia*, are a part of Mount *Hemus*; which, under several names, is thought to extend from the *Adriatick* to the *Euxine* Sea; admitting of several passages, which *Philip* King of *Macedon* took a special care to shut up against the Neighbouring Nations. Which when he had done, he thought himself secure: and that from thence no enemys could come at him, except they dropped out of the Clouds. Some have thought, that from the middle peaks of *Hemus* a man might see both the *Euxine* and *Adriatick* Seas; and King *Philip* made tryal of it: but we find not, that he satisfi'd his curiosity therein; nor do I think any hath done it. Being upon high Mountains, and more inclining to the *Adriatick* Sea, I viewed all about; but found, that the high *Albanian* Hills did cut off all long Prospect.

From *Urania* we passed to *Comonava*, near which there is still a *Greek* Monastery, upon the side of the Hills. From thence to *Kaplanli* or *Tigres* Town; but why so called, I could

I could not learn. Then to *Kuprulih* or *Bridge-Town*, where there is a considerable River named *Pfinia*, and a good Bridge built over it. This Town was casually set on fire, while we were in it, and a great part of it burnt down; the fire encreasing much before we got out of it. Here we met with many persons, who brought the Tribute, and a present of Hawks out of *Wallachia* unto the Grand Signior, then residing at *Larissa*.

From hence, by *Isbar*, we came to *Pyrlipe*, first passing the high Mountains of *Pyrlipe* in *Macedonia*, which shine like Silver, as those of *Cliffura*; and, beside *Moscovia* Glasse, may contain good Minerals in their bowels. The Rocks of this Mountain are the most craggy that I have seen; and massy stones lye upon stones, without any earth about them, and upon a ridge of a Mountain many Steeples high stands the strong Castle of *Marco Crollowitz*, a man formerly famous in these parts.

Then through a plain Country we came to *Monaster* or *Toli*, a great place, well peopled, and pleasantly seated. Here the *Sultana*, who was great with child at *Larissa*, was designed to be delivered, and lye in. All accommodations being ordered to that purpose, where I afterwards heard she was delivered of a daughter, who lived not long after. The *Turks* who have a high opinion of *Alexander* the Great, would have been glad to have had a Son of the Empire born in *Macedonia*.

From hence to *Filurina*, and *Eccisso Verbeni*, where there are *Acidula* of good esteem, the Springs large, and plentiful. Before we descended the Hill, which leadeth to this Town, we had a sight before us of the famous Mount *Olympus*, about seventy miles off; and on the left hand we saw the Lakes of *Petriski*, and *Ostrova*; they have a Tradition, that one of these Lakes was made, by taking great stones out of the side of the Hills, whereby the Subterra-

neous water, finding vent, over-flowed the Neighbour
Plaines.

We came afterwards to *Egribugia*, where we again left
the Plains, and travelled over high rocky Hills to *Sar-
riggiole*. Whence passing through the River *Injecora*, we
came to *Sarvitza*, a noted place, built partly upon an
Hill, and partly in the Plaine. The Christians live most in
the upper part, the *Turks* in the lower: there is also a Ca-
stle upon a very high Rock, not farr from hence, we went
through a passage, cut through the Rocks, like to a great
Gate, and a small River passing also through it, which
maketh a fast Passe, and commandeth the passage of this
Country, which put me in mind of *la Chiesa*, in the *Julian
Alpes*, between *Vensone* and *Ponteva*; which passage the
Venetians shut up every night, we took notice also in our
journey, of the first *Turkish Moschea*, which was built in
these parts, upon that place, where the *Turks* first rested,
after they had taken the strong Castle and passage of *Sar-
vitza*. Here we also passed by a Hill of a fine red Earth,
whereof they make Pots and Vessels, like those of *Portu-
gal* Earth, which are of esteem all about these parts. We
proceeded over dangerous Rocks, in narrow hanging
ways, still on Horse-back; although we had little plea-
sure to look down the Præcipices on one hand, and see
the carcasses of Horses in some places, which had fallen
down and broke their necks. Afterwards we had the
Mount *Olympus* on our left hand, till we came to *Alessone*
or *Alesan*, a considerable place; where there is a *Greek*
Monastery, and Monks of the Order of *St. Basil*. The
Monastery was of a different kind of building from any,
I had then seen. From hence passing over a River, we
entred into a round Plain, of about five miles over; with
divers Towns pleasantly seated in it. Then over an Hill
again, which is a Spur of Mount *Olympus*; upon the top
whereof

whereof an old Man stood beating of a Drum, to give notice unto Passengers on both sides, that those parts were free from thieves. From this Hill as we descended, we had a good Prospect of the Plaines of *Theffaly*; and at the foot of it, we turned to the left, and passed over a River, which runneth from under a rocky Mountain, not in small Springs, but the whole body of the River together; and then through Vineyards, and Cotten Fields, to *Tornovo*, and from thence to *Larissa*, where the *Ottoman-Court* resided: of which places we shall speak more hereafter.

In our return, we left the road, about *Kaplanlih*, and turned unto *Skopia*, a City of great Trade, and the largest in these parts. *Scopia* or *Scupi* of *Ptolomy*, named *Uscopia* by the *Turks*, is seated in the remotest parts of *Mesia* Superior, or the Confines of *Macedonia*, at the foot of Mount *Orbelus*, upon the River *Vardar*, or *Axius*, in a pleasant and plentiful Country, seated partly on Hills, and partly on Plaines. It was first a Bishops, afterwards an Archbishops See; still a pleasant and populous place. There are seven hundred Tanners in it, and they tanne in great long Troughs of stone, and make excellent Leather, wherewith they furnish other parts. There are some handsome Sepulchral Monuments, and many faire Houses, as that of the *Cadih*, and that belonging to the *Emir*, or one of *Mahomets* Kindred, whose Father was of great esteem in these parts. In the Court-yard of the *Emir's* House, stands a remarkable and peculiarly contrived Fountain, in manner of a Castle, set round with many Towers, out of the tops whereof the water springth forth. Their best Houses are furnished with rich Carpets to tread upon: and the Roofs divided into triangles, quadrangles, and other Figures, fairly gilded, and painted with several colours, but without any Imagery or Representation, either of Animal or Vegetable. Here is also a faire *Bezestan*, covered with lead;

many

many Streets covered over with wood; and divers places are faire both within and without the Town, being set off by Trees and pleasant Hills and Dales.

There are a great number of *Moscheas* or *Turkish Churches*. The fairest is on a Hill, and hath a large *Portico* before it, supported by four marble Pillars; near which is a Tower of wood with a Clock and a Bell in it; from whence I had a good Prospect of the City. There is also an Arch, which seemeth to be Ancient, and a rivolet running under it. A large Stone also, which seemeth to be part of a Pillar, with this Inscription S H I A N C. A little way out of the City, there is a noble *Aqueduct* of Stone, with about two hundred Arches, made from one Hill to another, over the lower ground or Valley, between which is a handsome Antiquity, and addeth to the honour of this place. When *Mahomet* the first conquered this City, he placed a Colony of *Asiatics* in it, which maketh it the more *Turkish*. Great Actions have been performed hereabouts, in the time of the *Romans*, particularly by *Regilianus*; as is testified by *Trebellius Pollio*, that he won so many Battels, and carried on such mighty things at *Scupi*, that he deserved a Triumph. Hereabouts also stood *Paracopolis*, and *Ulpianum*.

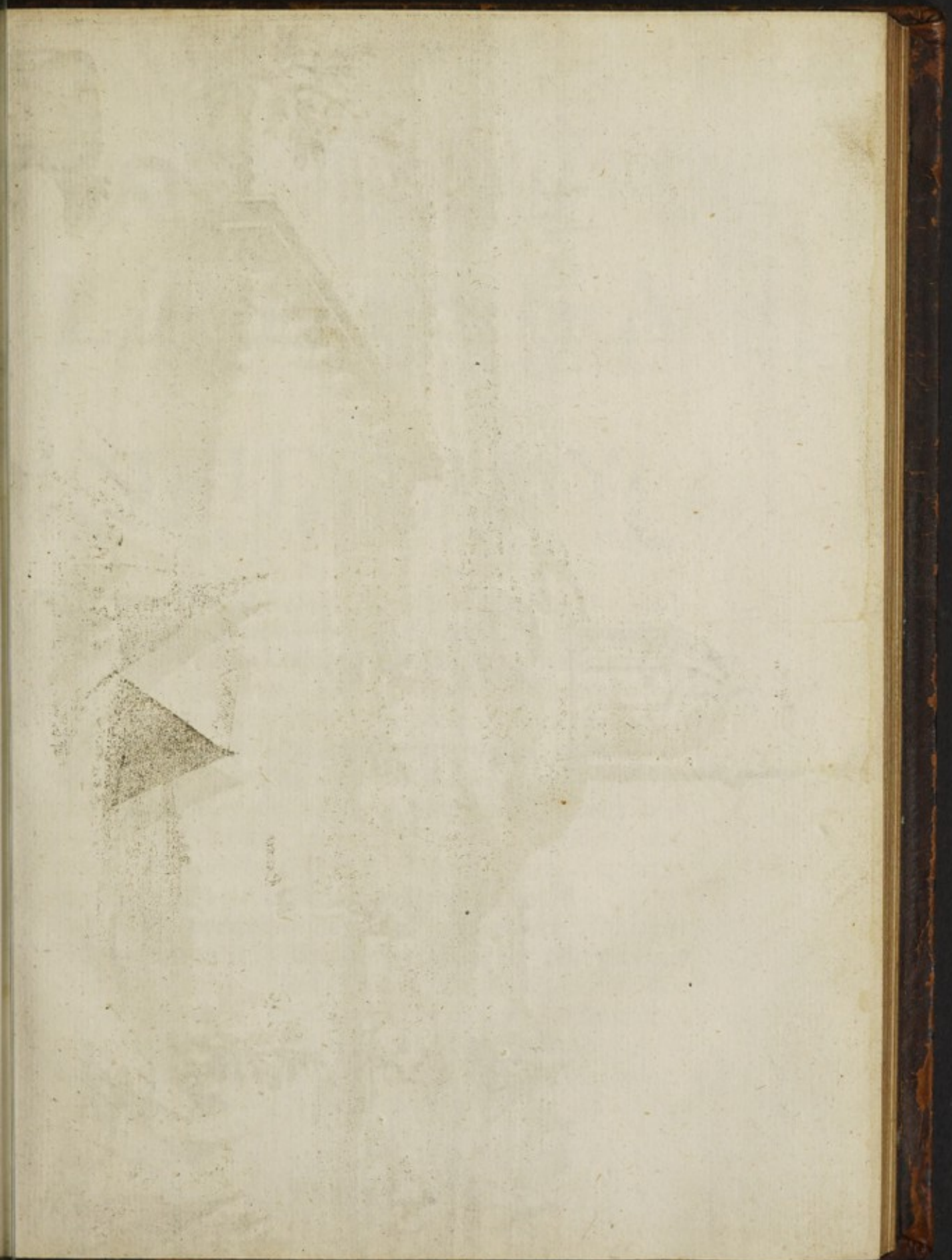
The *Sanziack* of this place is under the *Beglerbeg* of *Rumelia* or *Gracia*. A Trade is driven from hence to *Belgrade*, and to *Theffalonica* or *Salonichi*, and many other places. I have been more particular concerning this City, because *Geographers* passe it over in a few words; and I could never meet with any, who had been at it.

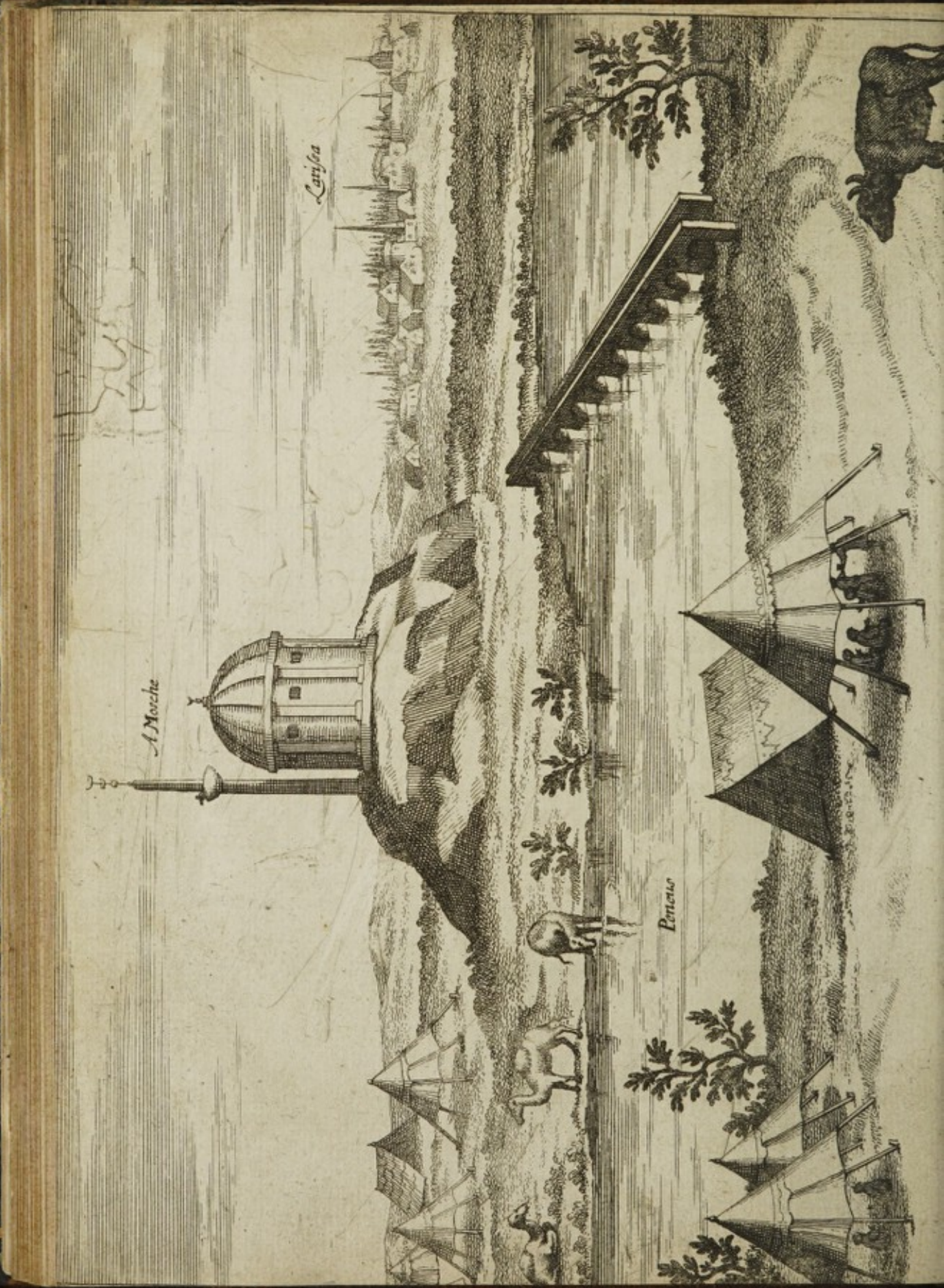
From hence we travelled to *Catshanich* a Fortrefs that commands the passage between the Hills; and afterwards advanced so farr, as to enter the famous Plaines of *Goffova*, in *Bulgaria*; which some take to be *Campus Merula*, a Plaine not very much exceeding *Lincolne Heath*, yet the Stage

Stage of great actions. Here the greatest Christian Army, that was ever brought into the Field in *Europe*, consisting of five hundred thousand men, under *Lazarus Despot* of *Servia*, fought with the Forces of *Amurah* the first, and lost the day. In which Battel *Lazarus* was slain: and *Amurah*, viewing the dead bodies, was stabbed by *Michael Cobilovitz*, a Christian Souldier, left for dead in the Field. *Amurah* hath in these Plains a memorial Monument unto this day; and that part is called the Field of the Sepulchre: in the same Plaines was also fought that remarkable Battel between *Hunniades* and *Mahomet*, for three days together; where *Hunniades*, having very unequal Forces, was at last over-thrown.

So we proceeded forward to *Prestina*, a good Town, and where we expected good accommodation; but having entred into a fair Room, we found a man lying down in it, sick of the plague. So we consulted our safety, and stayed not long; and having a *Gypsie* to our Guide, we travelled through a Country thinly inhabited, but fruitfull and pleasant, and were much refreshed with fair *Cornelions*, which grew plentifully in the ways: we passed also by an hot Bath, a little on the right hand. The Bath is in an arched Room, well built, and very refreshing unto Travelers, it hath a red Sediment, and is impregnated with a *succus lapidescens*, and maketh a gray Stone. It is within two hours going of *Bellacherqua* or *Cursumnè*, where I observed a Convent and an old Church, with two handsom Towers: From whence passing over the Hill *Fasnebatz*, we came to *Eshelleck*, between the two *Morava's*, and so by a Castle upon a Hill, near unto which is a noted Convent, wherein is kept the body of *Kenez Lazarus*, and the body of *St. Romanus*, and so proceeded. But I must not forget to say something of *Larissa*.

State of great affairs. Thus the great Christian
 that was shot down in the field, and in the
 of the hundred thousand men, that were
 slain, fought with the Fort, and the first
 of the day. In which Fort, there was
 made, viewing the dead bodies, we
 gathered a Christian and a dead in the field.
 was a path in their names a memorial Monument
 this day; and that part is called the field of the
 one: in the same place, was the fight that remarkable
 battle between the Muslims and the Christians, for
 reason; where thousands, having very unusual
 were slain in the field.
 so we proceeded forward to the town, a good town,
 side where we expected good accommodation; but having
 found in a fair room, we found a man lying down in it,
 sick of the plague; so we could not stay, and the
 day being a day, we gave our guides, we travelled
 through a country thinly inhabited, but fruitful and
 pleasant, and were much refreshed with fair
 which grew plentifully in the way; we passed also by
 a fair bath, a little on the right hand. The
 armed horse, well built, and very well
 long, it had a red forehead, and is
 from the place, and the day
 two hours going of the
 found a Christian and an old
 towers; from whence
 we came to a place, between the two
 by a Castle upon a hill, near unto
 tent, wherein is kept the body of
 the body of the Christian, and to
 nothing to be found of a





A Morche

Larisa

Pentec

THE DESCRIPTION
OF
LARISSA
AND
THESSALY.

LARISSA is the chief City of *Thessaly*, seated by the River *Peneus* the chief River of that Country. Upon the North it hath the famous Mountain *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country. It is now inhabited by *Christians, Turks* and *Jews*; hath fair *Bezestens*, divers *Turkish Moschea's*, and Christian Churches in it. It is pleasantly seated, and upon a rising ground: on the upper part whereof stands the Palace of the *Grand Signior*, which he hath made use of during his residence in this place: it is contrived with jetting large Windows, on four sides, near which he took his repast, and passe-time, according as the wind served, or afforded the best ventilation.

It is also an Arch-bishops See, having divers suffragan Bishops under it. The Reverend Father *Dionysius* was then Arch-bishop. The Church of *St. Achilleus* is the Cathedral, where I heard Divine Service, the Arch-bishop being present, and standing in his Throne in his Episcopal habit, and his Crozier in his hand; when three or four

of us Strangers came into the Church , he sent one to fume us with Incense and sweet Odours.

The *Grand Signior* kept his Court in this place for some years , in order to his Affairs in *Candia* , and for the great convenience of Hunting and Hawking , wherein he exceedingly delighteth When I came away , it was said, that he would go to *Negroponte* ; but he remained at *Larissa* some months after , untill he removed to *Salonichi* , and afterwards to *Adrianople*.

In the hot and dry Summer 1669. the *Grand Signior* passed above two months of that season upon the Neighbouring Mount *Olympus* , partly that he might have a large Prospect over the Plains , and a part of the *Aegæan Sea* , and partly to enjoy fresh Ayr , and be removed from the choaking heat of the Valleys ; but this humour proved destructive to some hundreds of those , which attended him ; for it became so cold upon the Hill, that many, who resorted unto him, being over-heated by ascending the Mountain , and then pierced by the cold Ayr above , fell sick, and dyed ; and often in such places, where there was scarce earth enough to bury them. The *Sultan* himself fell also into a distemper, but it lasted but three or four days : of Horses and Camels not a few perished. The *Sultan*, who is a desperate rider, killed one of his best Horses , by forcing him up a noted peak of the Mountain , called *Pythagon* or *Kissagon*, where few or none could follow him ; he was also so daring, that he would have leaped on Horseback over a Fissure or Cleft in the Rocks in a bravery ; and was scarce with-held from that bold attempt, by the prayers and importunity of his chiefest followers. Many also perished by drinking of a Spring of a whitish colour upon the Hill, in their heats and thirst, contracted by ascending the Mountain ; they complaining of a coldness and heaviness at their stomach for three or four days before they dyed.

The

The *Greeks* (who are forward to magnifie the Concerns of their Country,) speak highly of Mount *Olympus*: and *Homer* would have it to be the habitation of *Jupiter*, and the Gods, and to be without Clouds, but unto me some parts of the *Alpes* seem much higher; and I have seen Clouds above it; and in *September* there appeared no snow upon it, which the high Peaks in the *Alpes*, *Pyrenean*, and *Carpathian* Mountains, besides many others in *Europe*, are never without. And *Olympus* also was plentifully supplied with it upon the first rain that fell in that Country; it not being unknown to you, I suppose, that when it raineth upon the Valleys, at the same time it snoweth upon high Mountains, and this Hill I must confess to be visible at a great distance; for I beheld it from *Eccisso Verbeni* in *Macedonia*, seventy miles from it; and it consisteth not of one rising peak, as it is sometimes described, but is also extended a great way in length, and makes good the Epithite of *Homer*, *Longum tremere fecit Olympum*. ^{Μακρόν.} If the word be there taken, not onely for high, but long.

This Hill chiefly extending from East to West, makes the Inhabitants, at the foot of the North and South-sides, to have a different temper of Ayr, as if they lived in Climes much distant; which makes the expression of *Lucan* very Emphat'cal:

*Nec metuens imi Borean habitator Olympi,
Lucentem totis ignorat noctibus Arcton.*

Paulus Aemylius, the Roman Consul, winding about this Hill, by the Sea-side, overcame King *Perseus*, and so conquered *Macedonia*. When King *Antiochus* besieged *Larissa*, *Appius Claudius* raised the siege, by great fires, made upon part of Mount *Olympus*; the King apprehending ^{Livy.}

hending thereby, that the whole force of the *Romans* were coming upon him. But the exploit of the Consul *Martius* upon this Hill was most remarkable, and unparallel'd by any since; who being sent against King *Philip*, the last of that Name, brought his Souldiers over *Olympus*, by passages unknown, and such difficult ways, that his men were fain to wallow, and make hard shift down; and his Elephants, by strange contrived Engines, somewhat like draw-Bridges, one under another, were let down into the Plains; as Sr. *Walter Rawleigh* hath more largely described the same.

And as the *Grand Signior* hath honoured *Larissa* by a long aboad in it; so King *Philip* of *Macedon*, the last of that Name, did the like: for we find he passed the Summer at *Larissa*, the same year, when *Hannibal* took *Saguntus* in *Spain*. Whether *Xerxes* were here, when his great Army passed through *Thessaly* towards *Thermopylae*, Histories do not declare. But King *Philip*, Father unto *Alexander* the Great, after he had quieted the *Illyrians*, and *Pannonians*, bent his mind upon *Greece*; in order whereto he took the City *Larissa* upon the River *Peneus*, and thereby got so good footing in *Thessaly*, that he made great use of the *Thessalians*, in the following wars with *Greece*.

Before the Battel of *Pharsalia*, as *Cesar* delivers, *Scipio* lay with a Legion in this City, and this was the first place, unto which *Pompey* retired, after his overthrow; according to that of *Lucan*.

*Vidit prima tuæ testis Larissa ruinae.
Nobile, nec victum fatis caput.*

And not staying there, he went along the River, and taking Boat, went out to Sea, and was taken in by a great Ship, then ready to weigh Anchor.

The

The River *Peneus*, which runneth by *Larissa*, is the chiefest in *Thessaly*, and into which most of the other Rivers run; arising from Mount *Pindus*; and running into the *Sinus Thermaicus*, or Gulf of *Salonichi*, passing by the famous Valley of *Tempe*, and running between Mount *Olympus* and *Ossa*, into the Sea.

In that famous expedition against the *Gracians*, *Xerxes* would have made his entrance by this way: for *Herodotus* delivereth, that he sayled from *Therma*, now *Salonichi*, unto the mouth of the River *Peneus*; to observe, if there were any passage, or any could be made, to enter into *Thessaly*; and finding, upon enquiry, that the River had no other passage, and that it could not be turned: he said, that the *Thessalians* had done wisely, to yield, and make their peace with him; for, by stopping of the River *Peneus*, *Thessaly* might have been drowned.

I found the Epithite of *Homer* very agreeable unto this River, for it hath a clear stream and bottom, and the Fable of *Apollo*, and *Daphne*, the Daughter of *Peneus*, who was turned into a Bay-tree, had a proper Scene in this place: for on the Banks of the River, Bay-trees grow plentifully unto this day.

There is an handsome Stone-bridge over this River, consisting of nine Arches; and peculiarly contrived with holes and passages in the solid parts between the Arches, to afford some passage unto the water, when it is high; and hinder the bearing down of the Bridge, in high waters, and great floods.

The City being full, many *Turks* had their Tents in the Fields, by the River-side, and lower grounds which being of various colours, and not farr from a large *Moschea*, and the City afforded a pleasant Prospect. The Sails of their Tents were so ordered, that they came not within a yard of the ground: so that the Ayre might freely en-

ter into them ; where they commonly remained passing a great part of the day in Drinking *Sherbet* and *Coffe*.

The nearest considerable Port unto *Larissa*, is that of *Vollo*, or old *Pagasa*, in the *Sinus Pagasicus*, or *Demetria-cus*, or Gulf of *Armiro*: not far from whence stood old *Argos Pelasgicum*; from which place the *Argonauts* first set sayle, in that famous Voyage for *Colchos*, by which way the *Grand Signior* received intelligence from *Candia*, and his *Asian* and *African* Dominions. And not far from hence, at the Promontory *Sepias*, there happened the greatest Shipwreck we read of; when *Xerxes* lost five hundred Sayl by a Tempest from an East-wind.

It was no hard matter to have a sight of the *Grand Signior*, at this place ; for he rode out often, for his recreation of hunting and hawking, with great number of Attendants, and Huntsmen, and Falconers, in their proper habits: and also went frequently to the great *Moschea*, I had a full view of him, as he came out of his Palace, to go unto his devotion. Before he came out, divers brave Horses richly caparisoned, were mounted by divers of his Attendants, nobly attyred, and rode about the Courtyard; so that he, looking out of the window, made choice of which he liked best, and would then make use of.

At his first appearance abroad, great acclamations were made, low bowings from all, both near and at a distance; the Streets were made clean, and a *Janisary* was placed at every corner, to provide, that there might be no hinderance in the way. The *Chiausés* rode before, the Shatters, or great Courtiers, about twenty four followed on foot; and immediately, on each side of his Horse, walked two chief *Janizaries*, with white Feathers, set in an hallow Pipe before their Caps, very large, and spread, and about a fathom high; which shaking as they walked, were high enough, both to shade and fan his face as he rode. Many brave Horses were

were led after him, and divers persons followed, carrying Cushions and Pillows to the *Moschea*. Before he came out of his Palace, I observed many gallant persons in the Porch, which the *Chiaus*, who walked with me, told me, were persons of the greatest quality in *Turky*.

The *Grand Signior* was then under thirty years of age, well set, somewhat short necked, inclining to fatness, his complexion fallow naturally, and much heightned, by frequent riding about in those hot Countrys. He hath a very strong body, and healthfull, and is a hard rider; hath a stern look, and yet would speak kindly unto persons, and encourage the people abroad to approach him, taking no delight in the cries, and frights, and flying away of the Inhabitants at the sight of him, or any of his Officers. The *Grand Visier* carried divers Christian Chyrurgions with him to *Candia*, but I heard of no Physitian of Note about the *Grand Signior*. The *Sultan* took great liking to a private *Turkish* Priest, whom he met withall by chance in *Theffaly*, and made him his Chaplain; but the report was, that a famous Priest was coming to him.

Achmet, the Prime *Visier*, being absent, the *Chaymachane* or Deputy *Visier* dispatched all Affaires of State here, and had the best House in the City. The Emperours Resident had three Interpreters, who, upon all occasions, were made use of in addresses unto him, and by whom we were informed of the most considerable occurrencies; they being civil persons and good Linguists.

The *Sultana* was also at *Larissa* much beloved by the *Sultan*, by birth a *Candiot*, little of stature, somewhat marked with the small Poxe; she was then with childe, and was to go to lye in at *Monaster*, a great and pleasant Town in *Macedonia*; which being a place we were to pass, proved a great convenience unto us; for, in order to her better journey, the High-ways were plained, Hills made pas-
I fable

fable, with Broad-ways and Bridges over Rivers, to the great labour of the Inhabitants; who notwithstanding were not unready, to make a Bridge for such great ones to pass out of their Country; for at the first approach of the *Grand Signior*, a great number of the *Greeks* forsook their habitations, for fear of him and his Attendants, and left them unto the *Turks*; but were recalled again by his command.

The *Grand Signior's* Son was also with him there, about six years old.

I went with *Osman Chiaus* to see the *Chaymacham's* house, but especially to hear his Musick, which was accounted the best in *Turky*. Where I heard the loudest, yet not unpleasent Musick, I ever met with; ten men at once playing in an open high Room upon large Wind-instruments, which they misse not to do at certain hours of the day.

In the Town I also heard some *Turkish* Songs, but especially concerning *Sabata Sevi*, the famous *Jewish* Impostor, who had made a great noyse in the world, and how *Cussum Basba* so handled him, that he was glad to turn *Turk*. This *Cussum Basba*, is a person much honoured by the *Turks*, and cryed up for his great skill and practise in Physick; an Art not much known amongst them. He is now *Visier* of *Erzrum* in *Asia*; is married to one of the *Grand Signior's* Sisters, and lives with her; and was formerly *Visier* of *Buda*, and upon that account well known to the *Germans*. Here I met also with a *French* Book, concerning *Michael Cigala*, another Impostor, who had deceived the Emperour, and the King of *France*, and other Christian Princes. Which, the Interpreter to the Resident told me, the *Turks* very much laughed at; and that he was a *Gracian* born, and not a *Wallachian*. Of *Paddre Ottomanno*, who was thought to be the *Grand Signiors* Brother, now a *Dominican* Frier, and whom I had seen at *Turino*, I could hear nothing.

There

There were many thousand Souldiers, and Horfes, in and about the City, and five thousand Camels for the service of the *Grand Signior*, which being of different magnitudes, ages, and the bunches on their backs of different shapcs, and in some variety of colours, and treading soft, and with little noyse, afforded me a pleasant sight, when they were led by my lodging to watering at the River.

When we read, that *Mardonius*, the *Persian* General of of the great Army of *Xerxes*, wintered in *Thes-*
saly; It is no small testimony of the fruitful-
 nesse of that Country; and though the number
 of men was here very great at this time, yet was there no want of provision, but all very cheap; in a victualling house, I could dine with roast and boyled, and Sherbet for the value of six pence, and at an easie rate could oblige *Turks* and *Christians* with a meal, which they would take very kindly.

*Sr. Walter,
Rawleigh.*

The Place was also extraordinary populous: there being at that time such a mixed multitude in it. Yet was the City in very good order, and quietness. An Officer with a club in his hand, accompanied with about twenty persons, walking about the Streets, and punishing all persons drunk, quarelling, clamorous, or acting any thing against good manners.

When I was there in *September* 1669. it was very hot weather, and many were sick of Feavers, and Agues; as they were at that time in most parts of *Europe*, and at my return into *England* I found many languishing under *Quar-*
tan Agues, who had been taken therewith about that time. They were then also in their vintage, and we had the opportunity of tasting their Must and new Wine; and the stricter *Turks*, who would not be tempted with Wine, would be much delighted, to take a little in the Must.

During the hot sweating season, we went often to the

Barber, who would handsomely perform his work, and much to our refreshment; trimming every man according to the fashion of his Country.

The *Greeks* have a place, of the bredth of a Dollar, left bare upon the top of their Crowns; and then let the hair grow round it, the bredth of two fingers, more or lesse; after which they shave all the rest of their head, and wear it bare.

The *Croatian*, hath one side of his head shorn, and the other side is neither shorn nor cut, but the hair is let to grow as long as it will. The *Hungarian* shaves his whole head, except his fore-top. The *Polander*, wareth his haire short cut, so as it cometh down to the middle of his forehead, and the middle of his ear. The *Turk* shaves his whole head, except a lock upon his Crown. The *Eyancks* shave not their heads, but wear their hair long, as with us, onely for the more amicable converse, and that nothing about them might be offensive to those, whom they live amongst, they often tuck it up under their caps. The *Greek* Priests, also neither shave nor cut their hair, but wear it as long as it will grow; and many of them have thick heads of hair; but those, that have least, receive most refreshment here. The party, to be shaved, sitteth low; and the Barber hath the better advantage, to shave much at one stroke, he lays on very much soap, and holds his Razor as a Knife, and in a few stroaks finisheth his work. There is a vessel of water with a Cock hanging over their heads, which the Barber openeth as he pleaseth, and lets fall the water on them.

In one of these Barbers-shops in the City of *Larissa* I saw an ancient large Tomb of Stone of a *Jaspis* green colour, a noble Monument, but taken little notice of there, and the Barber had caused a hole to be digged through the top-

top-stone, and put water into it, and made it to serve him for a Cestern.

I was in some doubt, how we should be accommodated for the exchange of our Ducats, Dollars, and other money we brought with us; but we found ready accommodation therein from Money-changers, who stood at Stalls in the Market-place for such purposes, to change them into Medines, Aspers, and five sols pieces, whereof there was plenty in those parts.

The great trading Streets were covered, as in other great *Turkish* Towns; The Shops are small, but well furnished; wherein hang all commodities, which may be had in a larger manner, if desired. The Shop-keeper sets like a Taylor in his Shop, and so sells his Commodities unto his Chapman, who commonly stands in the Street. For other Commodities, a man riding through the Streets crys them, and gives notice, where, and at what rate they may be had.

Though I have been much pleased at the sight of the fine Stables of Horses of many Princes in *Christendome*, as at that of the *Louvre* in *Paris*. The Vice-Roy's of *Naples*. The Duke of *Saxony's* noble Stable at *Dresden*, and Count *Wallesteyne's* at *Prague* in the last of which each Horse hath a Marble Pillar by him, eats his Provender out of a Manger of polished Marble upon a Pedistall of the same, placed in a *Nicchio* in which hangeth also his rack of hammered Steel, and over his head on one side his Picture as big as the life. Yet those gallant Horses, I beheld at *Larissa*, were surprising unto me, chosen from all parts of the *Turkish* Empire; which were so richly equipped with Bridles and Saddles set with pretious Stones, and withall so tender mouthed and tractable, that it was a great delight to behold them. I saw some *Tartarian* Horses, which are of singular esteem, for hardiness, lasting, & swiftness, but
 unsightly

unfightly, and promise little, and when *Cha Gagi Aga*, Embassadour from the *Cham* of *Tartary*, presented some of them to the Emperour of *Germany*, at first sight, I thought them but a pitifull present.

The *Greek* Merchants some of them learn the *Italian* Tongue, in order to their Commerce: which makes that Language of good use unto a traveller in these parts, where *French* and *Latine* are in a manner useles. The *Jews* speak commonly *Spanish*, as they do in *Macedonia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*; and *High-Dutch* in *Hungaria*.

I was in *Thessaly*, at a very dry season, and some considerable Rivers were low, and small ones dry, yet one I observed, about seven miles on this side *Tornovo*, to flow plentifully from under a rocky Mountain; not in small springs or streams; but the whole body of the River came from under the Hill. The Country however in general was very hot and dry, and I could not but think, what a different face it now had, from that, in the time of *Deucalion* King of *Thessaly*; when that memorable deluge happened in this Country, which some affirm, to have lasted an whole winter; occasioned by some stopping of the River *Peneus*, and its current into the Sea; into which River most of the others run, and so an inundation must follow in such a Country as *Thessaly*, which is plain, and encompassed with Hills. And some also conceive, that in the first times all this Country was under water, till an Earthquake divided the Mountains of *Ossa* and *Olympus*, and made a free passage for *Peneus*, to passe by *Tempe* into the Sea. In *Macedonia*, between *Comonava*, and *Filurina*, at a place called *Eccisso Verbeni*, where I saw plentiful Springs of Mineral waters, I had also a Prospect of two great Lakes; one whereof, the people have a Tradition, that it first happened by taking great stones out of the side of a Mountain; whereupon there issued out such a flood of water, as to drown

drown the Country about, and to cause a Lake.

As I travelled in *Macedonia*, the *Chiaus* told me, that within two days he would show me *French* men, whereby he meant the Country people of *Theffaly*, from some likeness of their Caps with small brims, to the little Hats lately in fashion.

The *Theffalians* have been a warlike Nation, and are still a stout people, I heard the *Turks* complain of them, as a sturdy and desperate people; and men, who if injured, would find opportunity to be revenged: and that divers of the *Turks* had been surprized, and had lost their lives by them.

Many famous Battels have been fought in the plains of *Theffaly*; and a greater then any there might have been, if the *Gracians* had accepted of the challenge of *Mardonius*, the *Persian* General, when he sent unto them, to come out of their fast places, and fight with them in *Theffaly*, where there were Plains and open places enough, wherein to show their valour.

The *Theffalians* are an handsome race of people, having black hair, black eyes, and their faces of a fresh and florid sanguine, much like our fresh complexions in *England*: so that Strangers much admired the women, and spoke often of the *bel-sangue de' Greci*, or fair blood of the *Gracians*. The *Macedonians*, who live in hilly Countries, are of a courser complexion: and the *Moreans*, or *Peloponesians*, who live more South-ward, incline unto a swartiness.

They have allways had the name of good Horse-men, and the Country still aboundeth in good Horses. They have also great *Buffalo's*, esteemed the largest in *Greece*, except those of *Santa Maura* in *Epyrus*. There are also large and well-coloured *Tortoyses*; of a fine yellow and black; and esteemed very good meat. But the *Turks* laughed at the Christians, for feeding on such food, where they might

have

have Mutton, Pullets, and Partridges.

The Country produceth very large, fair, and delicious Figs, Water-melons, the largest and most pleasant, I have tasted; which were very refreshing unto us, as also fair and delicate Pomegranates, Orenge, Lemmons, and Citrons, Vines, which are low, like those about *Montpellier*, and not supported; but the branches and clusters great, and the Grapes as big as good Damsons, and of a delicious taste. The Wine of the Country is rich, but much thereof hath a resinous taste, or tang of the *Boracho*.

They plant Tobacco, and esteem it better, then what is brought from other parts, as being more strong and pungent. The Fields are spread with *Sesamum*, and *Cotton Trees*, but the Trees grow low, yet make a fair show. The Country abounds in Almonds, and Olives; and the *Greeks* delight most in the ripe Olive pickled, as we in the green.

The Gourdes in the Hedges, with their large yellow Flowers, and the many sorts of green Thorns, and ever green Oaks, make the ways pleasant.

The *Ilex coccifera* and Chermes-berry, or the Excretion, serving for dying, and making the Confection of *Alchermes* grows here. Upon the high Hills grow *Asclepias*, and *Helleborus*; in the stony Plains *Carduus globosus*, *Cystus*, Lavender, Marjerome, Rosemary, and other sweet smelling Plants. The *Platanus* or Plain-tree groweth most fair, large, and well spread in *Macedonia*, affording a refreshing shade; so that it is less to be wondred at, that *Hippocrates* found *Democritus* setting under a Plain-tree at *Abdera* in *Macedonia*. Some of the seeds and tufts I brought with me into *England*.

They use much Garlick in most of their dishes, and their Onyons are extraordinary, as large as two or three fair ones with us, and of a farr better taste; being sharp, quick

quick, and pleasantly pungent, and without any offensive smell. Though I were no lover of Onyons before, yet I found these exceeding pleasant, and comfortable to my stomach. They are used at most collations, and eaten with bread in good quantity. I asked a *Chians*, then with us, who had travelled through most of the *Turkish* Dominions, whither he had any-where met with so good Onyons, as these of *Thessaly*; who answered me, that the Onyons of *Aegypt* were better, which was the first time I sensibly understood the expression in Scripture, and ceased to wonder, why the *Israelites* longed after the Onyons of that Country.

They have a Fruit which they call *Patlejan* or *Melanzan*, between a Melon and a Cucumber; out of which they make a very pleasant Dish, by taking out the middle or seeds of it, and filling it up with the meat of Sawfages, and then pare it, and boyle it.

Of the Agents of forrain Countries, there attended on the *Grand Signior*, the Resident of the Emperour of *Germany*, the Embassadour of *Ragusi*, and another of *Wallachia*, which are Embassadours of the Confines; the Embassadours for Trade, residing about *Constantinople*, and not obliged to keep close unto the *Sultan*. *Larissa* being full and pestered with people, the Emperours Resident desired of the *Sultan* leave, to abide in some Neighbour Town; who bade him to make choice of any place, or any House he liked; which concession moved him to cast his eye upon *Tornovo*, a large and pleasant City of *Thessaly*, about ten miles West-ward from *Larissa*, and seated near the Hills; where most of the Inhabitants are Christians, there being onely three *Moschea's*, but eighteen Churches of the *Greeks*; whereof the chiefest, which I observed, were these: The Cathedral Church of *St. John*, the Church of *St. Demetrius*, of *Cosmus* and *Damianus*, of the Nativity of

the blessed Virgin; of St. *Elias* (where there is also an adjoining Monastery, seated on the side of the Hill) of St. *Anastasius*, of the twelve Apostles, of St. *Nicholas*, (with a Convent also,) and of S. *Anthony* the Hermite. The Bishop hereof is under the Arch-bishop of *Larissa*. And I could not but take notice how these Eastern parts of *Europe* abounded with Christians of the *Greek* Church beyond my expectation, and since they are thus to be found in many large Countries. In *Gracia* and the *Greek* Islands, in the *Turkish* parts of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*, in *Rascia*, *Bosnia*, *Servia*, *Thracia*, *Sagora*, *Bulgaria*, *Sirfia*, *Bessarabia*, *Cossackia*, *Podolia*, *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*, and the vast Dominions of the Emperour of *Russia*, they must needs make a notable part of Christendome, and put me more sensibly in mind of an expression of a learned Writer. If

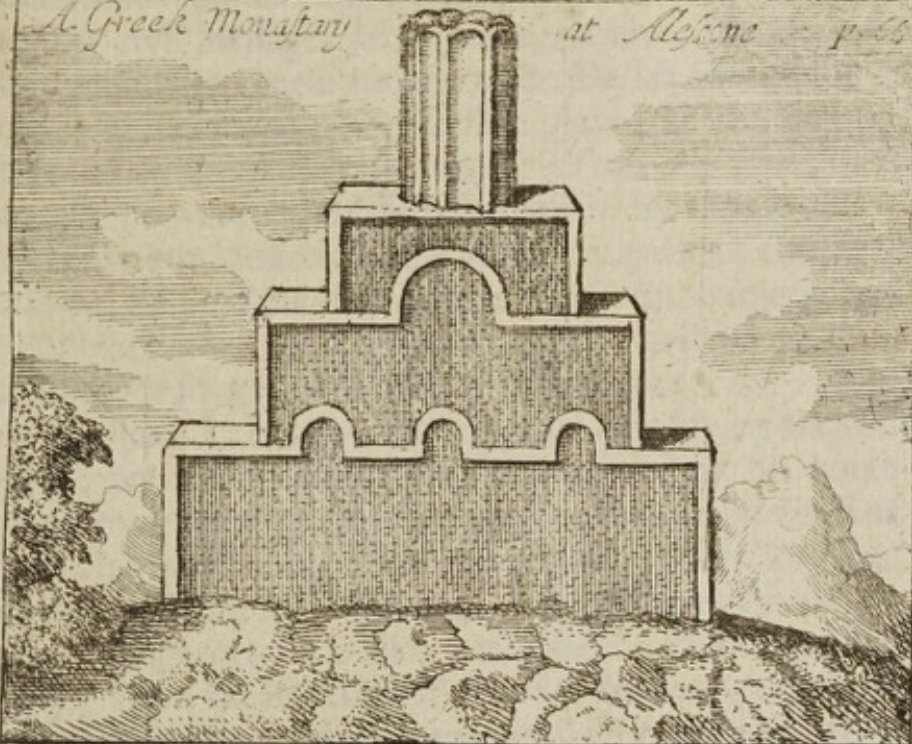
we should collect and put together all the Christian Regions in Europe which are of the Greek Communion, and compare them with the parts professing the Roman Religion in Europe, we should find the Greek farr to exceed.

*Brerewoods
enquiries.*

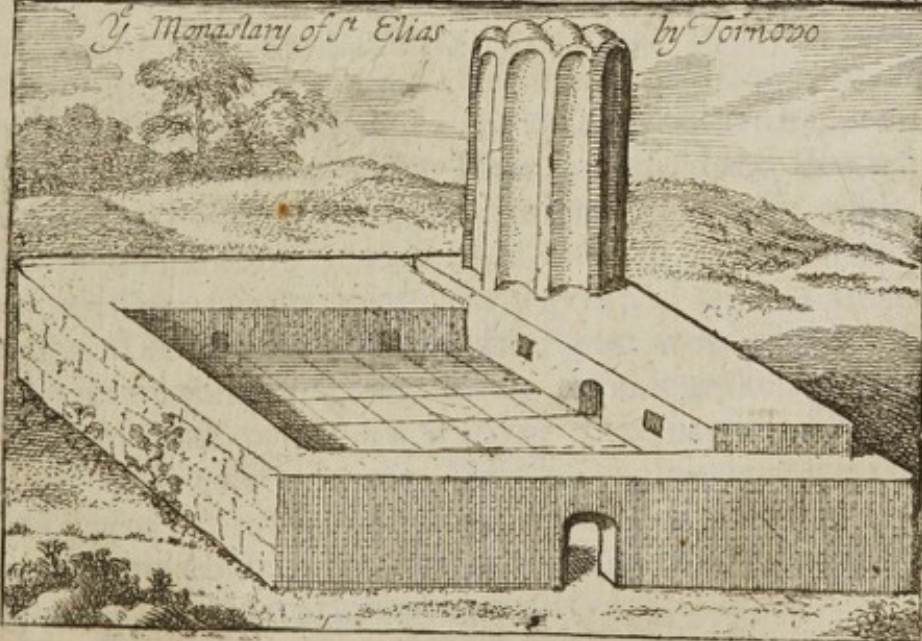
The Fields about this place are planted with *Vines*, *Cotton*, and *Sesamum*. The Emperours Resident *Illustrissimo Signore di Casa nova*, was well accommodated here with a fair house, and had thirty *Turks* and Christians in his Family, and two *Fanizzaries* attending at the Gate, good humoured and fair conditioned men, as could be wished. The Resident was a *Milanese* by birth, a grave and sober person, somewhat melancholy, much addicted to his Book and reading, but very civil and courteous. He dined and supped alone by himself; his Secretary, Interpreters, and others of his Family, had another place of repast, and were always well provided, and served after the *Turkish* manner.

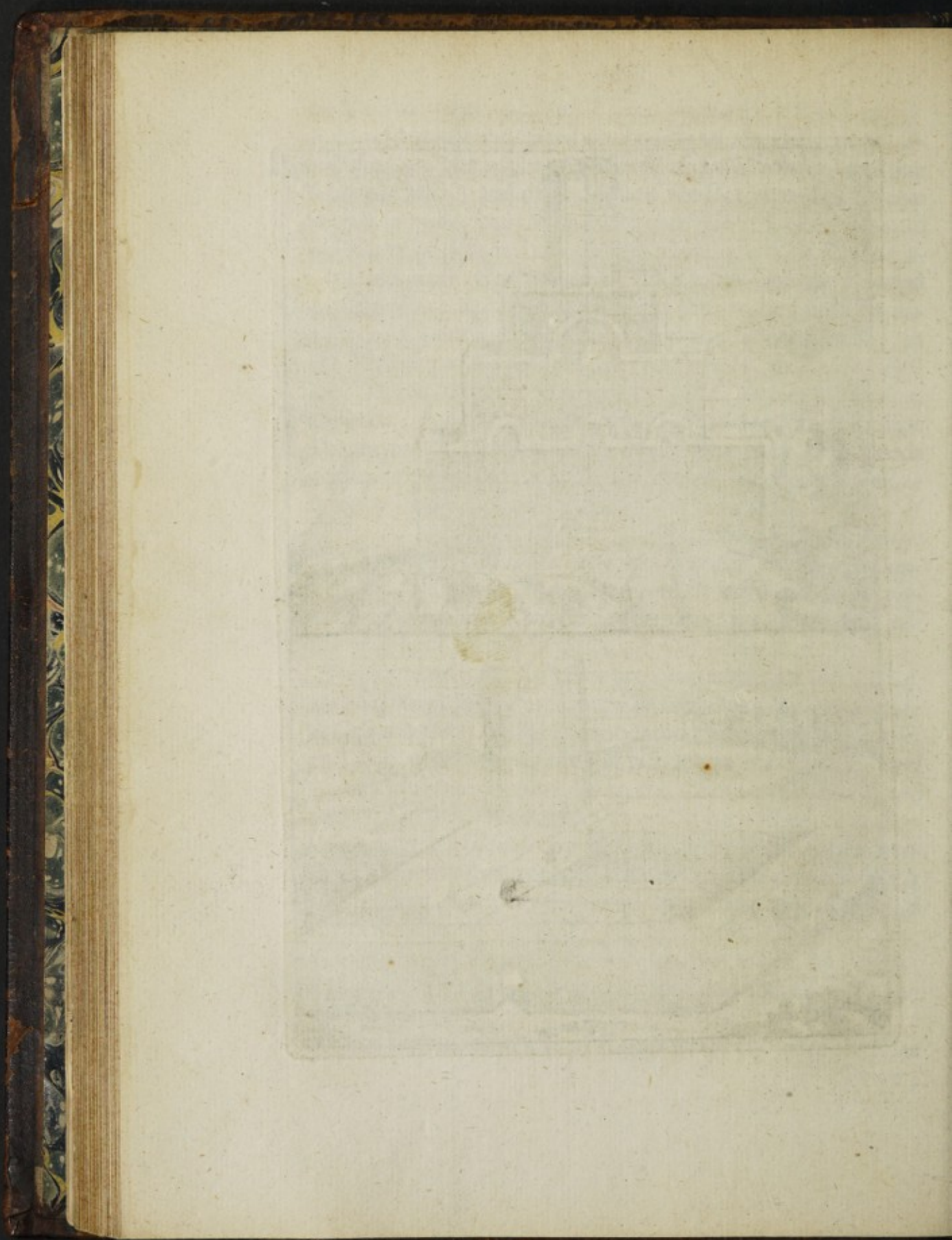
The Embassadour also of *Ragusa* made choice of the same
Town;

A Greek Monastery at Alepone p. 65



The Monastery of St Elias by Tornovo





Town ; and their followers often met each other , and many courteous salutes passed between them ; but they were onely by civil Messages , for they never met. Upon a *punctilio* , which kept them asunder , the *Rafusa* Embassadour pretending a right to take the first place , he being in the quality of an Embassadour , the other but of a Resident ; although he were much despised for it by the *Geimans* , and his Masters looked upon but as Gentlemen of the *Sette Bandiere* , or persons that were and had been Subjects and Tributaries under seven Masters, or soverain Princes.

I must not forget *Demetrius* , a *Greek* Merchant of *Tornovo* , in whom I thought I beheld the humour of the old *Greeks* , we were divers times entertained at his house with much generosity , and hearty freedom. He desired us to enjoy his house freely , and to be merry after the mode of our own Countries : and, as an especial favour, brought his two Daughters to bid us wellcome : and we took the liberty , after the custom of *France* , *Holland* , and *England* , to salute them ; they were handsomely attired , after the manner of their Country ; their hair brayded and hanging down their back ; their shooes or slippers painted , their nayls coloured of a reddish colour with *Cnà* or *Alcanna* ; the leaves of which Plant , poudred and steeped in water and wine , and layed a night upon their nayls, leaveth this tincture , and is much used in *Turky* ; where some delight also to colour the mayns and tayls of their Horses. The *Gracians* of *Scio* also , who wear gloves (it being a rare thing to see any here) do colour their gloves also upon those parts which cover their nayls. *Cnà* is a great Commodity in the *Turkish* Dominions, brought out of *Arabia* and *Agypt* , and to be bought in every good Town, or Fair. I brought a pound of it home with me, which lost not its tincturing quality.

The *Gracian* Countrys , which I passed , are extremely

altered from that state, whereof we read in ancient History : as having suffered spoyling incursions from many Nations, and a fatal conquest by the *Turks*; who utterly destroyed many Towns and famous places, and changed the names of most; not leaving the old appellations unto Rivers, which most lastingly maintain their ancient Names. I passed most of the great Rivers in *Macedonia*, the *Axius*, *Erigonus*, and *Aliaemon*, which have now names of no affinity unto them. The River *Peneus*, so famous in the old Poets, hath lost its name, together with *Apidanus*, *Enipeus*, and others, that run into it. The *Turks* call *Larissa*, *Jeni-Sahar*, and *Thessaly*, *Comenolitari*.

SOME

The *Greece* Countries, which I passed, are extremely altered
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SOME
 OCCURRENCIES
 AND
 OBSERVATIONS
 IN THIS
 JOURNEY.

IT is no unpleasant sight, to behold a new Scene of the World, and unknown face of things, in Habits, Dyet, Manners, Customs and Language. A man seems to take leave of our World, when he hath passed a days journey from *Rab*, or *Comorra*: and, before he cometh to *Buda*, seems to enter upon a new Stage of the world, quite different from that of these Western Countrys: for he then bids adieu to hair on the Head, Bands, Cuffies, Hats, Gloves, Beds, Beer: and enters upon Habits, Manners, and course of life: which with no great variety, but under some conformity, extend unto *China*, and the utmost parts of *Asia*.

Though we were pretty well secured by Authority for safe travel, yet we were not without fear of the *Hussars*, till we came to *Esseck* Bridge, over the River *Dravus*: for they are active persons; and understanding the Language, will boldly range about for booty as farr as that noted
 passe,

passè ; and, knowing all by-ways, will rob and spoyle whom they meet, especially the *Turkish* Subjects.

Nor were we without fear also of *Gypsies*, who are stout and bold, and some of them have been noted Robbers. There are many of them in *Hungaria*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia* ; and some I saw at *Larissa*, and other parts of *Theßaly*. They are in most Towns, and live by labour, and handy-crafts Trades ; many of them colour their hands and feet of a reddish colour, with *Gnà*, and think those parts suffer lesse from the cold thereby. Some *Gypsy* women colour the ends of their hair also. Though they be remotely dispersed, yet they are thought to have had their beginning about *Wallachia*, and the adjoining parts, many of them are conceived to be spies unto the *Turk*. A little before I came to *Leopoldstadt*, by *Freistadt*, a great drove of them appeared in those parts ; which the people suspected to be Spies of the *Visier* of *Buda*, to take notice of the State of those parts, and how that Fort proceeded.

Travelling from *Belgrade* into *Servia*, we were in some fear of being robbed : for we perceived three Horse-men to ride very fast after us : and, when they had over-taken us, they rode about us, waving their Lances, and discharged their Pistols, but the *Chians* perceiving them to be *Spahies*, showed his Feather, and said to me, discharge one of your Pistols at randome, and let them know, we are not unarmed ; at which they went off, and we saw them no more.

Caravansara's, *Chan's*, or places of publick lodging, built by Benefactors, we liked not so well as private Houses ; and therefore, being but few in company, seldome lodged in them, for they are wide Rooms, and we must provide for our selves therein ; and sometimes they are dangerously seated, so that it was not fit to adventure our selves therein, for fear of being robbed ; for though Robberies be
severely

severely punished, yet are they frequently committed, and *Gypsies* are well versed in that Trade, and therefore, in order to the safety of Travellers; drummers are appointed in dangerous passages; and in *Macedonia*, in a narrow passage, I saw an old Man beating a drum upon the ridge of a Hill; whereby we had notice, that the passage was clear and free from thieves.

We had the advantage of good accommodation for travel, for parting from *Comora*, our Boat was towed by a *Saick* of twenty four oars; *Hungarians* rowing upon one side, and *Germans* on the other; till we came to *Matoh*, the Frontier Town; where we had a *Turkish* Convoy; who fastning our Boat to their *Saick* with eighteen oars, rowed down the *Danube*, we carrying the Eagle on our Flag, and the *Turks* the double Sword, and Half-moon, and passed by divers remarkable places to *Buda*, from whence we had good accommodation for travel to *Belgrade*, by open Chariots, with two, three or four Horses on breast; which with great speed conveyed us through that pleasant plain Country, and from thence through *Servia*, and other Provinces, we were furnished with very good Horses, which would travel at a good rate twenty miles in a Stage, and were very sure of foot; whereof I had good experience, when in some parts we travelled over great Hills, unequal and craggy places, and over the bare Rocks. They are very free, and therefore the Owners of the Horses took acceptations at our Spurs, which are seldome used by them, and the *Turks* had none, but what we brought, and gave them. They are very tractable and tender mouthed; and, when we mounted or alighted, would handsomely apply themselves to such places: and when we walked, some of them would follow us without leading, they have a lighter and lesser shoe than our Horses; and when they have shod one foot, they take up the foot against it, & setting the other upon

upon a block of three inches high, they pare it.

They have very good Horses in most of these Countrys, and very fleet, but they never dock them, but their tayls grow out at length, and sometimes they handsomely make them up: and in their journeys they often alight from them, and strongly pull at their fore-top or forehead-lock, and think that doth much refresh them, which the Strangers who travel here call *Croatian* Provender.

The *Bassa* of *Tameswar* presented *Ragotzi* with a Horse, which *Ragotzi* slighting cut off the Horses Ears, Main, and Tayl, and sent him back again. This perhaps would have been thought an ornament to an Horse in *England*: but the *Bassa* took it as such an affront to his, that he never ceased from stirring up the *Sultan*, and other Princes against him, and never forgave the injury, but by the help of the *Turk*, *Tartar*, *Emperour*, *Poles*, and *Ragotzi's* own Country-men also, he wrought at last his ruine.

For their feeding, they make no high Mangers or Racks, to pull down their food; but observing the rule of nature, lay their Hay low before them, and almost even with the ground; which in long necked Animals, may be the most commodious way, they are lodged hard, and often with little covering. At *Larissa*, where the Town was pestered with Horses and Camels: the Yards of the Houses were full of them, and places made at the bottom of the Wall for their food.

In *Caravansara's* the Horses are tyed to a ringle, fastned unto the side of a long place, a little elevated, upon which the Travellers take their rest; and the hay was layed a little below our feet, whereon the Horses fed.

They plough more with Oxen then Horses, and especially with *Buffelo's*; and have great variety of Ploughs and Carts; some whereof I could not but take notice of in *Macedonia*, made with wheels, not consisting of spoaks, but
of

of solid wood, in the whole piece; whether so contrived for strength, in those rocky Countries, where they must strike and force upon such unequalities, I cannot tell.

We were furnished with small things to oblige the people, where we passed: and in Houses where we entred, many would wellcome the Emperours Courier, and ask him what he had brought for them. We pleased them with Ciffers, Knives; and they would be content, if we gave a Glove to one, and the fellow to another. To the women we gave small pieces of *European* Coyns; and I was much thanked by a *Bulgarian* woman, for a bright *cing sols* piece, which she added to the dresse of her Head, over her forehead, with other Coyns she had there before; some of them wearing Duckets of Gold, and Pearl, and Stones of value upon that part, which make no unhandsome show.

Being onely carefull to keep our selves from thieves, we expected no such trouble, as we found from wolves and dogs, in our journey about the Mountains in *Servia*; and especially in large Woods, we were continually alarmed by wolves, especially in the night; when they seldome ceased to houle in great numbers, and not farr from us; so that we were forced to be sollicitous in our guard, and to keep close together. And as the wolves were troublesome, so also the great number of dogs in those parts were very offensive to us. As soon as we came near any Town, or left it, they came out, running at us, barking and biting the Horses legs, and in houses would be barking and snarling, so that without a cudgel it was not safe going into the Yard. And it seems impossible, that these Towns should be surpris'd by the most silent enemy, without having good notice thereof by dogs: and sure, they are kept to this intent. For as soon as the Sun setterh they begin to bark and cease not till the morning. The Town of *St. Malo's* in *France* is also garded somewhat after this

L

manner,

manner, where they turn the dogs out of the Town at night and are as secure thereby, as if they had an army of Watchmen to guard them. Some such trouble from dogs I remembered, that I had met with at the strong Town of *Komara*, when I came into the Town about midnight, which was so full of dogs fiercely barking and running upon us, that to save our selves, we were fain to take shelter in the *Corps de guard*, till a lodging was provided for us.

I could not but pity the poor Christians, seeing under what fear they lived in those parts: when I observed them to make a way, as soon as they perceived us coming towards them. In *Macedonia* the men and women would betake themselves into the Woods to avoid us; and we took the pains sometimes to ride after them, to undeceive them of their folly, and needlesse frights.

But that which moved me most, was the pitifull spectacle of Captives and Slaves, which are often met with in those Countries; together with the variety of their hard fates and accounts, how they fell into that condition; some by treachery, some by chance of warr; others by Plagiary, and man-stealing *Tartars*, who plentifully furnish the *Turkish* Dominion; some fixed to one Master, others having been sold unto many, and at distant places. But their condition is most desperate, who are Slaves to the Court, and belong to the *Grand Signior*: for they are never to be redeemed. Of which kind I met with one at *Egribugia* in *Macedonia*, attending at the Post-house; who though he had no hard office, yet was extremely dejected upon this misfortune of Non-redemption.

In *Theffaly* also I met with one *Sigismund*, who had been a Slave to several persons, and in several Countries. He was an *Hungarian*, born at *Gran*, and taken at the Battel of *Barathan*, under Count *Forchatz*, in the last warrs; first served a *Turk*, then sold to a *Jew* who proved a hard Master;

ster, then to an *Armenian*; under whom he so well acquitted himself, that his Master gave him his freedom, and he made a shift to come to *Larissa*, where the Emperours Resident entertained him, I was very much pleased with his conversation, being a worthy, honest, and good natured man; and had maintained his Christianity in his several Fortunes. He spoke *Hungarian*, *Sclavonian*, *Turkish*, *Armenian* and *Latin*: shew'd me the draughts of many Monasteries, Abbies, *Moschea's*, and considerable buildings in *Armenia*, *Persia*, and *Turky*: and I hope by this time he is in his own Country.

The *Turks* who are well acquainted with the Captives of several Nations, make observations of them: so they say, a *Russian* is best for the oare, a *Georgian* makes a good Courtier, and an *Albanian*, a good Counsellor. A *Turk* in our company, observing a *Georgian* Captive much dejected at his condition, encouraged him, and bid him be of good cheer; telling him he might come to be a great man, and one of the best in *Turky*.

The first time I went to have a sight of the *Grand Signior*, *Osman Chiaus* made no great haste forward, and when I asked him the reason, he replied I take no great pleasure to be too near him: and afterwards when he talked of some *Bassa's* who had been strangled, and I added that in this respect he lived more happily then any *Bassa*: he said; Such things must be patiently put up, all our lives are in the *Sultans* hands: in your petty Kingdoms and States, men are tryed and convicted, but our great Empire cannot be so maintained, and if the *Sultan* should now send for my head I must be content to lay it down patiently, not asking wherefore: and I remember his words were that in this Country we must have, *patienza fin a perder la testa; e poi patienza*, patience even to the losse of our heads, and patience after that.

We had frequent Memento's of mortality, by Graves and Sepulchres, as we passed; especially near *Belgrade*. For the *Turks* are commonly buried by the High-ways: yet their Tombs are not ordinarily splendid, consisting onely of a Stone erected at the head and at the feet: yet some set up Stones of two, three, or four yards high. Some have a Turbant carved upon the Stone, at the Head, and others set up two Pillars of Stone; some proceed farther, and raise the Sepulchres, as with us, and afterwards place two Pillars upon them, one at the Head, and another at the Feet. At *Scopia* I saw fair ones, after this manner, and two Sepu'chres in one of them: but the best way I observed in these parts, is by building a Pavilion supported by four Pillars. As we travelled to the South from *Jagodna* in *Servia*. I saw upon the side of a Hill, a large *Turkish* Tomb, about four yards long, and a square place covered by it, which the *Chiaus* told me was the Tomb of one of their Saints, and accordingly performed his devotions at it, and at other places, on Thursday nights, and Fryday's, I observed the women to visit the Sepulchres, and pay their devotions at the Tombs of their dead friends.

This Gigantick Saint that lay buried here, was certainly a fit man in his time to wield the holy Club, with which the *Turk* does propogate his Religion and Dominion, and if he were as long as his Tomb he was as formidable a person as any of the *Patagonian* Gyants painted upon the Southern part of divers Maps of *America* with long arrows in their throats. I must confesse it seems strange to me that the Stature of man should be extended to that height. Mr. *Wood* an ingenious person who hath made very fair and accurate Maps of the *Streights of Magellan*, the Islands therein, and the Coast from the River of *Plate* to *Baldivia*, in the South Sea: told me that he had seen divers Graves in the Southern parts of *America* near four yards long,

long, which surpris'd him the more, because he had never seen any *American* that was two yards high, and therefore he opened one of these long Sepu'chres from one end to the other, and found in it a man and a woman, so placed, that the womans head lay at the mans feet, and so might reasonably require a Tomb of near that length.

But to return into the rode for our diversion, we sometimes met with *Turkish* Fairs, which are ordinarily kept in some large ground, enclosed and divided into Streets and Passes, according to the variety of Commodities to be sold, where a man may recreate himself with multiplicity of fripperies, and things different from those of our parts, and cannot want variety of Musick; which, though but mean, proved some diversion unto us. The first Fair we met with, was at *Lescoa* or *Lescovia*, upon the River *Liperizza* in *Servia*.

It was no small comfort to us, to find the Country so free from the plague, which we onely met with at *Prestina*, a large Town, on part of the Plains of *Cossova*, when we came into that place, we were entertained in a very good house, and brought into a large room, well accommodated with Carpets and other Ornaments; where we found a *Turk* lying sick of the plague. The *Chians*, after the *Turkish* humour, made nothing of it; but some others were not so contented; and therefore we removed, and travelled in the night, till we came to a *Gypsies* house amongst the Hills, where we were well accommodated.

The *Turks* were much pleas'd to see me write, when I came into any House, I pulled out my Paper-book, to set down what I observed; which when they perceiv'd, they would come about me, taking notice of the paper, and binding of the Book, wondring to see me write so fast, and with such a pen, which was made of a Goose quill, they usually writing with a hard reed, cut like our pens.

Many

Many carry about them an handsome brasse Inkhorn, which they hang by their sides; their ink is good, paper smooth and polished; whereon they will write very fairly, as I have to show in the *Sultans* Passe, which I brought home with me.

When I found occasion, I used to look upon some Maps, which I carried with me: whereat *Osman Chiaus* smiled, saying, there is no depending upon Maps; they set down onely great Towns, and often falsely. *Chiaus*es are able to make the best Maps, who passe their days in travelling Countries, and take notice of all places, and know their *Turkish* names; and in many particulars I found some truth in his words; for the Maps of *Hungary* are not exact; those of *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, and *Thessaly* very imperfect. In upper *Hungary*, many Towns are omitted; many ill-placed, in the lower also not a few. The *Danube* seems to fetch about too much to the South-west, before the *Tibiscus* enters into it. In *Servia*, *Hissargick* is placed too far from the *Danube*, which runneth by it, I find no mention of *Procupia*, or *Urchoop*, of *Lescoa* or *Lescovia*, considerable Towns; the last upon the winding River *Liperizza*: nor of *Kaplanly* or *Tigres* Town, in *Macedonia*; nor of *Kupruly* or *Bridge-Town*: nor of *Urania*, *Pyrlipe*, *Comonava*, *Escisso Verbeni*, nor of the Lake *Petriski*, and *Ostrova*, not far from it: nor of *Egribugia*, *Sariggiole*, *Sarvizza*; nor of the River *Injecora* near it: nor of *Alesson*, nor *Tornova* in *Thessaly*, a handsome considerable City. And he that travels in *Macedonia*, will never be able to reconcile the positions of Rivers and Towns to their usual Descriptions in Maps, although not long ago there have been large ones published of *Greece*.

I took great pleasure to converse with *Chiaus*es, especially if they were of any years; for they speak divers Languages, and have seen much of the world; are commonly

monly good company, and able to give account of many things. *Osman Chiaus*, who travelled with us, was about fifty years of age, spake *Turkish*, *Sclavonian* and *Italian*: a stout and faithfull honest person, very cleanly and neat: he told me he had travelled the greatest part of *Turky*, and growing old seated himself in *Buda*, as a *Chiaus* to the *Visier*; which place pleased him better then any in *Turky*: he took a civil farewell of me at *Buda*, bringing me out of the Gates, and with many a *Dios* wished me a happy return into my Country, and indeed in all my journey I met with fair carriage, and civil usage; when I came into any Room where the *Turks* were sitting, they would salute me, and touching my hand, require me to sit down with them, then offer me *Coffe*, and sometimes *Tobacco*, and at meals invite me to eat heartily; onely in some places, the boys, and meaner sort of people would call me *Sashtlu gaur*, or haired Infidel. And a *Jew* at *Larissa*, whom I had employed to buy some little things for me; and I saying, they were too dear, gave me some ill Language, which so displeased some that were by, that if the *Grand Signior* had not been in person in the Town, they would have taught him other manners.

The *Turks* took much *Tobacco* in the Countries which I passed, and many carried little bags thereof by their sides, which they take in pipes of anell long, made of an hard reed, and an earthen head at the end, laying one end on the ground, and holding the other in their mouthes. I did seldome take any, but to comply with their kindness, I would not refuse it; and by reason of the length of the pipe, it was cool, and lesse disturbing; they take it also often in snuffe. *Signior Gabriel*, the Emperours Courier, would tell them many stories; and while he was speaking, they would come about him, and lissen vere attentively: and he would pull out his snuffe-boxe, and put snuffe-

pouder

Pouder into their noses, which they would take very kindly. They would be a'lways gazing upon the Emperours Armes cut in a Stone, which he wore upon his breast; whereupon he would take occasion to magnifie the Emperour, describe the multitude of Provinces subiect unto him; and any thing that might conferr unto his honour, whereof they would take great notice.

I liked well the neatnesse and cleanlinesse of the *Turks*, which we conversed with, and their washing of their feet, hands, and faces, though they had some purifying conceit thereof; while we travelled, the *Chiaus*, at the sight of a Spring, or clear water, would often alight, and wash himself; and every morning was very curious in winding up his Turbant, and combing of his beard; and would ask me, whither it were well done. When they go to the house of office, they carry a pitcher of water with them; they affect privacy when they make water; which they perform, resting upon one knee, and stretching out the other leg. Walking in *Larissa* with the *Chiaus*, the Streets being narrow, and full of people, and remembering the sad fate of *Vincent le Blanc*, who lost his liberty, besides other misfortunes, for pissing over a *Turkish* Saints head, who lay interred in a place, he little suspected; I asked him, where I might make water without offence, who answered me grumblingly at first, but afterwards directed me to a place, and stood at a little distance, to secure me from any affront. And at another time while I travelled in an open *Galesche* by Moon-light, I made water over one side thereof, to avoid being troublesome to the rest in ingaging them to stay for me till I alighted and went aside or retard their journey in the night; but one who layed down by my feet took notice of it to me with a great deal of regret, and though out of the respect he professed to bear me, he was resolved not to divulge it. Yet he wondered I would venture the
losse

losse of my credit in such a matter.

Some experience we had in our return of the *Turkish* Justice, at *Egribugia*, in *Macedonia*; for travelling from *Sariggiote* over high Rocks, we met with a *Turkish* *Aga* before our arrival; who, having a numerous train, had taken up all the Horses at *Egribugia*; so that we could not be readily supplied; and therefore intended to ride our Horses another Stage, the way laying now in the Plain, and our Horses, strong and able; we set forward on the same Horses; but before we were got out of the Town, we were stopped, and carried before the *Cadib*, by the Post-master; who alledged against us, that we were injurious unto him, in that we passed by, without taking Horses at his House; he being allowed by the *Grand Signior*, whose Servant he is, so much for every Horse he provideth; and that none was to provide Horses in that place, but himself; so that he was damnified and had no profit coming unto him.

The *Cadib* therefore considering of the business, and setting crosse-legged upon his Carpet, and leaning his elbow upon four or five Folio Books, which he had by him; commanded his Servants to fill every one a dish of *Coffe*. The *Chiaus* in our defence, urged, that we had business of concern; that we had the *Chaymacham's* Letters; and were employed from the *Grand Signior* to the Emperour of *Germany*; that he himself was a *Chiaus* to the *Visier* of *Buda*, whither he was to conduct us, and that no man could or ought to stop him; whereupon the *Cadib* said, the *Chiaus* must not be hindred in his journey, nor the Post-master be unconsidered; and so presently called for the Post-masters Book, and with his pen made of a reed, set down a *Sultanine* to be allowed him in his accounts to the *Testerdar*, and bade us good morrow, and wished us a good journey.

In the *European Turkish* Dominions, which I passed, I

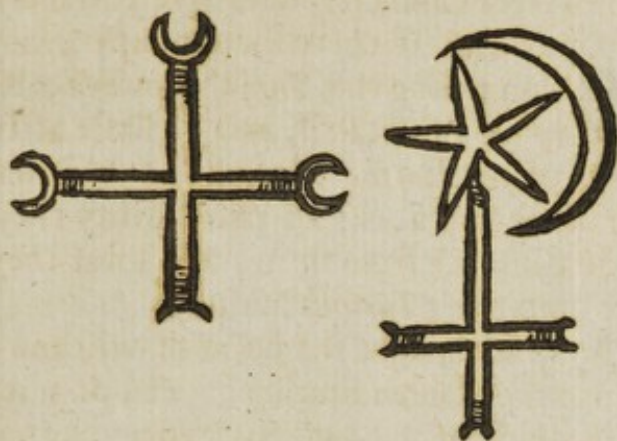
could not but take notice of the great number of Christians; for, excepting great Cities, or where the *Soldiery* reside, they are generally all Christians; whereof the great body is of the *Greek Church*, who live patiently under the *Turkish* toleration. If there should happen any considerable commotion among the *Turkish* powers; it is highly probable, they would set still, and be little active; and if any Forces of the *Latine Church* should attempt the Conquests of these parts, in all probability they would find very little assistance from them, and I fear they would rather adhere unto their *Turkish* Masters.

Though *Augustus* thought it a point of wisdom, to put some limit unto the *Roman Empire*, yet I do not find the *Turks* are of his judgment, but still endeavour to enlarge their Dominions, and when I consider that people, their hardy education, sober course of life, and obedience to their Superiours; that no *Bassa* can easily intend a revolt, but some others will discover him, in hope to obtain his place, or some great preferment; and that they so punctually observe the duty of their Charges; I am apt to think, or fear, if he, who putteth bounds to the Sea, and saith hither thou shalt come and no further, doth not, out of his great mercy, put a stop to their further incursions, they may probably obtain and conserve a far larger Empire, and even all *Europe*, unto the Western Ocean.

Certain it is that they are unsatisfied with their present bounds and look beyond *Hungaria*, and I have heard them say, we must in due time come to *Beatch*, for so they call *Vienna*, and try our fortunes again.

At this day the Star and Half-moon are above the Cross, upon the Steeple of the Cathedral Church of St. *Stephen*, in the Emperour of *Germany* his Imperial City of *Vienna*: and it grieved me to see in all the Confines a sort of Cross which our Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunate

nated after this manner, whereby the Inhabitants as they testify their Christianity, so they acknowledg the *Turkish* power.



A Cross with Half-moons set over the Churches in the Country which payeth contribution to the *Turks* in *Hungary*.

The Star and Half-moon upon the Steeple of *S. Stephen's* Church at *Vienna*.

(83)
 rated after this manner, whereby the inhabitants as they
 testify their Christianity, so they acknowledge the Turks
 power.



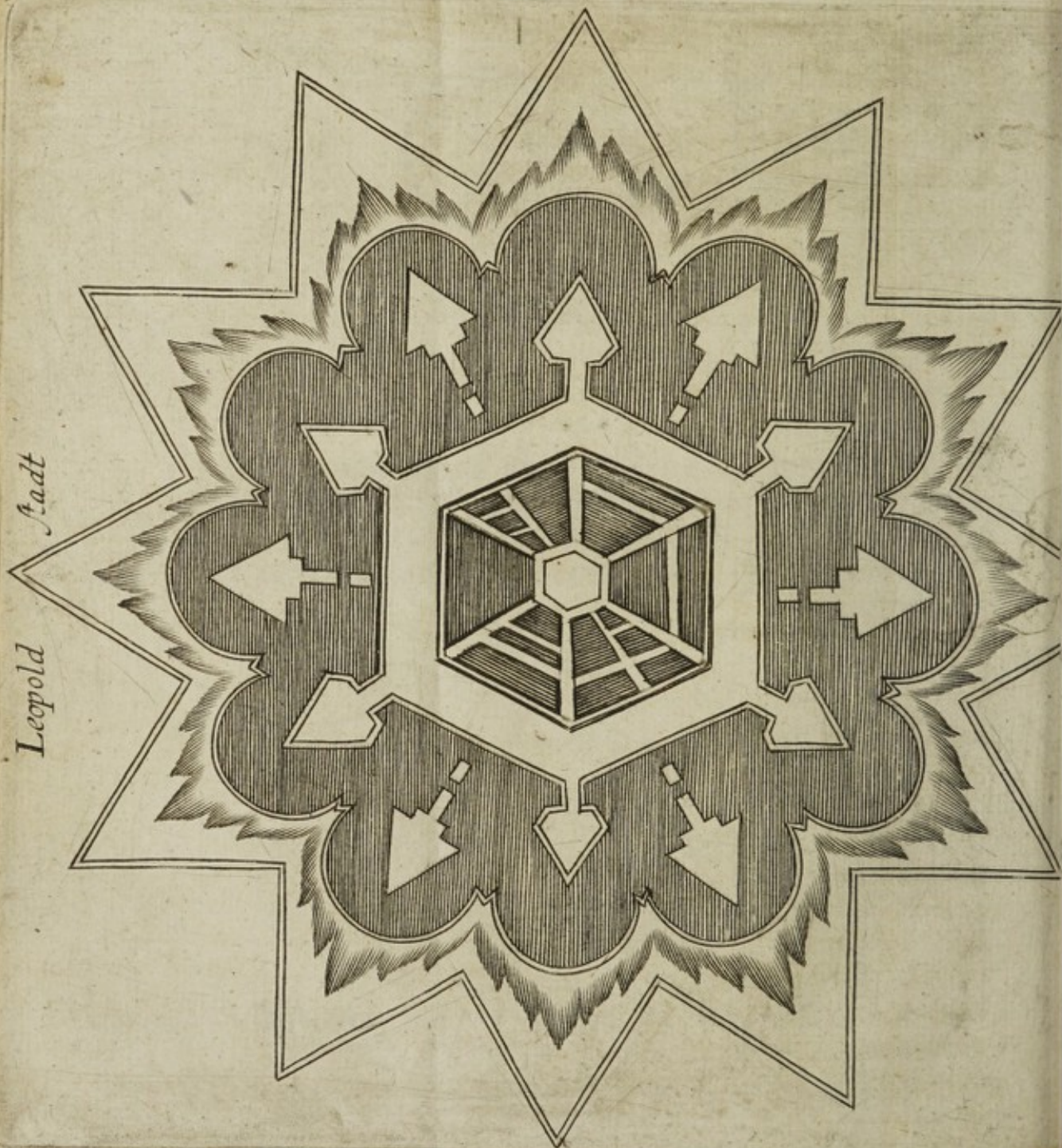
A Cross with Half-moons set over the Churches in the
 County which payeth contribution to the Turks in Haw-
 gaty.
 The Star and Half-moon upon the Steeple of St. Stephen's
 Church at Vienna.

A JOIR. M 2



Stadt

Leopold



A JOURNEY
FROM
KOMARA
OR
GOMORA,
TO THE
MINE-TOWNS
IN
HUNGARY;
AND FROM THENCE TO
VIEENNA.

BEING at *Komara*, and having satisfied my curiosity as far that way as the Christian Dominions extended. I pursued my intention of seeing the Copper, Silver and Gold Mines in *Hungary*; and being unwilling to return again to *Presburg* so far about to get into the road towards them; I attempted a nearer passage, although there be few who go that way. And therefore I travelled along the North-
shore.

shoar of the Island of *Schut*, till I came to the Confluence of the River *Waag* and *Danube*, and then passed over to a Fortification raised since the last war, called *Gutta*, it lyeth in a Marish ground between a branch of the *Danube*, the *Waag*, and the *Swartz*, within a mile of *Newhewsel*; which we plainly saw from the Steeple of the Church at *Gutta*, and could distinguish the buildings within it, as the *Bassa's* Palace formerly belonging to the Arch-Bishop of *Presburg*. The Church in the middle of the Town, the Tower to the *Moske*, and others. Their Boats here are of one piece of wood, in which notwithstanding they venture themselves, and passe the greatest Rivers with them; in this Fort were 130. men commanded by Captain *Matthias Fruhwurdt*. From hence by *Forchut* we came to *Schella*, where there is another Fort built to hinder the *Turks* from passing the River *Waag*, for hereabouts the *Tartars* broke over, burned and ruined the whole Country about in the late war, in such a manner, that it remains still desolate; at half a miles distance from this place is a hole in the Earth which burns like *Solfaterra* by *Naples*. From hence we went to *Schinta* a large Fort, and built long since to command the River and the Country about. There is a Tower in the middle, four Bastions and many good pieces of Canon. At the entrance there hangeth a great Rib, a Thigh-bone and a Tooth, which I judged to be of an Elephant, having seen the *Skeleton* of one: and also such bones as these hang up before the Emperours House at *Laxembourg*, those bearing the name of the bones of a great Heathen Virgin; and these of a Gyant. We came afterwards to *Leopoldstadt*; a noble regular Fortification with six Bastions, where the young Count *de Souches* commanded, to whom I delivered Letters, and received many favours from him. Afterwards I passed the River and came to *Freistat*, a large fair Town but lately burned by the *Turk* Count

Count *Forchatz* hath a handsome Castle here, and a large House in the Town, whereof I took the draught.

The *Lutherans* had also a School or Colledge here, but ruined with the rest of the Buildings. They are Tributaries to the *Turk*, paying yearly eight *Hungarische*, almost four pence of our mony, for every head, whither of Man, Woman, Children, Sheep, Oxen, or Horses. The Children are educated to hardship, and the Women seldome marry twice. They bathe much, and use sweating naked in Stoves, holding their feet in warm water. They use Cupping-glasses also very much and scarrifications. In the Convent of the *Franciscans* were onely twelve Friers left; and the *Roman* Christians in these parts have few other Priests but Monks.

Two *Hungarian* miles from *Freistat* lyeth *Banca*, where in a low ground near the River are fifteen Baths; into three of which the River-water is now entred, the River *Waag* continually wearing out its banks by reason of its rapid course. Twenty years since there were also hot Baths on the other side of the River, but are now covered with the cold stream. These Baths leave a white sediment in all places, and tinge Copper and Silver immediately as black as Ink: Hard by these Baths is a Quarry of Stone, and some Veins of Chalk, which were very pleasing to behold, the Chalk being of all colours except green, and the colours so finely mixed, as a painting or marble Paper doth not equal it.

We being here upon the 18. of *March*, and the weather very cold, had no thoughts of bathing in so open a place; though in some of them we saw Women and Children; and the *Hussar* who drove our Chariot hither, after we had supped, went out, and in a very hard frost pulled off his cloaths in the open Medow at midnight, and bathed himself in one of those Baths.

March.

March the 21. *Graff Souches* sent us *German* Musqueteers to convoy us through the Contribution Country, and defend us in our travels; we passed by *Ripnich*, and a Castle at *Docatzi*, belonging to *Baron Berrini*, and came at night to *Topolchan* upon the River *Nitra*, where the Town with the Church were burnt in the last war, and had not well recovered it self again. A mile from hence at *Bellitz* are also hot Baths. The next day by *Glesch*, the Inhabitants of which place were all carried away Captives in the last wars; and through a great wood by *Hochwize*, where the Inhabitants were most *Germans*. We came to *Sernowitz* seated upon the River *Gran*, where is a Castle upon a Rock, but the Town is Tributary to the *Turks*, and they often visit it. *March* 23. We passed the River *Gran* early in the morning, and came among the Hills to *Hodrytz*, by which Town runneth a swift stream very serviceable to them, which helpeth to move their Engines employed in the pounding, washing and melting of the Silver-ore. We travelled over a Mountain called *Hell*, and came to *Schemnitz*, the greatest of the Mine-towns in *Hungary*: and where great quantity of Silver-ore is every day digged. The Town is well built, hath three fair Churches in it, the greatest part of the Inhabitants are Lutherans. There are also three Castles here; the old Castle in the Town, where there is Wind-Musick at six every morning, and at twelve, and at six at night. 2. The New-Castle, built by a Lady who removed the Gibbet from this Hill, and left a fair building in lieu of it; the third is on a high peak, where there is a continual watch kept to discover the approach of the *Turks*, who immediately give notice of it by the shooting off a Culverin. The Streets lye up and down Hill, the Country hereabouts being all very uneven.

There are very many Mines here, and many adventurers are induced to try their fortunes by the good success so many

many have had : for if they find a Vein of Ore in any reasonable time, before they have quite spent their Stocks in digging, they may probably expect great profit.

These Mines amongst others are very remarkable ; the *Windschacht* Mine, the *Trinity*, that of *St. Benedict*, *St. John*, *Matthias*, and one called the three *Kings* ; but the chiefest and most wrought are those of *Windschacht* and *Trinity*. *Trinity-Mine* is seventy fathoms deep, built and kept open with under-work at a great expence, much of this Mine being in an earthy soyl. The Ore of it is much esteemed, and is commonly of a black colour covered with a white Earth or Clay ; so that the streams where they work it, become milky and whitish, and is that substance I suppose which is called *Lac Lunæ*, or the Milk of the Moon or Silver. Divers Veins in this Mine lye North, and other rich Veins run to the North-East. When two Veins cross one another they esteem it fortunate ; so that all Veins of Ore keep not the same point even in the same Mine, which would be an help to discover them ; but they have no certain way to know either which way they run, or where they are, till by industrious persevering in the labour of the Mines they are at last found out. They use not the *Virgula divina*, or forked Hazel-stick to direct them, having no opinion of it, (as I observed they had at the Silver Mine at *Friburg* in *Misnia*, where I also learned the use thereof) but dig alwayes as the Adventurers desire. They shew'd me one place, which they had digged streight on six years, when the Ore was but two fathoms distant from the place where they first began : and in another place they digged twelve years outright, and at last found a Vein which in a short time paid their charges. I was in many parts of this Mine, and went so far, that at length I passed quite under a Hill, and came out on the other side.

In *Windschacht-Mine* wherein I also descended as far as the water would then permit me, descending thrice almost perpendicularly about three hundred large steps or staves of a Ladder. I observed a large Wheel deep in the Earth, of twelve yards Diameter; turned about by the fall of subterraneous Waters. This Wheel moves Engines which pump out the water from the bottom of the Mine, up to the cavity wherein this Wheel is placed. The water which moves this Wheel falls no lower into the Mine, but passeth away through a *Cuniculus* made on purpose, through which both this and the other water pumped from the deepest parts of the Mine, do run out together at the foot of an Hill. Besides this Wheel there is another above ground which lyeth Horizontally drawn about continually by twelve Horses, which serveth also to pump out much of the water of this Mine; about all the Works whereof, I was informed that there were no less then two thousand men employed.

In some places of the Mine it is very cold, and in others so hot, that to refresh my self I was constrained to go with my brest naked; although I had only linnen Cloaths on. Where they work it is alwayes hot, so that they labour naked for eight hours if they are able, and then rest eight hours more.

In this Mine they shewed me a place where five men and a Person of quality were destroyed by a Damp, for which reason they have now placed a Tube there, the like they place over all doors, and over all wayes where they dig right on for a great space, and have no passage through; whereby the air is let in, let out, or carried round, and the Miners under-ground ventilated with it.

The blackish Ore is esteemed the best; much of it hath a mixture of a shining yellow substance or *Marchasite*, which if it be not in too great a quantiey is not unwellcome,

come, by reason that it disposeth the Ore to fluidity, or renders it more easie to be melted; but if it be in too great a proportion, they are of opinion, that it preys upon the Silver in the Mine; and in the Furnace carrieth it away while it melteth, by over-volatilizing it; and therefore they term it a Robber, as a substance which spoils and takes away the richness of the Ore.

There is often found a red substance which grows to the Ore called *Cinnaber* of Silver, which being grinded with Oyl maketh a Vermillion equal to, if not surpassing the *Cinnaber* made by sublimation.

There are also found in these Mines, *Crystals*, *Amethysts*, and *Amethystine* mixtures in the clefts of the Rocks, and sometimes nigh or joyned to the Ore; as also Vitriol naturally crystalliz'd in the Earth in divers of these Mines; and particularly in a Mine in *Paradise Hill*; which then belonged to Mr. *Jacobus Schwiboda* an Apothecary, at whose House I lodged, and who presented me with many curious Minerals.

And as there is great variety in the Silver-Ore, as to its mixtures with *Earth*, *Stones*, *Marchasite*, *Cinnaber*, *Vitriol*, &c. So also in its richness; some holding a great proportion of Silver in respect of others. An hundred pound weight of Ore sometimes yields but half an ounce or an ounce of Silver; sometimes two ounces, three, four, five, and unto twenty ounces; what is richer is very rare, yet some hath been found to hold half Silver, and I have seen of it so rich, as to be cut with a knife.

A Specimen of each sort of Ore which they dig out of the Mines is carried upon its first being discovered to an Officer called the *Probierer*, who is to prove and judge of its richness; which he doth in this manner. Of all sorts of Ores he taketh the same quantity, the Ores being first dried, burned, and pounded, he giveth an equal propor-

tion of lead to all, melteth and purifieth them, and then by exact Scales takes notice of the proportion between the Ore and the Metal contained in it, and reports it to those employed in the great melting Furnaces; who accordingly add or diminish the quantities of those substances which are to be mixed with the Ores to melt them in the melting Furnace; as for example, to an hundred centen or ten thousand pound weight of Silver-Ore, which holdeth above two ounces and an half of Silver in an hundred pounds weight, they add forty centen of *Leich*, which is Ore pounded and washed; two hundred centen of Iron-Stone, which is not Iron-Ore, but a Stone found in those Hills, of which the liver coloured is the best. A quantity of *Kis*, or a sort of *Pyrites*, according as the Ore is mixed with *Marchasite*, and of *Slacken* as much as they please. This last is the scum or cake taken off from the top of the Pan into which the Metals run, and is a substance made out of the former mentioned, by fusion.

Whatsoever is melted in the melting Furnace, is let out through an hole at the bottom thereof into the Pan, which is placed in the Earth before it; and thus exposed, it immediately acquires an hard scum, dross, loaf or cake, which being continually taken away, the Metal remaining becomes purer; to which is added lead which carrieth all the Silver down to the bottom with it, and after some time the melted Metal is taken out; then being again melted in the driving Furnace, the lead or what else remains mixt with the Silver is driven off by the blowing of two great bellows; and runs over from the melted Silver in form of *Litharge*. That which first comes over, is the white and that which comes last being longer in the fire, is the red, not that it is Litharge of Gold, both being driven off from the same Metal.

Most of the *Schemnitz* Silver-Ore holds some Gold
which

which they separate by melting the Silver, then granulating it, and afterwards by dissolving it in *Aqua fortis* made out of a peculiar Vitriol prepared at *Chremnitz*, whereby the Gold is left at the bottom and is afterwards melted; the *Aqua fortis* is distilled from the Silver, and serveth again for use. But it would be too tedious to describe all the works of these Mines which do well deserve as accurate Descriptions as those of *Misnia*, and other parts of which *Agricola* hath written largely, and very well in his Books *De re Metallica & de fossilibus*. *Lenys* also of Mine-works is esteemed, and *Lazarus Erker* hath handsomely described the principal Ores and Mineral bodies. But certainly there are few places in the World to be compared with this, where Art and Nature strive to show their utmost force and riches.

They work in this Country much after the manner they did in the Emperour *Rudolphus* his time; who was a great undertaker and encourager of Mine-works; but, many of their Instruments and Engines are much improved.

Notwithstanding the great quantity of Silver made every week at *Schemnitz* and carried away in Carts, I found some difficulty to procure the least piece there, and scarce any one in the Town could furnish me with any that was pure, for the Money of the Country is mixed with above half Copper, and being desirous to see what alteration divers of those Mineral-waters in that Country, would make upon Metals; for want of other Silver, I was forced to make use of silver Crosses, Crucifixes and Medals, which I borrowed.

Near unto *Schemnitz*, where old *Schemnitz* stood, is an high Perpendicular Rock, part of which from the bottom to the top is naturally tinged with a shining fair blue, some green, and spots of yellow in it. At first sight I was much surpris'd with the beauty of it, and could fancy nothing

nothing like it, but a whole Rock of polished *Lapis Lazuli*: and I have heard from a *Spaniard* who lived long in the *West-Indies*, that there is also a Rock like this nigh to the Silver Mines in *Peru*.

At *Glas-Hitten*, an *Hungarian* mile, or about seven *English* miles from *Schemnitz*. There was formerly a rich Gold Mine, but it is lost, no man knowing where the entrance was since the time that *Bethlem Gabor* over-ran that Country, and the Inhabitants fled away. The Owner notwithstanding left some marks and directions whereby they might discover it, with the Figures of his Instruments upon the Barks of Trees; which Instruments they have already found by digging in the Earth, and thus much is intimated to them, that where they find a Stone, on which a Face is carved, they are then at it, and are onely to remove part of a Rock with which the Owner stopped up the Mine.

This place is much frequented by reason of its natural hot Bathes, of which there are five very convenient, with handsome descents into them, and covered over with large high Roofs. The Springs are very clear, the Sediment is red and green, the wood and seats of the Baths under water are incrustated with a stony substance, and Silver is gilded by being left in them: But the most remarkable of these Baths, is that which is called the sweating Bath, whose hot Springs drain through an Hill, and fall into a Bath built to receive them; at one end of which by ascending I went into a Cave which is made a noble Stove by the heat of these *Therma*, and so ordered with Seats, that every one who sits in it, either by choosing an higher or a lower seat, may regulate his sweating, or enjoy what degree of heat he desireth. This Cave, as also the sides of the Bath are covered by the continual dropping of those hot Springs, with a red, white, and green substance, very fair and pleasing to the eye.

Bath-

Bathing my self in the largest of these Baths when there were a great many men and women in it; an active man to divert the Company, had privately conveyed himself to the top of the House which covered the Bath, and on a sodain cast himself down into the water, and by taking hold upon the bottom of the Seats kept himself under water for some time; afterwards a Serpent coming into the Bath through a channel which conveyed the water into it, many of the women were afrighted at it. He still to continue his service and good will to the Company, was the first that would encounter it, and deliver the Damsels; which he did in a short time, so successfully, that he caught the Serpent in both his hands, and holding it out of the water, put it into his mouth, and bit the head off. Being taken with his good humour, I afterwards sent for him in o the Stove; and finding that he had been employed in the Mines, I asked him among other things, whether he had seen any natural Vitriol, and where, in the Mines, crySTALLIZED in lumps, pure and ready for use, which he said he had in many places, but in the greatest quantity, in a Mine now given over; by reason that in some places the Earth was fallen in, which was near to *Schemnitz*: And accordingly two or three days after he came to see me at *Schemnitz*, brought me Lamps and Mine-mens habits for my self, and two Friends more; and we went with him under ground, till I came where he shew'd me great quantities of it, much to my satisfaction: the Vitriol there shooting upon the Stones and Earth, upon the floar and sides of the passages, as it doth by art in the Pans, and about the sticks, not hanging from the top, as in many other places I have seen it, like to Ice-icles.

Glass-bitten belongeth to the Count of *Lippey*, of whose Family was the Learned *Polycarpus Procopius Bocanus* who was sent some time past by the Arch-Bishop of *Presburg*.

Presburg to give an account of the rarities of these Countries; but his death hindred the publishing of his observations.

Eisenbach about four *English* miles from *Glass-hitten*, and five or six from *Schemnitz*, hath also hot Baths; the Sediment of which is red, and turneth into stone; so that I brought away with me pieces of it of five or six inches diameter: I took also a large piece of this water petrified as it fell from a spout in which the waves of it are to be seen; but the spout it self although made of wood, was not at all changed, as lying under it. However, those Trees with which they built the sides of the Bath were so petrified, that those which lay next above the water, were intirely turned into Stone. And it was not unpleasent to observe how nature did here assist art, and out of the body of a Firre-Tree frame a Column of Stone. Nor is it much to be wondred at, that the wood under the water should remain unalterd whilst that above suffered so great a change. These waters are hot, and part of whatsoever is contained in them is sufficiently Volatilized to be carried up with the steam of the Bath, and I remember in the Bath of the Green Pillars at *Buda*, I took notice, that the exhalation from the Bath reverberated by the high *Cupola* built over it, and by the Irons extended from one Column to another, and by the Capitals of the Pillars was formed into long Stones like *Ice-icles*, which hang to all the said places, such as may be observed in many subterraneous *Grotto's*, and particularly in *England* in *Okey-hole* in *Somerset-shire*, and *Pooles-hole* in *Darby-shire*. *Sulphur* also which is in great quantity in many hot Springs flyeth away continually, and is not to be found in them, if you boyl or evaporate the Bath water: and therefore to discover it, I thought it more rational to look out of the water then into it; neither was I more deceived in my conjecture,

conjecture, then he who looked towards the West, rather than towards the East to see the rising of the Sun. For upon many places which were over the Bathes, and received the steams of the hot water, I have seen *Sulphur* to stick; and to satisfy my curiosity further herein, I caused once a Pipe to be opened at *Baden* in *Austria*, through which the hot water continually ran, and took with my hand from the upper part of the Pipe, divers Boxes-full of a substance scarce to be distinguished from Flower of Brimstone. Walking about also one day in the *Sower Bath* at *Baden*, and leaning over the Ballistres to talk with some Friends who were then bathing themselves; I perceived that my Buttons and what else I wore of silver, were all turned yellow of a fair Gold colour, although I were at some distance from the water. Which made me try this experiment also, which was to hang money over the Bath at a foot distance, or at a greater, to see what alteration it would make, and how soon; which it coloured in a minutes time, and that which was nearer in half a minute.

But to return to *Eisenbach*, there are two convenient Baths much frequented, and a third which is made by the water let out of the former, called the *Snakes-bath*, from the number of Snakes coming into, and delighting in it when it is filled with these warm waters.

March the thirtieth, I travelled from *Schemnitz* by *Glass-Hitten*, and *Apfelsdorff*, where there is a House of the Arch-Bishop of *Presburg*; and afterwards passed the River *Gran* and came in between the Hills; where in one place they have thrown up the Earth, and made a work from one ridge of the Hills to the other, to defend the Country, and hinder the *Turkish* Excursions towards *Chremnitz*: afterwards we proceeded by that Golden River and yellow Stream which washeth all the Ore above till we came to the Town.

O

Chrem-

Chremnitz is a small Town, but hath large Suburbs, and lyeth high, *St. Johns Church* at some distance from it, is thought to stand upon the highest ground in *Hungary*. This is the oldest Mine-Town, and the richest in Gold of all the seven in these parts, which are these, *Schemnitz*, *Chremnitz*, *Newsol*, *Koningsberg*, *Bochantz*, *Libeten* and *Tiln*.

They have worked in the Gold-Mine at *Chremnitz* nine hundred and fifty years; the Mine is about nine or ten *English* miles in length, and there is one *Cuniculus* or Horizontal passage which is eight hundred fathoms long, called the *Erbstall*. The depth of it is above one hundred and seventy fathoms; they do not use Ladders to descend into this Mine, but are let down at the end of a Cable, unto which is fastned a sling, or seat of Leather; the Leather being broad, and divided ordinarily into two or three parts, so that it is to be shifted or changed as you find convenience, and affords no uneasy seat even to such as are not used to it. And in this manner, whosoever entreth the Mine is let down. Through one of the *Schachts* or perpendicular Pits, of which there are six. 1. That of *Rodolphus*. 2. *Queen Anne*. 3. *Ferdinand*. 4. *Matthias*. 5. *Wind-schacht*, and 6. *Leopold*. I went down by the Pit of the Emperour *Rodolphus*, gently descending by the turning about of a large wheel to which the Cable is fastned, one hundred and eight fathoms deep into the Earth; and after many hours being in the Mine, was drawn out again by *Leopold's Schacht*, or *Leopold's Pit*, or Shaft, streight up above one hundred and fifty fathoms; a heighth surpassing that of the Pyramids by a third part. At the bottom of which *Scacht* I was not discouraged to find my self so deep in the earth, for considering that I was yet above three thousand miles from the Center, I thought my self but in a Well. It is built on all sides with Firre-Trees one laying upon another

another on four sides from the bottom to the top, and after the same manner all these Mines are kept open where they have not a Rock on all sides.

Many Veins of the Ore run to the North, and to the East; They work also towards one, two, or three of the clock, as they speak; for the Miners direct themselves under-ground by a Compass not of thirty two points (such as is used at Sea) but by one of twenty four, which they divide as we do the hours of the day into twice twelve. Of the Gold-Ore some is white, some black, some of it red, and some yellow. That with black spots in white is esteemed the best, as also the Ore which lyeth next to the black Veins. This Ore is not rich enough to suffer any proof in small parcels, like that of other Mines, whereby to know what proportion of Metal is contain'd in it; but they pound a very great quantity thereof, and wash it in a little River which runneth near the Town: The whole River being divided and admitted into divers cuts, runs over the Ore continually, and so washeth away the earthy parts from the *Metallin*, and from a clear River above the Town, by its running through so many works, and over so much pounded Ore, it becomes below the Town a dark yellow Stream, of the colour of the Earth of those Hills. Unless it be upon six days of the year; two at *Christmas*, two at *Easter*, and two at *Whitsuntide*, when the River it self as well as the Mine-men ceaseth from working, and is permitted to flow clear within its own Banks.

There have been pieces of pure or virgin Gold found in this Mine, some of which I have seen in the Emperours Treasury, and in the Elector of *Saxony's* Repository, one piece as broad as the palm of my hand, and others less; and upon a white Stone many pieces of pure Gold; but these are very rare.

The common yellow Earth of the Country near *Chrem-*

nitz, especially of the Hills towards the West, although it be not esteemed Ore, affords some Gold. And in one place I saw a great part of an Hill digg'd away, which hath been cast into the works, washed and wrought in the same manner, as pounded Ore with considerable profit.

Matthias Dollinger the chief Officer at *Chremnitz* for the Mine-work, hath also lately invented a Mill to pound the Ore finer then it was before; and by this invention hath obtained a considerable quantity of Gold out of that Ore which otherwise would have yielded none; in his House I saw many sorts of Minerals, and was very kindly entertained by him; and when I was at the bottom of the Gold-Mine he sent me down a present of excellent Wine to drink the Emperours health.

Some passages in this Mine cut through the Rock and long disused, have grown up again; and I observed the sides of some which had been formerly wide enough to carry their Ore through, to approach each other; so as we passed with difficulty; this happens most in moist places, the passages unite not from the top to the bottom, but from one side to another.

They carry their Ore under ground from one place to another; or to the bottom of the Pit whence it is drawn out, in a Box or Chest which they call a Hundt or Dog; this runs upon four wheels, is higher behind then before, and hath a tongue of Iron at the bottom, which being fitted into a channel of wood framed in the middle of the bottom of each passage, it can no ways deviate, but keeps allways in the middle; and by this means a little Boy will run full speed with three or four hundred pound weight of Ore or Earth before him, wherever you command him, without any light, through those dismal dark passages of the Mine: and it was very new to me to hear the rattling they make in the Mine, and the alteration of
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the sound as they are nearer or further from us ; and to see them come with that swiftness out of the Rocks overturn their little Charriot, where they are to leave their Ore, then turn again and enter those dark Caves with such a force and swiftness.

Not much unlike this is another instrument they have to bring the Ore from the mouth of the Mine, or from the Hills down to the *Buchworke* where they pound it and wash it ; but instead of a tongue it hath eight wheels or four rowlers and four wheels, and the way is made with Firre in such manner and at such a distance that the rowlers rowle upon the wood of the Firre-trees. And these rowlers and wheels are so contrived, that these Chests can never overturn nor go out of the way, and a child draweth them, and sometimes a dog serves the turn. To one *Buchworke* alone, they carry every week three or four hundred of these Chests full, and each Chest holdeth four hundred pound weight.

There were two very bad strong damps in this Mine when I was there, and divers others that had not the like force to suffocate in so small a time. One of these Damps was in a *Shacht Puteus* or Pit, and the other in a Stall, or right-on passage ; no Lamps would burn in either of them, yet the Miners would venture into them for some short space of time : and we let one man down into that Damp which was in the Pit five or six times ; but pulled him up again as soon as ever we saw his Lamp go out ; this place is most poysonous when the water is high, the vapour then arising more strongly, the other Damp in the *Cuniculus* they hope to remedy by perflation, and making or digging another passage into it.

I was informed that there had been twenty eight men killed at one time, by Damps in four *Cuniculi*, seven in each ; and in the sinking of *Leopolds* Pit, they were much troubled with Damps which they remedied in this manner.

They

They fixed to the side of the *Schacht* or Pit a Tube from the top to the bottom; and that not proving sufficient they forced down a broad flat board which covered or stopped the Pit, or couched very near the sides of it on all sides, but where the Tube was: and so forced out all the Air in the Pit through the Tube; which work they were forced often to repeat. And now they having divers other passages into it, the Air is good and sufficient, and I was drawn up through it without the least trouble in breathing.

Altermans Fore-stall, a *Cuniculus* five hundred fathoms long, was burned in the year 1642. by the carelesness of a boy wiping the snuffe of a Lamp upon the wood; and fifty men smothered in it; they were all taken out except one, who was afterwards found to be dissolved by the sharp waters of the Mine, nothing escaping either of flesh or bones, but onely some of his cloaths.

There is Vitriol in this Mine, white, red, blue and green; and also Vitriolat waters. There is a substance found, which sticks to the Gold-Ore of small pointed parts like needles, of a purple colour, and shining, the mother of which is yellow like brimstone, it is called by them Antimony of Gold. There are Crystals found here, and some tintured yellow.

There is a Vitriol-Mine in these Hills nigh the Gold-Mine, about eighty fathoms deep. The Earth or Ore whereof is reddish, and sometimes greenish. This Earth is infused in water, and after three days the water is poured off, and boyled seven days in a leaden Vessel, till it comes to a thick granulated whitish substance, which is afterwards reduced to a Calx in an Oven, and serveth in the making of *Aqua fortis*, or the separating water used at *Schemnitz*.

Where they pound the Gold-Ore, they lay a foundation
three

three yards deep of wood, upon which they place the Ore, over which there are four and twenty Beams arined at the bottom with Iron, which break and grind the Ore, it being covered all the while with water. These Beams are moved by four Wheels, one Wheel to six Beams, the water which cometh out from the pounded Ore, is let into little Pits or Chests commonly seven or eight one after another; and afterwards into a large Pit of almost half an Aker of ground, and then after settling let out.

The Gold-Ore in powder or pounded is called *Slich*, of which that is the richest which is nearest to the Beams where it is first pounded. They work thus day and night continually. The Candles which they make use of are of Firre or some Resinous wood.

They take the *Slich* washed so long as perhaps in an hundred pound weight, there may be half an ounce or an ounce of Gold and Silver, the greatest part ordinarily Gold, two thirds generally. (For the *Chremnitz* Gold-Ore is seldom without some mixture of Silver, and the best of the *Schemnitz* Silver-Ore yieldeth an eighth part of Gold in proportion to the Silver;) to this *Slich* they add Limestone and Schlacken, and melt them together in the melting Furnace.

This first melting produceth a substance called *Lech*; this *Lech* they burn with Charcoal to make it lighter, to open its body and render it porous, and then it is called *Rost*.

To the *Rost* they add Sand as they see occasion, and melt it again in the melting Furnace; then let it out into the Pan, and proceed as in the melting of Silver.

They have divers other ways to get the Gold out of the pounded Ore, and I cannot omit to set down this one, in which they proceed without Lead.

They wash the pounded ore often, and lay it in powder
upon

upon Cloaths, and by the gentle oblique descending of the water over it, and their continual stirring it, the earthy, clayish, and lighter parts are washt away, while the heavier and metalline remain in the Cloath, not much unlike to this proceeding is that with Sheep-skins and Wooll, which they place either in the water which comes from the works, or in rivolets which have their Heads hid in Hills and Mountains rich in Gold; so that while the water and fluid parts pass through or over them, the more solid, heavy and metalline are insnared; and by this way some have obtained the Golden Fleece. But to continue the manner of working with cloaths, they wash the cloaths in which the Ore doth stick in several Tubs, and the water after some settling is pour'd off from its Sediment; which Sediment is again washt and stirr'd up in several Vessels and Troughs, till at length they sprinkle Quick-silver upon it, and knead it well together for an hour or two; and then washing it again in a wooden Vessel, after the separating of much of it, which the Quick-silver toucheth not, by striking this Vessel against their leg, they bring the Gold and Quick-silver together in an *Amalgama*, to one corner of it. From this *Amalgama* they strain as much of the Quick-silver as they can through course cloaths first, and then through fine. They put the Mass remaining upon a perforated Plate, which they set over a deep Pan placed in the Earth; in the bottom of which Pan they also put Quick-silver: This Pan they cover, and lute the cover well, and then make a Charcoal fire upon it, and drive down the Quick-silver yet remaining in the Gold to the rest in the bottom of the Pan; and then taking out the Gold, they cast it into the fire that it may still become purer.

After some few days having seen the most remarkable curiosities of *Chremnitz*, I went to *Newsol*; passing those Hills which lie on the East-side of *Chremnitz*, upon the
top

top of one of which lyeth a vast Stone or Rock alone by it self, near the way-side; these Hills afford wood for the Service of the Gold-Mine. Passing on further we were not far from *Lila*, a Village where they find Quick-silver; and after we had travelled over the Quick-silver Hills, we came again to the River *Gran*, upon which *Newsol* standeth; there is a Bridge of wood to pass the River at this Town, and an handsom building of Piles shoring cross the River to stop the wood thrown into this River, ten miles higher, where the Country is very full of wood: and by this Artifice without labour or charge, it is conveyed to *Newsol*, to be used in the working of the Copper-Ore, and in the burning, melting, casting, hammering of the Copper.

Newsol is an handsom Town, and hath a large *Piazza*, at the upper end whereof standeth a fair Tower. The Castle also is worth the seeing, in which is the Church covered over with Copper; within the Church there are many Figures of carved Wood, and some Reliques: but being in the possession of the *Lutherans* they are not much regarded, though carefully preserved. As I also observed in some *Lutheran* Churches in *Germany*, as at *Nuremberg*, and *Magdeburg*, where some Reliques had been left; which they have not parted with, but still keep as rarities.

At this Town, and near unto it, are the greatest Copper-works in *Hungary*, the body of the Copper being very strongly united to its Stone bed, or Ore, the separation of it is effected with great labour and difficulty; for the Copper-Ore taken out of the Mine is burned and melted fourteen times before that it becomes fit for use; and first it is melted with a Stone which they call *Fluss-stein*, and its own dross, and with *Kis*, or a sort of *Pyrites*. It is afterwards carried to the *Rost-hearth*, where it is layed up-

on great stacks or heaps of Billets, and those set on fire under it; by which means it is burned into a substance called *Rost*, and this is repeated seven or eight times; afterwards it is melted again in the melting Furnace, and at two Furnaces more at *Mismills*, and twice at the Hammer.

Here they also melt *Kis* which is brought hither from *Jesina*, which substance melted is serviceable in the melting of Silver.

At *Mismills* not far from hence they get Silver out of Copper, which they separate thus: They add Lead to the Copper when it is melted, and take out the Metals melted together in Spoons or Iron Dishes. When it is cold they give it a strong fire again as it lyeth upon cross Bars, untill the Silver and Lead melteth and falleth through. When the Copper hath passed its last melting and is fit for use, they cut it in pieces, with great Hammers which are sharp, to move every one of which there is a Mill on purpose, which with great force lifteth up the Hammer: and to shape and form it into Vessels or Plates, they have other Hammers, which are flat or round according as they intend to frame the Copper.

The Governour of these Works at *Newsol* was highly obliging, and besides the giving us opportunity of seeing every thing we desired, he sent me a handsom present of Wine and Fowls, and wrote a Letter to the Præfect of the Copper-Mine at *Herrn-grundt* to shew me every thing that was curious and observable in that Mine.

Herrn-Grundt is a little Town seated very high between two Hills, upon a part of Land of the same name, an *Hungarian* mile distant from *Newsol*. The Country about was then all covered with Snow after we came to such a heighth, but in the Valleys, and in our journey from *Newsol* hither we met with none; so that we found the Aire very

very piercing as we passed towards the entrance of the Mine in Miners habits ; which habit consists of a Linnen Coat and Drawers , a stiff round Cap , like the crown of a Hat , a leather Apron turned behind , and two pieces of Leather tyed to the Knees , to defend those parts against any sudden striking against the Rocks , or the fall of Earth upon them. In the Mine we were warm enough.

I went into this Mine through a *Cuniculus* called *Tachstoln* , and continued divers hours in the Mine , and visited many of the most remarkable places in it. The steep descents in this Mine are made by Ladders or Trees set upright , with deep notches or stayers cut in them to stay the foot upon : They are not troubled with water , the Mine lying high in the Hill , so that the water may drain away ; but they are molested with dust , which is choaking and fretting , and also with pernicious damps.

In one place of the Mine they shewed me the manner how they had lately cured a very bad Damp by a great pair of Bellows , which were blown continually for many days ; and in divers other places the Damps were so strong as to hinder the Work-men very much in their labour , and these Damps are not only met with in places where the Earth is full of Clay or the like substances , but also where it is rocky , and one place they shewed me where there had been a pernicious Damp , and yet the Rock so hard , that it could not be broken by their Instruments ; but the descent was all made by the means of Gun-powder rammed into long round holes in the Rock , and so blown up.

Much of this Mine lyeth in the Rocks where they have no need of Wood-work to keep it open , and some passages lye between the Rock and the Earth , so that they are kept open upon one side by Firre-Trees , and on the other side with Stone , the passages also are not so regular as at *Chremnitz* , for many here are neither horizontal , nor near

to a perpendicular, but moderately inclining up and down, and there are many large Cavities within. In one place where we descended obliquely to go to a remarkable part of the Mine, we found that the Earth had fallen in and stopped up the passage, but one of our Guides unwilling to go about, and the Earth being yet loose, he made a Burrough into it and digged his way through, although the Earth continually fell upon him and covered him; and got at length through and tumbled down amongst the Work-men below, with a great quantity of Earth after him; with which they so speedily laded their Barrows and Hundts, of which I spake before, and the Boys ran away with them with such swiftnes, that in a short time he made the passage clear again up to the place where he had left us.

The Veins of this Mine are very large, many of them, such as are termed *cumulata*, and the Ore is very rich, in an hundred pounds of Ore they ordinarily find twenty pounds of Copper, sometimes thirty, forty, half Copper, and even to sixty in the hundred. Much of the Ore is joyned so fast to the Rock, that tis separated with great difficulty, and in many places the Ore and the Rock are one continued Body or Stone, onely with this difference that one part of the Rock will yield Copper, the other none; which is known and distinguished by the colour, and easily at first sight, the Copper-Ore being for the most part, especially the best of it, either yellow or black: The yellow is pure Copper-Ore, the black contains also a proportion of Silver.

There are divers sorts of Vitriol found in this Mine, white, green, blue, and a red clear transparent. There is also a green Earth or Sediment of a green Water, called *Berg-Grün*, used by the Painters; there are likewise Stones found of a beautiful green and blue colour, and one sort
upon

upon which *Turcoises* have been found, and therefore called the Mother of the *Turcois*.

There are also two Springs of a Vitriolat Water which turn Iron into Copper, called the old and the new *Ziment*; these Springs lye very deep in the Mine, and the Iron is ordinarily left in the water fourteen days. These Waters are very profitable, seeing that the worst sort of Iron, and useles old Iron is hereby turned into the purest sort of Copper, which hath this commendation above other Copper to be more ductile, malleable, and easily melted; and I have melted it without the addition of any other substance, without difficulty. Whilst the Ore of Copper must run through so many Fires and Furnaces to be brought to any thing. Of this sort of Copper I took a good quantity out of the old *Ziment*, and I took also a piece of Copper of the Figure of a Heart which had been layed in it eleven or twelve days before; having the same Figure, but as perfectly Iron then, as it is at this day Copper. Some will not have this to be a Transmutation of one Metal into another, but that this Water of the *Ziment* being saturated with a *Vitriolum Veneris*, and meeting with such a body so ready to receive it as *Mars*, it deposeth *Venus*, who immediately insinuateth her self so far into *Mars*, that she doth *dividere & imperare*, and at last she substitutes her own body, and precipitates that of *Mars*.

In the changing of Iron into Copper in these Springs, many parts are indeed often separated, and lye at the bottom in pouders, but these parts are not Iron but Copper; and I have taken of this pouders out of the Spring, and melted it into excellent Copper; so that if the Iron be not changed, I know not what becomes of it. This Operation which nature so curiously performs in the Mine, I have since seen attempted to be imitated by Art; and in my judgment successfully.

After

After that I had seen many of the most remarkable places in the Mine, I returned to the *Verwalter* of *Herrn-Grundt* his House, and put my cloaths on again in the Stove: where we were afterwards very kindly entertained. He shewed me a Map of that Mine wherein we had spent most part of that day; and the delineations of all those places we had been at, with a Scale to measure the lengths and distances of all Passages and Places in the Mine; and it was very delightful to see so large a Draught or Picture of so fair a Subterraneous City: nor can I term it less, in which there is more building then in many. The extent surpasseth most, and the number of the Inhabitants are considerable, their Order admirable, their Watches exact, their Rest undisturbed, grateful after Labour and refreshing, they reposing themselves eight hours in the hollow of a Rock after the same time spent in labour; besides this Map, he shew'd me many curious Minerals taken out of that Mine, and by heating the Copper-Ore, and casting it into water, made the water like some natural Baths which arise near these Hills. And upon my commending the *Ziment* water and its strange Operation upon Iron, he presented me with divers fair pieces, and a chain of Copper transmuted in those Springs. They make also very handsome Cups and Vessels out of this sort of Copper, and we drank out of one of them which was gilded over, and had a rich piece of Silver-Ore, fastned in the middle of it; and this Inscription graved on the outside:

*Eisen ware ich, Kupfer bin ich
Silber trag ich, Goldt bedeckt mich. i. e.*

Copper I am, but Iron was of old,
Silver I carry, cover'd am with Gold.

From

From *Herrn-Grundt* we came to *Stubn*, a Town three *Hungarian* miles distant from *Newsol*, and two from *Chremnitz*; where near unto a *Rivolet* there are divers hot Baths of great esteem, and much frequented; the water whereof is very clear and smells of *Sulphur*, the Sediment green; it colours the wood over it green and black, but doth not change the colour of Metals so soon as most others; I left money in it a whole night, which was yet but faintly coloured. The Springs arise underneath, and passe through the holes in the plancher of the Baths.

The heat of these is answerable to that of the Kings-Bath in *England*; there are seven in number: The first is the Noblemans Bath, the second the Gentlemans, the third the Country-mans, the fourth the Country-womans, the fifth the Beggars Bath, the sixth for such as are infected with the *Lues Venerea*, the seventh the Bath of the *Gypsies*. These Baths are in a Plain encompassed on all sides with Hills, the highest unto them are towards the East; and it is the same ridge of Hills which on the other side are so rich in Metals. I bath'd in one of these and met good company that I was detained too long, and received some inconvenience from the heat of the Bath, nor could I commend their custom of eating, drinking, and sleeping much while they bathed.

From *Stab'n Bad* we went to *Boinitz*, crossing the River *Nitra* and leaving *Privitz*, a large Town on the left hand. At *Boinitz* there are also five natural Baths of a moderate gentle heat delightfull to bathe in, being much beautified by Count *Palsi* Palatine of *Hungary*, and all of them covered under one large roof. The first is the Noblemans Bath built of Stone, descended into on all sides by Stone-stairs; the other four are of wood, very handsomely and well built, where it was a pleasure to us to see the Boys and Girls dive so finely for any thing that we cast in. About

bout this part of the Country there groweth very much Saffron.

From *Boinitz* we went to *Westonitz*, two *Hungarian* miles, and from *Westonitz* the next day, we arrived at *Trenschin*, which they count four *Hungarian* miles; but such long ones they are, that we were travelling from before Sun-rising till eight of the clock at night, before we could come to our journeys end.

Trenschin is a handsome Town seated upon the River *Waag*, over which there is a Bridge of wood; the *Piazza* is fair, the *Jesuites* Church handsome, the Castle seated very high, easily discernable at twenty *English* miles distance, and belonged to the *Graff Zellhassey*. There are two warm Baths a mile from the Town, and a great number of Springs of Mineral waters in the Country about. Here we met with Count *Rothall* going from the Emperour to treat with *Abassi* Prince of *Transylvania* his Commissioners at *Eperies*, where I engaged some of his Attendants to make enquiry into the Salt-Mines of that place, or any other, according to the instructions I left with them, and afterwards I received an Account to this effect.

Half an hours going from the City of *Eperies* in upper *Hungary*, there is a Salt-Mine of great note from the first place of descent unto the bottom, 'it is about one hundred and fourscore fathoms deep. Into this the Miners descend first by Ropes, and at last by Ladders unto the lower parts. The Mine is for the most part in an Earthy, and not a Rocky ground.

The Veins of Salt are large, and there are pieces to be found of ten thousand pound weight: they commonly hew out the Salt into long square pieces of two foot in length, and one in thickness, and for use it is broken and grinded between two Grind-stones.

The Mine is cold and moist, but the Salt being a Stone-salt,

salt, is not easily dissolved, or at least in any great quantity by dampness or moisture; yet much of the water of the Mine is impregnated with salt, in such sort that being drawn out in large buckets, and afterwards boyl'd up, it affords a blackish Salt, which they give to their Cattle in that Country.

The colour of the ordinary Stone-salt of this Mine is not very white, but somewhat grey; yet being broken and grinded to powder, it becomes as white as if it were refined, and this Salt consists of pointed parts or fossets. Another sort of Salt there is also, which consists of Squares and Tables; and a third to be found of somewhat sturious or long shoots.

Nor is all the Salt of this Mine of one colour, but of divers; that which is found grossly mixt with the Earth receives some colour from it; and even that which is most pure and resembleth Cryстал, doth often receive tinctures of several colours; in the middle of a Cryстал-salt with long shoots, I have seen a delicate blue; and at Count *Rothall* his House at *Vienna*, I saw a large piece of a fair transparent yellow. There are also some pieces so clear and hard, that they carve them into divers Figures, as if they were Cryстал it self. Of all these sorts mentioned I also obtained some pieces, and brought them with me into *England*.

But it is time to conclude this long discourse of Mines and Minerals, which may seem of little concern unto many; yet for the satisfaction of the more curious in so considerable a piece of Naturals, in places little known unto us; and withall, undescribed by any *English* Pen that I know; I would not omit this particular account thereof.

I continued my journey near to the River *Waag*, and came to *Nove Mnesto*, and from thence the next day to

Q

Tirnaw

Tirnow a City seated upon a Plain, and to be seen at a great distance; it hath almost recovered it self out of the Ashes that it was reduced into six years before: the day following we got to the *Danube* again, and lodged that night at *Presburg*, whereof I have spoken elsewhere; and then passing the *Danube* in two Ferry-boats, we travelled by *Homburg* Tower, by *Haimberg* Hill, by the Town of *Haimberg*, by *Regelsbrun*, *Vischet* and *Swechet*, and so came to *Vienna*.

A great part of these Countries of upper *Hungaria* through which I travelled, had a different face from that of *Austria*, and from what they had formerly been. For some places had been burnt or plundered by the *Tartars* and *Turks* in the late war, and divers pay contribution to them, so that many live warily and meanly to become less noted: And in divers places their Houses are bare and unfurnished; and it is well if they have any other Bed then one for the man of the House and his wife. Even in parts of the Country better provided, and under the Emperour, a great part of the people being of the reformed Religion, are under such hard measure and fears that they live in little content, and being of a stout and persevering temper, they may in time become so desperate, that if the *Turk* should break powerfully in, 'tis probable they would not fight so heartily against him as in times past. There are many *Calvinists*, many *Lutherans*; they were formerly almost all *Lutherans* in the Mine-Towns, but now the Officers are of the *Roman* Church. At *Schemnitz* a very fair Church was lately taken from the *Lutherans*; and they told me that at *Boinitz*, and the Country about. Count *Palfi* caused all his *Lutheran* Tenants to change, or at least to declare the change of their Religion, or else to part with their Houses and Lands: There are also many *Anabaptists* up and down, more observed for their neat working in Mother of Pearle then any thing else. The *Unitarij* live
in

in the farther parts of upper *Hungary* towards *Transylvania*, and have the commendation to speak generally *Latin*, even the *Hungarian* Catholicks are much dissatisfied at the intrusion of the *Germans*, and their encroaching upon them, they look jealously upon the Court at *Vienna*, think themselves not regarded according to their merits or ability of their Services, nor the *Hungarian* Priviledges well observed, so that they can scarce dissemble their Discontents, which may in time prove of very bad consequence.

in the further part of upper Hungary towards Transylvania, and have the countenance to speak generally I am sure the Hungarians Catholics are much distressed at the partition of the Country, and their encroaching upon them, they look jealously upon the Court at Vienna, (think themselves not regarded according to their merits or quality of their Services, nor the Hungarian Privileges well observed, so that they can scarce discern their Discontents, which may in time prove of very bad consequence.

A FOUR. O.S.

A JOURNEY
FROM
VIENNA
INTO
STYRIA, CARINTHIA,
CARNIOLA, FRIULI.

Unto the strange Lake of *Zirchnitz*, to the Quick-
silver-Mines at *Idria*, and to other remark-
able places in the *Alpes*.

WHILE I remained at *Vienna*, I took
the pains to see divers places not far
distant from it, as *Neugebau*, *Kalenberg*,
Closter Newberg, *Itzing*, *Baden*, *Laxam-
burg*, *Newfidler-See*, with others; and
afterwards made a journey unto *Venice*, not by the Stage-
Coachés which keep one constant road, but chose rather
to perform it by Horse whereby I might stay in any place,
or go out of the road at pleasure.

The first considerable place we saw was *Baden*, about
four *German* miles from *Vienna*, a pretty walled Town
seated near a part of Mount *Cetius*, which divided *Nori-
cum* from *Pannonia*; a Rivolet named *Swechet* passeth by
it, which afterwards enlargeth and runneth into the *Da-
nube* about a *German* mile from *Vienna*, there are three
Churches, that of the *Augustiners*, of our Lady, and S. *Ste-
phen*.

phen; but this place is most remarkable for its Bathes which are much frequented from *Vienna* and these parts. They are nine in number, whereof having given a particular description to be seen in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1670. I shall onely name them here. The Dukes Bath which is the largest, square, and in the middle of a building of the same Figure, the steam passeth out by a tunnel at the top. The Bath of our Lady, one end whereof is under a Church of the same name. The new Bath, St. *Johns* Bath of a triangular Figure; the *Jews* Bath with a partition to separate the men from the women; The Beggars Bath so shallow that they lye down in it; the Bath of the Holy Cross chiefly for the Clergy; St. *Peters* Bath; and lastly the Sower Bath set about with stone Ballesters, and covered with a handsome *Cupola* and *Lanthorne*. They are all enclosed, the Seats sides and Bottoms being made of Firre. They use no guide as with us, but direct themselves with a short turned Staff, and the hottest of them come short in heat of the Queens Bath in *England*.

Here we met with very good Company, and all kind of accommodation at no dear rate. A Captain of the Emperours whom I had accompanied to these Baths as a token of his love gave me a *Gempskugel* which is said to be an excrescence upon the Liver of a wild Goat of *Tyrol*, and highly cryed up in *Germany* for a signal remedy against the diseases of the Liver, malignant Feavers and the Plague, and many are so obstinately credulous as to think that whosoever taketh it becomes invulnerable for twenty four hours after.

Having bathed in the Baths, and taken a draught of the Town, I left *Baden*, and the next considerable place was *Newstad*, one of the chiefest Cities in *Austria*; it is of a square Figure with a *Piazza* in the middle of it, two sides whereof

whereof are arched and supported with Pillars: there are four Gates, three whereof are to be seen from the *Piazza*; *St. Jacobs* is the chiefest Church which hath two Steeples in the Front. The Emperour hath a Pallace here of a square Building with four Towers, which are to be seen a great way off, as is also most part of the Town, as lying in a Marrish ground, and in a plain Country; it is encompassed with a Ditch and two Walls, the one very low, the other seems not strong; yet as they told me at one time the *Turk* could not take it, but left it upon condition that they might take something out of the Town; which being granted they took the *Pronger* or *Whipping Post*, and carried it unto *Constantinople*. At this place Count *Peter Serini* and *Frangipani* were beheaded the last year, as being chief Contrivers in the *Hungarian* Revolt.

From hence through the Plains we came to Mount *Simeren* passing by *Newkirckel*, where there is a Chappel with a little red Pinnacle which they say was built by an *English* King; I suppose by King *Richard* the first who was kept prisoner in *Austria* in his return from the Holy Land, whose Ransom built the old Walls of *Vienna*. Mount *Simeren* is a part of Mount *Cetius* upon the top whereof lyeth an heap of Stones which make the boundarie between *Austria* and *Styria*; the ascent of the Hill is steep and stony; so that sometimes it takes twenty four Horses or Oxen to draw up a Cart or Coach.

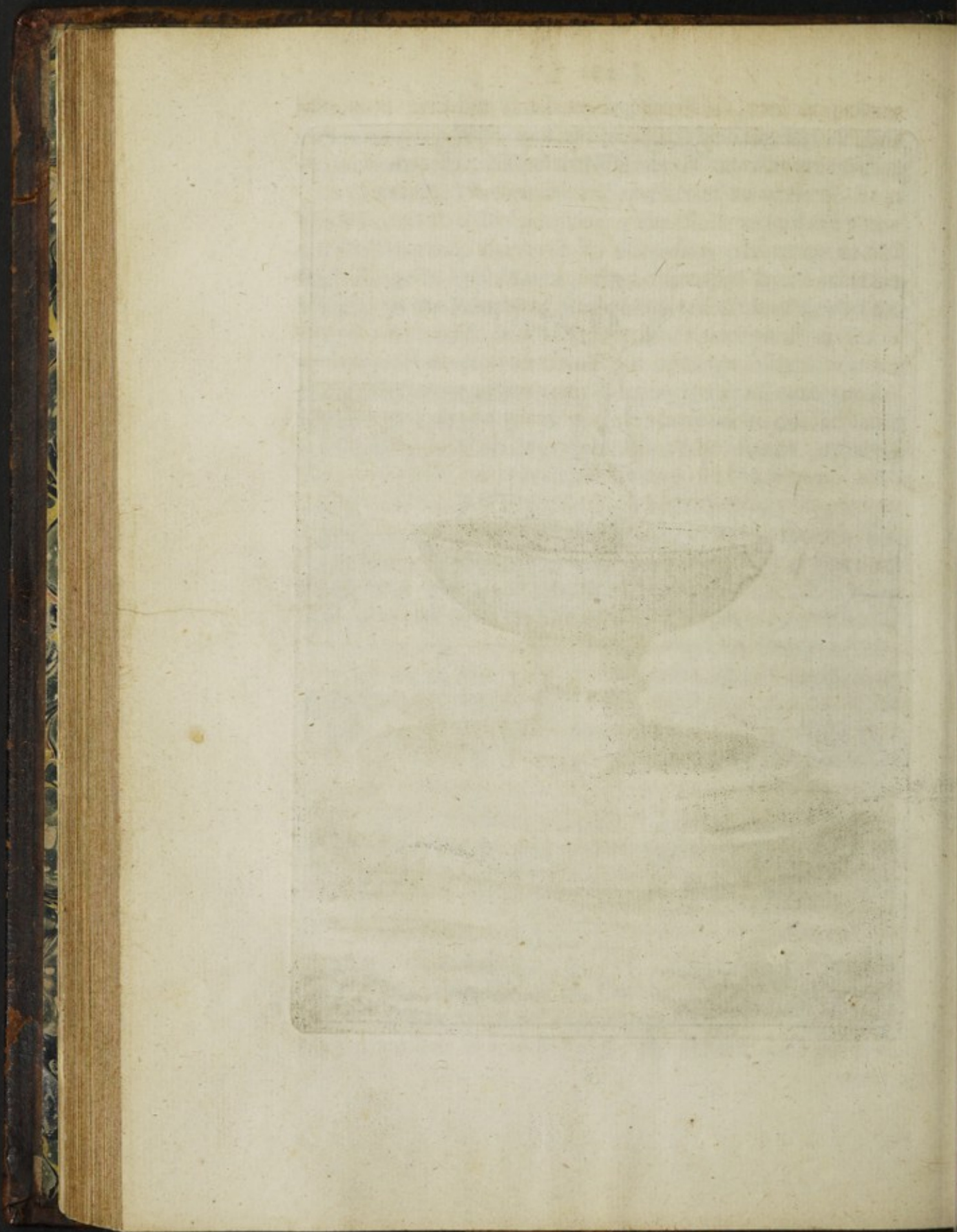
We lodged at *Schotwien* or *Schadtwien*, a strange Town seated between Rocks upon the passage of the Hills, the Houses upon the sides of the Rocks are inaccessible but from the top of the Hills, and looking over the Plains, serve for Watch-Towers; this is a fast place, and called by some *Claustra Austria*; having the Mountains on each hand, and shut up with a Gate at each end, a small current coming down from the Hills, is admitted.

admitted into the Town under the Wall, which put me in mind of the Picture of the Wall to the Kingdom of *China*, wherein is expressed the manner of the Rivers running into *China*, the Wall being still continued over them. From hence I came to *Mehrzuschlag*, the place where they beat out the Iron into Bars; so to *Keimburg* passing by a swift small River named *Murtz*, then travelled by a Castle belonging to the Family of *Stubnberg*, which is esteemed one of the Ancientest in *Germany*, and came to *Prug* seated upon the River *Mur* or *Muer* a swift large River, but not navigable, although after it hath passed by *Gratz* and *Rakenburg* it enlargeth. *Prug* or *Muripons* is not ill built considering the Country, and hath a fair *Piazza*. Another Town of this name I had seen before seated upon the River *Leyta*, and for distinction called *Prug* upon the *Leyta*, so forward by *Lubeim* where the Staple of Iron is. I came to *Knitelfeldt* and *Judenburg* still nigh to the River *Mur*, the next day to *Hundtsmark* and *Newmark*, then to *Freisach*, which some think to have been *Virunum*, others *Vacorium*, in sight of *Altenhofn*, the Castle of *Itrowitz*, and the Castle of *Tottenbrun*, which belongeth to the Arch-bishop of *Saltzburg*.

Then to *St. Veit* or *St. Faith*, formerly the chief City of *Carinthia*, seated upon the Confluence of the River *Glan* and *Wunich*, it is walled about, hath six Churches in it, a *Piazza* also, and in the same a remarkable Fountain with a Laver or Bason of white Marble made out of one Stone, which was five of my fathoms in circumference: this noble Antiquity was brought from *Saal* or *Zolfeldt*, a place not far off, and abounding with *Roman* Antiquities.

In sight of *Uitopolis* or *St. Veit*, there are four remarkable Hills, as the Hill of *St. Veit*, *St. Ulrick*, *St. Lawrence*, and *St. Helena*, with a Chappel upon each of them, to all these upon one day in the year the Inhabitants go in devotion





votion on foot, although to perform the same they must travel above thirty *English* miles.

We stayed at *St. Veit*, and had the divertisement of a *Latine* Comedy at the *Franciscan* Convent, it was in *May* when the higher Hills were covered with snow, but the lower were all green, full of Firre and Larch-trees, it thundred and lightned very much, and as soon as it began they rung their Bells. Many here have great throats, some as big as their heads, many are blind, divers dumb and fools withall; without the Town there is an Hospital for such as have lost their voice, their wits, or are otherwise oppressed by their great throats, many of them cover their throats, which otherwise are very ill complexioned in cold weather. Men and women have them, the better sort of people which live well drink wine and good beer, are lesse subject to them. I saw bigger throats in these parts, then any I had observed in the *Alpine* parts of *Savoy*.

St. Veit whose name this place beareth was a zealous Christian who laboured much in the Conversion of these parts, and was persecuted under *Dioclesian*. Many Churches and Towns do carry his name in other parts of *Europe*, and the people have an opinion of *St. Veit* in the curing of that dancing disease called *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

From hence we travelled to *Saal*, or *Solua*, anciently a *Roman* Colonie, and set down in the Map of *Wolfgangus Lazius* by the name of *Colonia Soluensis*; a Field near unto it, is called *Ager Soluensis* or *Zolfeldt*, a place very fruitful in Antiquities, many whereof have been carried into other parts: in' this Field I saw that much-spoken of Antiquity of the Kings Chair; it is made of Stone set together in the form of two Elbow-Chairs turned back to back. Upon three of the Stones there are Inscriptions, but surely more ancient then the Chair. At the installing of the Duke of *Carinthia*, whither he be King, Prince, or

R

Emperour,

Emperour, either he himself or his Substitute sits in one part of the Chair towards the East, and a Baur or Country-man in the other part of the Chair toward the West; and among other Ceremonies, the Country-man riseth up and presents the Duke with a fat and a lean Oxe; the Duke is obliged to take the lean and return the fat one, and afterwards to receive a gentle box on the eare from the Country-man, and so after this manner is installed.

The Church of *Saal* is very ancient, and hath escaped the fury of the Earbarous Nations; herein I saw the Tomb of *Modestus* a Companion of *S. Veit*; it is a plain Monument, and they have a Tradition here, that the Tomb hath removed it self about a yard nearer unto the Altar then where it was first placed. On the Church Walls are many old *Roman* Antiquities of good *Basso relievo*, which were first taken out of *Zoldfeldt*; those which I chiefly observed were these. *A Chariot with two Horses. A Chariot and a man in it. A Wolf licking of fruit fallen from a Tree. Hector fastned unto the Chariot of Achilles as he was drawn about Troy. Four fair Heads unto the middle. Two Wolves, each holding a Horn and a Cup between them, out of which shooteth a Vine with Leaves and Grapes*, this is over the Porch. Within the Porch is a *Cupid* holding of a bunch of Grapes. *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking of a Wolf. Two Figures over the Crucifix by *S. Christopher*, with some others, all which *Zoldfeldt* afforded; where I also saw many Inscriptions, one upon a Stone on the South-side of the Church, was this,

HERCVLI. T.
E PONAÆ. AVG.
PRO SALVTE. IMP.
CAES. M. AVR.
ANTONINI. PI. FE
LICIS. INVICTI.

also

Also divers *Roman* Coyns of Copper and Silver found in these parts, and I brought away a Medal of *Trajan*s in Gold.

From thence we came to *Clagenfurt* or *Claudia* of old, which is at present the chief Town in *Carinthia*, a fair four square Town enclosed with an handsom Wall; the Rampart is very broad, at each corner there is a Bastion, and one in the middle of each Curtain; the Streets are straight and uniform as well as the Works, there is also a very fair *Piazza* in the middle. For the beauty of this place they are beholden to the Industrious *Lutherans* while they held this Country: The *Piazza* is adorned with a Column of Marble, and a Statue of the Virgin upon it, also with a Statue of the Emperour, but above all with a noble Fountain in the middle, over which is a large prodigious Dragon made out of one Stone, *Hercules* with a Club standing before it, which the people think to be the Statue of a Baur which killed this Dragon in these parts. This was also brought from the above-mentioned Field of *Saal*. There are three noble Massy Fountains observable in these hilly parts, these two of *St. Veit* and *Clagenfurt*, and another of white Marble at *Saltzburg*.

Among the odd customs of *Carinthia* there is an old one delivered of this place, that if a man were vehemently suspected of theft, they hanged him, By Æneas Sylvius. and three days after judged of the fact; if he were found guilty they let his body hang till it be corrupted, if otherwise, they took down the body, buried it upon the publick account, and said prayers for his soul. *Clagenfurt* was then full of Souldiers, where I had the honour to see Count *Lesley* the chief Commander, Baron *la Hay*, and my Lord *Peasly* who had a Company in the Town, whose singular civilities and favours I cannot sufficiently acknowledge, they obliged me to be at their Ta-

ble while I stay'd, and one day my Lord *Lesley* carried me in his Barge through a handfom streight cut into the Werd-Sea or Lake of *Clagenfurte* to a House of pleasure called *Loretto*, finely seated, and which hath a Chapel in it built after the same manner with that of *Loretto* in *Italy*, which having formerly seen, I was the better able to confirm the exact imitation of it. Count *Lesley* is related to *Montecuculi*, and so was pleas'd to give me Letters to *Vien-na*, and to other parts: The honour I had to know the right honourable the Earl of *Norwich*, Earl Marshall of *England*, did much encrease my kind reception among them, whose worthy name I found not onely known in the Dominions of the Empire, but afterwards also in *Turky*.

Leaving *Clagenfurte*, I continued my journey Southward, and after a *German* mile and half crossed the River *Dravus* where I found it already a large swift River, passing over two long Bridges of wood, and an Island in the middle; and after an hour or two I began to enter between the Hills at a place called the *Hammer*, where the Iron is beaten out, and proceeded in order to my passage over Mount *Luibel*. In a short time entring into as odd a Desert of Rocks as may be seen, where there is a great *Casca-ta* or fall of waters, and the water hath so worn the Rocks that all seems to be artificial: the way up is made with Walls, turning backward and forward with great pains, and greater art then I could have expected in this Country, so we went on winding backward and forward till we reached the highest passage of the great Mountain *Luibel*, which is a part of the *Carnick Alpes*, dividing *Carinthia* and *Carniola*, and one of the most remarkable Hills I ever saw; for having pass'd up as high as the steep Rocks and Peaks would permit we turned sidewise by a made way which led us into a hole or passage cut quite through the Mountain, imitating the famed *Grotto* of the Hill *Pansilipo*,
by

by *Naples*: there is a Roof of Wood-work in the middle, which is continued unto the *Carniolian* side; the Roof of this passage is high, the length of it is 156. yards, and it is four yards broad.

The manner of passing through this Hill was surprizing unto me, having never read nor heard hereof before, I thought it might be some work of the old *Romans*, but I was afterwards informed that it was much later, and that in former time there was no passage into *Carniola* this way, but they went about by *Villach*. At first sight of this hole when I was far below it, I conjectured it might be the habitation or Chapel of some Hermit, but could not imagin how he should come unto it, till at last by the winding and turning of the way up the Hill, I did not onely pass through it my self, but met with divers Passengers who came out of *Carniola*, and it is so well contrived, that the Country carriages and Carts pass through it every day.

In ascending this Hill we had bad weather, rain and fierce hail, and the snow layed still by the way-side; and being so high at the time of a storm, I had an opportunity to see the Clouds descend, and after it was past to ascend again so high, as to get over part of the Mountain, and a stream of them passed through the hole out of *Carniola* into *Carinthia*, oppositely unto us who passed out of *Carinthia* into *Carniola*, or out of *Karnten* into *Graen*.

This noble passage being already so well contrived, and in the Country of a laborious and industrious people, is like to be continued, who remove the snow with great pains in the Winter, and keep the way passable, as we continually ascended till we came to this *Grotto*, so when we were once got through it we alwayes descended, and came first to *S. Anna*, two *English* miles downward then to *Newstattel* a *German* mile and half further still descending, and

proceeded till we came to *Crainburg*, which is thought to have been formerly *Carnodunum*, a good Town seated upon the River *Savus*, from whence through a fair Plain four *German* miles long, we came to *Labach* or *Lubiana* the chief City of *Carniola*; the River *Labach* runneth through it, which falleth afterwards into the *Savus*. It is an handfom City with a Castle seated upon an Hill which over-looketh two large Valleys to the North and South, and hath a fair Prospect of many Hills and Castles, but being commanded by another Hill not far from it, it is neglected, although we find that it hath endured a strong Siege, for while the Emperour *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus* and Count *Ulrick* took the advantage to besiege it, but it made so good resistance that the Emperour had time to raise the Siege and destroy the Army. At *Labach* I happily met with Mr. *Tosh* a *Scotch* Apothecary in that Town, who was very civil unto me, informing me of the places about, and shewing me many Curiosities, and the severall Minerals of those parts.

This place is conceived to be old *Nauportus* famous for the landing of the *Argonautes*, who setting forth from *Argos Pelasgicum* in *Thessaly* sayled unto *Colchos* on the East-side of the *Euxine Sea*, but being pursued by the King of *Colchos* his Vessels dispatched after them, they declined returning by the *Hellepont*, but bearing Northward entred the mouth of *Ister* or *Danubius*, and passed up the River till they came to the concurrence of the *Danubius* and the *Savus*, and taking up the *Savus* they came to the River *Labach*, and went up that River landing about this place anciently called *Nauportus*, and then travelled to the *Adriatick Sea* and returned unto *Greece*. So that in my travels I had been near their setting out in *Thessaly*, and at the place of their landing in *Carniola*.

From hence we travelled towards the *Zirchnitzer-See*,
or

or famous strange Lake of *Zirchnitz* having the Marshes on our left hand, and the Hills on our right, till we came to *Brounitza*, and then passing over them we came to *Zirchnitz*, a Town of about three hundred Houses, which giveth the name unto the Lake, here I applyed my self unto *Andreas Wiser* the *Richter* or Judge of the Town who afforded me directions and accommodations for the viewing of the Lake; and went down to *Seedorff*, a Village half a mile nearer the Lake, and then to *Niderdorff*, where I took Boat and spent some time upon the Lake.

This Lake is about two *German* miles long, and one broad, encompassed with Hills at some distance, and upon the South-side lyeth a Forest part of *Birnbaumer* Forest, which extendeth a great way, wherein are many Dear, wild Boars, Foxes, Wolves and Bears.

Every year in some part of the Month of *June*, the water of this Lake descendeth under-ground through many great holes at the bottoms; and in the Month of *September* returneth again by the same holes; and with a speedy ascent, springing and mounting up to the height of a Pike, and soon covering that tract of ground again. When the water is under-ground, the Earth makes a speedy production of Grasse yielding food for Cattel in the Winter, and at the same time, Hares, Deer and Boars resort to this place out of the Country, and the fore-mentioned Forrest, and are often taken by the people.

The Lake affordeth plenty of Fish, but they fish but by permission, for the Prince of *Eckenberg* is Lord thereof, and a good part of the Country about, but upon the going away of the water, all have liberty to take Fish, which they do by standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting their passage take great plenty of them, which otherwise would follow the water under-ground, and not return again untill *September*. I could not

hear

hear that any unknown Fishes were brought up by the water, but those which come up are of the same kind with those which went down, which are a kind of Carp, Tench, Eels, and such as are common in other Lakes; and they are rather gainers then loofers hereby, when they came up, for the Fish having spawned before, the frye that goeth down hath had about three months growth under-ground when they are brought up again.

The Ground under the Lake is very unequal, and the water not near of the same depth, but in some places four foot, and then suddenly again twenty yards deep: and because the Fish frequent the Valleys or deeper places, more then the Hills or eminent parts, the Fishermen who know the place wet and dry, have given unto seven of these Vallyes peculiar names, which in the *Sclavonian*, the Language of that Country are these,

Vadanas.

Resbetu.

Sitarza.

Ribisbkiama.

Naknisbu.

Lewisbe.

Kottel.

I passed over the five first mentioned Vallyes, and went to a noted Stone called the Fishers Stone, by the appearance whereof they can conjecture how soon the water will descend, and by an Hill, which when the water is high becometh a pleasant Island, and then returned.

They can give no account that this Lake hath fayled any year to descend and arise again, or have any tradition how long this property of the Lake hath been observed. Some Lakes have been made by Earth-quakes, but it is more probable

probable that this hath been from all Antiquity, and according to the best conjectures, this is the *Lugea Palus* of *Strabo*, and therefore more strange that the Ancients are silent in this remarkable account.

The nearest Sea unto this Lake is the *Sinus Tergestinus*, and *Sinus Flanaticus*, the Gulf of *Trieste*, and the Gulf of *Quevero*. And not many miles from hence are the Heads of divers considerable Rivers, as that of *Laback*, the *Corcoras* or *Gurk*, the *Colapis* or *Culp*, which run into the *Savus*. The *Vipao* or *amnis frigidus* which runs into *Lysonso* by *Goritia*, and divers more, but whither these Rivers arise where the Lake falleth, I could not learn.

The Ground not far from this Lake is very hollow and full of Caverns, and I observed many Caverns and deep holes in other parts of *Carniola* somewhat like unto *Elden* hole in *Darbyshire*, and I was informed by the most considerable persons at *Zirchnitz* that the Prince of *Eckenberg* had the curiosity to go into one of them, and came out again upon the side of an Hill.

I was upon consideration whether I should go from hence unto *Tergestum* now *Trieste* a Port-Town of the Emperours in the *Adriatick-Sea*, and then by Ship to *Venice*, but having been in many Mines before I had a desire also to see the famous Quick-silver Mine at *Idria* in the County of *Goritia*; and parting from *Zirchnitz* I passed by *Lovecq*, and travelled over Mountainous parts till I came to *Idria*, which is encompassed with Hills on all sides, and a River of the same name runs by it, which although *Leandro* terms *superbissimo fiume d Idria*, yet I found it small and shallow at the time when I was there, upon plentiful rains howsoever it proves sufficient to convey down the Firre-trees, and other wood required in the building of the Mines, and also for fuel necessary in the service of them; and to this end there is an handson work of

Piles made floaping athwart the River, (after the same manner as I observed at *Newfol* in upper *Hungary* cross the River *Gran*) to stop the Trees which are cut down and cast in o the River above this place.

What is chiefly considerable in this Town are the Quick-silver Mines, very well known to the neighbouring parts, and exceeding usefull to many at greater distance.

The entrance into these Mines is not high or upon an Hill, but in the Town it self, whereby they are somewhat the more troubled with water, against which they are provided with many excellent Engines and Devices, as at other deep Mines; the deepest part of the Mine from the entrance is between one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and thirty fathoms.

Of the Quick-silver of this Mine they have two sorts, the one called *Jungfraw*, that is virgin Quick-silver, the other plain Quick-silver, virgin Mercury they call that which discovers it self without the help of fire, and is either plainly to be seen in the Earth or Ore, or falls down in little drops in the Mine, and sometimes streams out in good quantity; as about seven years ago it ran out of the Earth at first in a stream as small as a thred, and afterwards as big as a Pack-thred, but ceas'd in three or four days.

That also is accounted virgin Quick-silver, which having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water first in a Sive, and afterwards in a long Trough, having very small holes at one end, so that there is in a manner two sorts of Virgin Mercury; the one running out and discovering it self without labour, the other requiring some way of extraction and separation, though not so high an one as by fire.

Plain Quick-silver they name that which is not at first perceived by the eye, or falls from the Ore, but is forced out

by fire, and this they obtain out of the Ore, or out of the natural Cinnaber of Mercury which they dig out of this Mine. The Ore is of a dark colour mixed with red, but the best is a hard Stone which they commit not presently to the fire, but powder it grossly and work it by the fire, that so if any Virgin Quick-silver be found in it, it may be separated in this manner, and what doth not pass the fire, may be separated by fire in Iron Furnaces, fifty of them in a fire.

The Quick-silver-Ore of this Mine is the richest of all Ores I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it half Quick-silver, and in two parts of Ore one part of Quick-silver, and sometimes in three parts of Ore, two parts of Quick-silver.

I went into the Mine by the Pit of St. *Agatha*, and came up again by that of St. *Barbara*, descending and ascending by Ladders; I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty nine staves, or eighty nine fathoms. *Siferus* in *Kircher's Mundus subterraneus* makes such a dreadful description of this Mine, that it might discourage any from attempting the descent, which makes me doubt, whether he had been in any other Mine, especially where the descent is made by Ladders.

In a Laboratory where the Quick-silver is separated by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand retorts of Iron, every one of which costs a Crown at the best hand from the Iron Furnaces in *Carinthia*: herein are also at one time eight hundred retorts, and as many recipients employed together in drawing over the Quick-silver in sixteen Furnaces, fifty in each Furnace, twenty five of a side, twelve above, and thirteen below of each side.

June 12. 1669. When I was there they carried out forty saumes of Quick-silver into forrain parts, each saume containing three hundred and fifteen pound weight to the

value of four thousand Ducats of Gold, though the conveyance be not easie, for it is carryed upon Horses backs, two small Barrels upon each Horse, yet some is sent as far as *Chremnitz* in *Hungary* for the use of the Gold Mine, and some into *Sweden*, and other remote parts.

In the Castle I saw three thousand saumes of Quick-silver together in Barrels; the Quick-silver being first made up in double Leather, and in another House as much rich Ore as can be distilled in two years, except they have great plenty of rain to bring down the wood, but the Hills being high about them, it snows at the tops of them oftner then it rains.

Those Strangers who come into the Castle of *Idria*, have their names set down in a Register-Book, with the Country of which they are Natives, and the Catalogue is large, but of *English* men there are few; of late years onely Mr. *Evelyn* and Dr. *Pope*, with their Company, of whose observations there is an handsom account in the Philosophical Transactions some time since. This place is the more grateful to Strangers in respect that it being a Frontier Town, and bordering upon divers Nations, many Languages are understood here, and I observed that there were five spoken freely by the Officers and better sort of People, besides *French* which was not excluded from this place, though not so esteemed or desired. *viz. Friulian, Slavonian, German, Latin and Italian.*

Leaving *Idria* I passed over *Swartzenberg* or the black Mountain, and descended about ten miles through a stony Country farr worse then the *Grau* or stony Plain in *Provence*, and came to *Adofhini*, and then to *Goritia* or *Noreja* of old, the chiefest place of the Country of *Goritia*, well seated and over-looking a fair Plain to the South-West. The Emperours Governour of this Country liveth in the Castle, and hath had of late a Guard granted unto him, ha-

ving

ving been set upon by a Gentleman of the Country, who for that fact was banished, and his House rased.

Travelling in the night, we had sometimes about us a great number of large Glow-worms, which put into papers gave a dim light; and in some places in the Plains the Air was full of flaming flies affording some delight to us.

The *Carniolians* speak a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, but in these parts they have a Language called *Lingua Fullana*, or *Friulana*; he that speaketh *Italian* may understand much thereof. The Lords Prayer in that Language beginneth thus, *Pari Nestri ch' ces in Cijl see Santificaat tuto nom, &c.*

That neat kind of Acer whereof Violins and Musical Instruments are made, prospers well in these parts, as also in *Carniola* and *Saltzburglandt*, where they make Trenchers and Tables of it, and at an easie rate; I brought some of the fair broad Leaves from thence.

Leaving *Goritia* I passed the River *Sontius* or *Lisonzo*, which arising in the Hills above runs into the *Adriatick* Sea. Near this River, *Odoacer* who had made himself King of *Italy*, was slain in a Battel by *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*. Afterwards travelling on through Meadows, I came unto the strong and well fortified City of *Palma Nova*.

All this long Circuit untill we came within a mile of *Palma Nova* we were in the Emperours Dominions, which are much larger then commonly apprehended, and having sooner or later seen the greatest part thereof, I cannot but be of that opinion, for he possesseth all *Austria*, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, part of *Croatia*, *Istria*, and *Friuli*, part of *Alsatia*, the large County of *Tirolis*, the large Country of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and some part of *Lusatia*, and a considerable part of *Hungaria*; from *Presbourg* to *Tockay* and *Zathmar*, above two hundred and fifty miles,
and

and the Inhabitants of these Countrys being an hardy stout and valiant People, I cannot but think him a great and powerful Prince, and an happy Bulwark of Christendom against the *Turks*.

Palma Nova in *Friuli* is the largest regular Fortification I have observed, it hath nine Bastions, bearing the names of some noble *Venetians*, which have little to be accepted against but their round ears, on each Curtain there are two Cavalliers, the Rampart is much higher then the Wall, the Ditch is thirty paces broad, and twelve deep; it is kept dry to render the Town more healthfull, but may be filled with water upon occasion, as that of *Vienna*, much whereof is kept dry least it should injure their deep Sellers; there are three Gates, *Porta Maritima*, *Porta de Cividial*, and *Porta di Udine*. They were then making one fair Half-Moon before each Gate: In the Center of the City is fixed a Standard over a Triple Well, in the middle of a Sexangular *Piazza*, from whence a man may see the three Gates and six Streets quite through the Town. The *Piazza* is beautified with the Front of the *Domo* Church, divers Statues, and an Obelisk much guilded.

In the middle of the Bridge there is a Draw-bridge made with such Artifice, that the Centinel discovering any force approaching, may by onely touching a certain Iron with his foot draw up the Bridge; many handsom contrivances for Draw-bridges I had seen in other parts, sometimes many upon one Bridge, and not onely one after or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a brest, the outermost ones serving for the retreat of the foot, that in the middle for the Horse and Carriages. Some Draw-bridges are not to lift up, but to be drawn on one side, and so by onely turning of it like to the opening of a Gate Passengers are conveyed over the Moat and landed; but those which pleased me most were the Draw-bridges at
Amsterdam,

Amsterdam, which part in the middle, and a Vessel though under sayl may passe them, without the help of any one on shoar, for the Mast, head, or break-water of the Ship, bearing against the Bridge in the middle, openeth it.

At *Palma Nova* the *Venetians* have made a cut from the Sea to the Town capable of good Vessels, and broad and deep enough to bring provisions and supplies upon occasion to this place.

This is at present esteemed one of the noblest Fortifications in *Europe*, begun by the *Venetians* 1594. and is a notable Bullwark of their State and *Italy*, for this way the *Huns* and barbarous Nations passed into *Italy*, and this way the *Turks* have formerly made in-roads almost as far as *Treviso*.

Having seen many of the chief Fortifications in *Europe*, I had the greater desire to take a view of this, because it carrieth so great a fame, and is said to have been contrived by Military advice from all parts, and as also because the *Venetians* would have it believed to be the noblest Fortification, not onely in *Europe*, but in the world; I heartily wish they may never know a complete *Turkish* Army before it, especially when ever they are in no good condition to relieve it. If the Emperour through whose Countrys the *Turks* must pass to come to this place, and the Republick hold firm, it will be hard for the *Turk* to come unto it, and if the *Turk* should be at such a peace with the *Venetians* as may bind up their Fleet from assisting the other parts of *Italy*, he shall not need to attempt it or make his way into *Italy* by that place, for whether the Naval Forces of *Italy* without the assistance of the *Venetians*, be able to resist a complete *Turkish* Fleet, so as to hinder landing and falling upon that Country some other way, is much to be doubted.

From *Palma Nova* I went to *Maran St. Vito*, a Port Town

Town of the *Venetians* in *Friuli*, so named from *St. Vito*, who is said to have been buried in this place.

At this Town we took a *Felluca*, and sayling by the shoar of *Friuli* or *Patria*, we passed by *Porto di Talamo*, and came to *Caborle*. In this Island there is a Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin seated upon the Sea-shoar nigh the Waves, yet said never to be overflowed by the Sea, being as it were the *Halcyon* Nest of its Patroness, and a place of remarkable devotion. On this shoar we refreshed our selves and were divertised at Sea in seeing them take Shellfish, and then passing by *Livenza*, where the Sea came formerly up as high as *Opitergium*, and afterwards by *Porto di Piave*, I arrived at *Venice* entring by the *Porto de Castelli* passing by the *Carthusians* Convent, and landed at the *Piazza* of *St. Mark*.

Here I found the whole City highly concerned for the *Hazardous* State of *Candia*, which was lost soon after, *Dominico Cantarini* the present Duke was sedulous in that affair. The Voyage of *Ghiron Francisco Marchese Villa*, General of the *Infanterie* of *Candia*, with a journal of a Siege had been lately published, and was in many hands.

There was also a supply of *Auxiliaries* in good readiness; it was at that time a more then ordinary hot Season, and some of our *English* Sea Captains and Masters told me, that they had seldom met with such hot weather even between the *Tropicks*.

Having formerly had a view of *Rome*, *Naples*, *Florence*, and the great Cities of *Italy*, and passed some time at *Padoa* a few years before, I made but a short stay about *Venice*, and having reviewed what was most considerable, and renewed my acquaintance with some worthy courteous Friends at *Venice* and *Padoa*, *Mr. Hales* the Consul, *Mr. Hobson*, *Dr. Cadined*, and others. I disposed my affair for my return to *Vienna* the ordinary way.

In order thereto I took Boat at *Venice* and landed at *Mestre* a pretty Town, and the best place for accommodation for such as travel into *Germany* by *Tirol*, or into *Austria* by *Friuli*; from hence I travelled ten miles through a pleasant plain Country till I came to *Treviso* or *Tarvisium*, which giveth the name unto the Country about, *La Marca Trevigiana*, a handsom City adorned with good Houses, Churches, Towers, and Fountains. The clear River *Sile* or *Silo* runneth through it, and afterwards into the Sea between *Mestre* and *Murano*; it aboundeth in good Wines and Fruit, and was a chief Seat of the *Lombards* in these parts.

From thence I came to *Lovadina*, and crossed the great River *Piave*, *Plavis*, or *Anassus*, which arising in the Mountains, passeth by the Cities of *Belluna* and *Feltre*, then to *Concian* or *Coniglian*, and next to *Sacille* or *Sacillum*, formerly a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, a pleasant and well-built place esteemed the Garden of the Republick, and seated by the River *Livenza* or *Liquentia*, which passing by *Motta* runneth into the Gulf of *Venice*.

Here I took a guide to conduct me through the Plains and Meadows, and came to *Spilinbergo*, where I again took a Guide to cross the swift River *Taiamento* or *Tiliaventum*; this is esteemed the greatest River in *Friuli*, arising above in the *Julian Alpes*, and running down into the *Adriatick* Sea, and often over-flowing a great part of the plain Country.

Not far from *Spilimbergo*, I passed a neat River or notable Cut called *La Brentella*, sixteen miles long, made by the *Venetians* for the better bringing down of wood from the Mountains to be used in the making of Glasses at *Muran*; it is all paved with a good Stone, bottom and sides, the bottom is round, so that it is somewhat like a Tube opened or split in two.

T Then

Then I passed by St. *Daniel* seated upon an Hill by *Hospitaletto*, and came to *Vensone*, a Town seated at the beginning of the Hills, and formerly the limit of the *Venetian* Dominions; thence by *Rejuta* to *La Chiusa*, a place remarkable for the streight passage of the *Alpes*, where the *Venetians* keep a gard, and shut up the passage every night; from thence I came to *Ponteba* or *Ponte Fella* upon the River *Fella*, the exact Confines between the *Venetian* and Imperial Dominions, and surely a man can seldom pass more clearly and distinctly from one Country unto another then in this Town; on one side of the Bridge live *Italians* Subjects unto the State of *Venice*, on the other side *Germans*, Subjects unto the Emperour. Upon the one side their Buildings, their manner of living, their empty Rooms, large Windows, Iron Bedsteads show them to be *Italians*: On the other side immediately their Stoves, higher Bedsteads, Feather-beds one over another, square Tables, and their Bason and Cloath by the Wall declare them to be *Germans*; the Bridge it self is also half *Italian*, half *Dutch*, one part being built of Stone, and the other of great Trees laid over after the *German* fashion of making Bridges. Between *Vensone* and *Ponteba* there are many great *Cascata's* or falls of waters; but of several passages of the *Alpes* this seemed unto me the best and most easie.

In these Mountainous places I was entertained with strange stories of the Snow which covereth these Hills in the Winter, as how many pikes length the Snow was deep in some places, how round the Country would look when all the craggy Rocks were covered, how a Snow-ball thrown down from a Mountain would so gather and augment in the fall, as to do great mischief in the Valley, and that if the smallest Bird should but scrape with her foot at the edge of an high Hill, that little beginning might so encrease in the descent, upon a though, as to over-whelm an House at the bottom,

From

From hence by *Tervis*, and *Tirl*, unto *Villaco*, or *Villack*, an handſom Town, and one of the chiefest in *Carinthia*; but before I came to *Villack* I went to ſee the Natural Baths which were not much out of the way at the foot of an Hill about an *Engliſh* mile from the Town and in good eſteem. There are two clear Sulphureous Baths, but very gently warm, and have an acid and no unpleaſant taſte; the bottom is not planchered nor paved, but hath its own natural Spring and ſettlement with it; yet into one there is a hot Spring let in which ariſeth by it; they are large and have ſtairs to deſcend into them, with little Rooms of wood about them for accommodation, they are covered over, and they bathe in them cloathed with ſhirt and drawers as in *Austria*.

Not far from hence is a Lake called the *Oſſacker See*, from *Oſſiack* a Town upon the ſide thereof, and is one of the moſt conſiderable Lakes in *Carinthia*, there being beſides it, theſe which are remarkable, the *White Lake*, the *Millſtatter*, the *Werd*, and the *Forchten*; this Lake doth not onely abound in Fiſh, but affordeth great plenty of *Oſſiacker* Nuts, which the people eat, and ſome make Bread of; which notwithstanding upon examination I found to be no other then very large Seeds of *Tribulus Aquaticus*, or water *Gallthorps*.

From *Villach* I ſoon came to the *Werd See*, and keeping it continually on my right hand, I travelled by the ſide of it till I came to *Clagenfurte*, and then paſſed again to *St. Veits*, where I met Mr. *Donellan*, from whom upon my former deſires to him, I received an account of the great Lead Mines in upper *Carinthia* at *Bleyberg*, where they have worked eleven hundred years, and the Pits are deep; *Federnus Stollen* or *Cuniculus* is an hundred and ten fathoms deep in the Earth, and the Hills ſo high about it, that upon the melting of the Snow in the Spring, there is

often much hurt done, the Snow rowling and falling in such vast heaps that nothing is able to resist it, so that in the year 164. it fell so vehemently that it destroyed and carried away sixteen Houses. He presented me also with many handfom natural Curiosities collected by him in those parts, one of which among the rest I cannot but mention which was a rich large fair piece of natural *Cinnaber* found in *Crewalt*, or in the Forreft of *Cre*, two *German* miles from *St. Veit's* in the Lordship of *Oosterwitz*, where there hath been great quantities found out, for the *Herr von Staudach* above thirty years ago, as he was hunting in this Forreft, being thirsty and laying down to drink out of a little stream which runneth from the top of the Hill, he perceived the stream to be full of *Cinnaber*, but since it hath been so diligently searched after, that without working and digging for it, there is little to be found.

From *St. Veitz* continued my journey by *Friesach*, where formerly there was a Gold Mine, and then by *Newmarck*, *Hundtsmark*, *Peltsolz*, *Knitelfeldt*, *Luihm*, *Prug*, *Keimberg*, *Mehr zu Schlag*, *Schadtwien*, *Newkirckel*, *Newstadt*, *Solinaw*, *Traskirchel*, *Newdorff*, to *Wien*.

This my return from *Venice* to *Vienna*, about three hundred and fifty *Italian* miles, was the most quiet journey I ever made, for not meeting with good Company I performed it alone, and upon one Horse; and although there are severall Nations, and no less then four Languages spoken upon this road, yet I met with no disturbance from any, nor did any one ask from whence I came, or whither I would goe, no trouble as to Bills of health, and good accommodation in the Inns at an easie rate, they are for the most part a plain People, make good Souldiers, little mutinous, but obedient to commands, and hardy, and are of good use and service unto the Emperour.

In my travels in *Germany* I seldom failed to meet with
Jews

Jews, but in this journey I met with none, or such as I could not well distinguish, for though there were then whole Villages of *Jews* in *Austria*, yet they were prohibited in *Styria*, and severely banished out of *Carinthia*, so that for those *Jews* who travelled between *Venice* and *Vienna*; the Emperour dispenceth with them as to their Ruff, and the *Venetians* as to their red Hat.

To say any thing of *Vienna* may seem superfluous, divers having written thereof, and it might fall better in, if ever I should describe my journey from the Low Countrys to *Vienna*, and from *Vienna* by the way of *Meravia*, *Bohemia*, *Misnia*, *Saxonia* unto *Hamburg*; mean while I would no longer defer to give some account of places less known or less described in *Pannonian*, *Dacian*, *Messian*, *Gracian*, *Noricum*, and *Illyrian* Countrys, which in their proper order are delivered in this Work.

In my travels through *Hungaria* and the Imperial Provinces, I could not but take notice of some Assertions which I could not verifie.

Belgrade is commonly counted to be in *Hungaria*, and so described by some Authours, but if strictly considered it is seated in *Servia*, or *Mesia Superior*, beyond the bounds of *Hungaria*.

That St. *Ferome* was a *Pannonian* may be granted, but that he was a Native of *Hungaria*; strictly taken may be doubted, for he was born in *Stridon*, now conceived to be *Siredon* or *Streyna*, on the inward or Western side of the River *Mur*, before it runneth into the *Dravus*, and is accounted in *Steirmark*.

It is said by *Plinie Cursus Savi* 150. mille passuum, that the course of the *Savus* is an hundred and fifty miles, which if accounted from the head is much too short, and not much more then half the measure thereof.

That the River *Savus* runneth into the *Dravus*, seems affirmed

affirmed by *Strabo*, *Vicinus Nauporto fluvius est Corcoras qui merces accipit, hic in Savum influit, Savus in Dravum*, that is, Not far from *Nauportus* is the River *Corcoras* or the *Gurk* which receiveth the Marchandises, this runneth into the *Savus*, and the *Savus* into the *Dravus*, whereas the *Savus* never runneth into the *Dravus*, and when it entreth the *Danube* at *Belgrade* is about an hundred miles from it.

The distance which *Strabo* makes between *Aquileia* and *Nauportus* or *Laback* of four hundred furlongs or fifty miles, though somewhat too short, may be fairly tolerated, but what he delivers of the space between *Tergestum* or *Trieste*, and the *Danube* not to be made out. *Iter à Tergesto ad Danubium, Stadiorum circiter mille & ducenta*, that the journey from *Trieste* to the *Danube* was about one thousand and two hundred furlongs, or an hundred and fifty miles, which is too short a measure unto the nearest part of the *Danube*, which will make about two hundred and fifty miles; but the Ancients might easily err herein, since some of them were mistaken in the true course of the *Danube*, which they conceived to have one branch to run into the *Adriatick* Sea.

I went this journey when the Sun was in *Cancer*, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very offensive to me in the great Plains of *Friuli*, and *Austria*; but in the *Alpes* it was much more moderate, and the Country was all green, and pleasant; when on the contrary all the the *Gtass* in *Austria* was burned up by the Sun, and if there were not a continual breeze about the middle of the day upon all great Plains, especially in Southern Countrys the heat would be intolerable; and I could not but take notice how pleasantly the poor Peasants in the *Alpine* Countrys diverted themselves in the Fields, and after their labour would be lively and brisk, sometimes play
at

at Cards, with Cards of a span long, such as they have in those Countrys, while the rich Country-men in *Austria* were faint and gasping for breath, nor did it any thing avail them that *Austria* was more Northern than *Styria* or *Carinthia*, for there may be as much difference as to the temperature of the Air, and as to heat and cold in one mile, as in ten degrees of Latitude, and he that would cool and refresh himself in the Summer, had better goe up to the top of the next Hill, then remove into a far more Northern Country. I have been ready to freeze on the top of a Hill, and in an hours time after have suffered as great inconvenience from the heat of the Valley; at the rising of the Sun I have been upon a Hill with a clear sky, and good weather, and have seen a Valley incompass'd with Mountains and covered all over with Clouds much below us, the Sun shining upon the upper part of the Clouds made them appear like fine Down or Wooll, and made the softest sweetest lights and shadows imaginable; afterwards when we descended into this Valley under the Clouds we had no such pleasant Prospect, but were rained upon the most part of the day. In that hot Country of *Arabia* travellers complain most of the cold they suffer in passing the Hills. The Mountains in *Italy* and *Spain* are some of them covered with Snow and Ice all the Summer long. I have heard that Mount *Atlas* is so also, from Dr. *Butler* who lately travelled in those parts, and from others; when in Great *Britain* there is no such thing. At *London* we have Winters for the most part favourable, when Captain *James* who went to discover the North-west passage, and to search if there were any communication between the *Atlantick* Ocean and the South Sea in the Northern part of *America*, as there is in the Southern, suffered more hardship in the same degree of Latitude than the nine *English* men who were left all the Winter in *Greenland*, and *Baffin*, on the
 contrary

contrary, upon the same design had a pleasant voyage in an open Sea, and met with Inhabitants upon the Shoar, till he came within nine degrees of the Pole. But I shall wander too far out of the way, and therefore will put an end to this Discourse.

F I N I S.

BOOKS Sold by Benjamin Tooke, at
the Ship in S. Pauls Church-yard.

Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae, seu explicatio vocum Ang-
glicarum **E**tymologica ex propriis fontibus. Scil. ex Lin-
guis 12; Anglo-Saxonica, Runica, Franco-Theotisca, Danica-
recent. Belg. Teuton recent. Cambro-Britan. Franco-Gal. Itala-
lica, Hispan. Latina, Graeca. Omnia Alphabetico ordine in
5. distinctas Classes Digesta, Authore Stephano Skinner
M.D. Folio.

*De Praesulibus Hiberniae Commentarius à Prima Gentis Hi-
bernicæ ad fidem Christianam Conversione ad nostra usque
Tempora, per Jac. Waræum Equ. Aur. fol.*

*R.P.R. Caron Remonstrantia Hibernorum, contra Lovanien-
ses Ultra montanasque Censuras. fol.*

Scapulae Lexicon Græco-Latinum. fol.

*Originis in Sacras Scripturas Commentaria quæcunque Græcè
reperi potuerunt. 2 Vol. fol. Græco-Lat.*

Casp. Bauhini Theatri Botanici Liber primus. fol.

Athan. Kircheri China Illustrata. fol.

Compt. Carletoni Philosophia Universa. fol.

Aria Montani Biblia Interliniaria. fol.

Calvini Lexicon Juridicum. fol.

*Thorndicius de Ratione ac Jure, Finiendi Controversiæ
Ecclesiæ. fol.*

Bishop Sanderson's Sermons. fol.

Dr. P. Heylyn's Commentary on the Creed. fol.

Jacob. Ufferius de Primordiis Ecclesiarum Britannicarum, 4°.

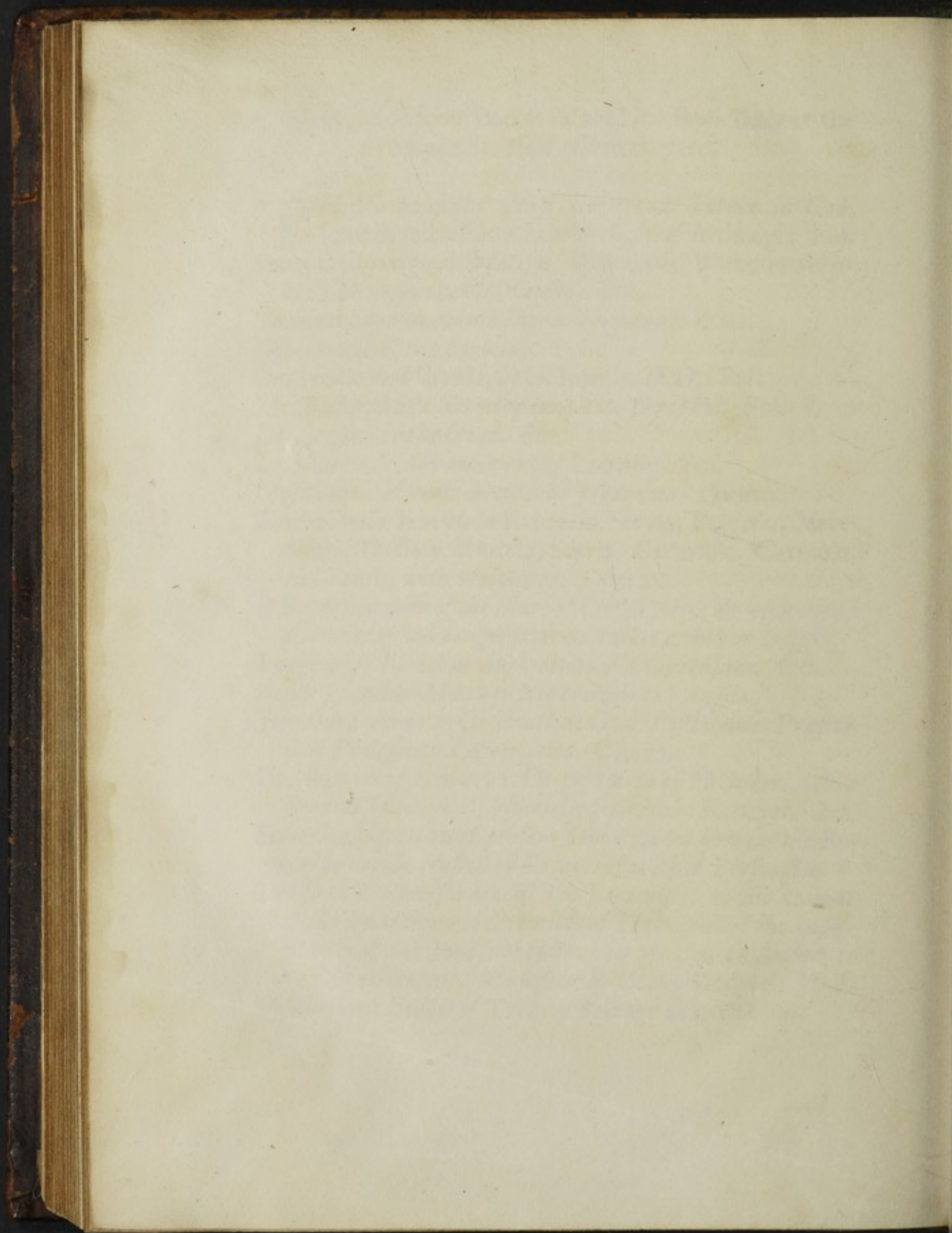
*Horæ Hebraicae & Talmudicæ in Evangelium S. Johannis. Au-
thore Johan. Lightfoot. 4°.*

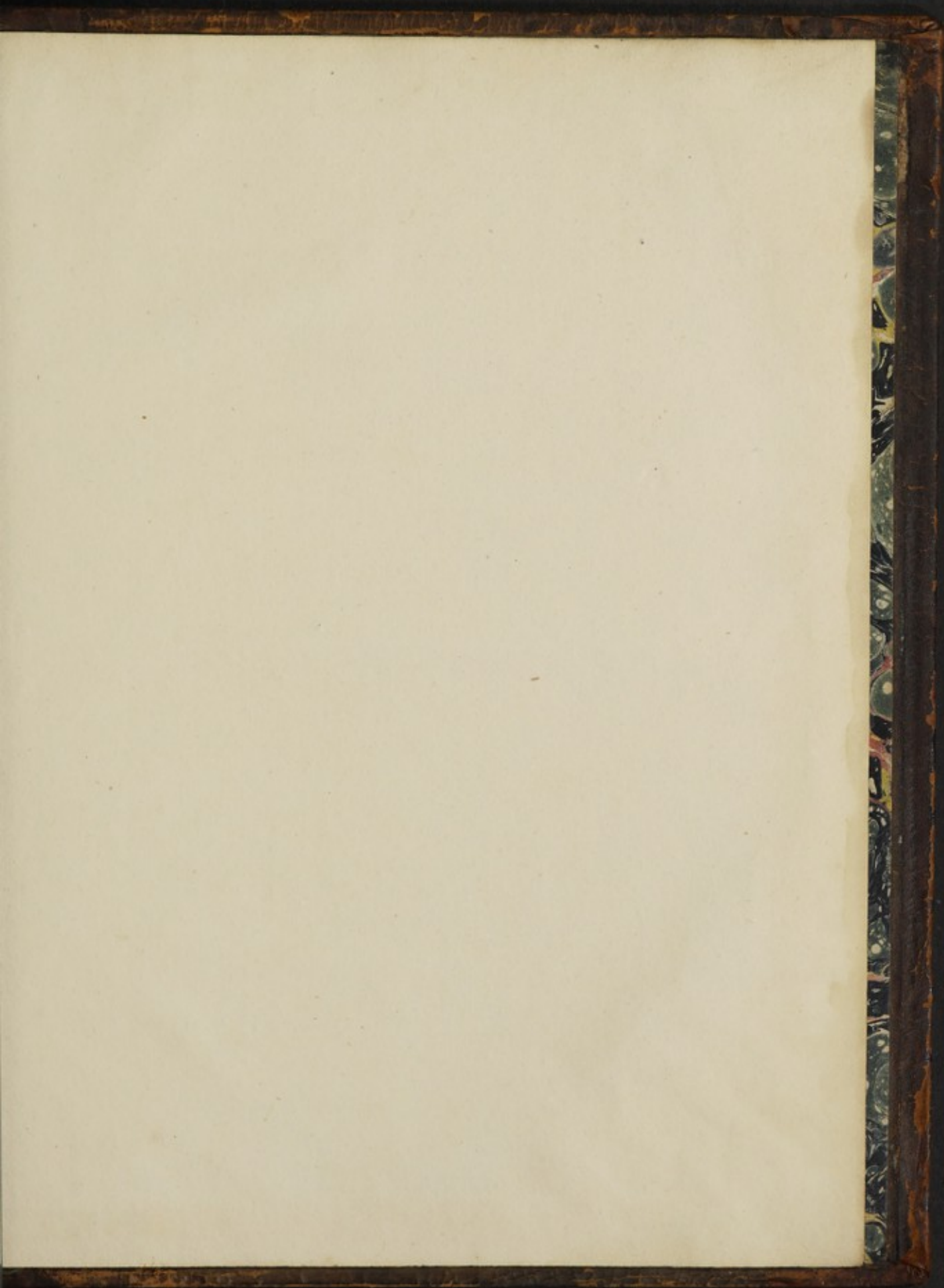
*The Controversial Letters, or the Grand Controversie concern-
ing the pretended Authority of Popes, and the true Sove-
rain of Kings in their respective Kingdoms. 4°.*

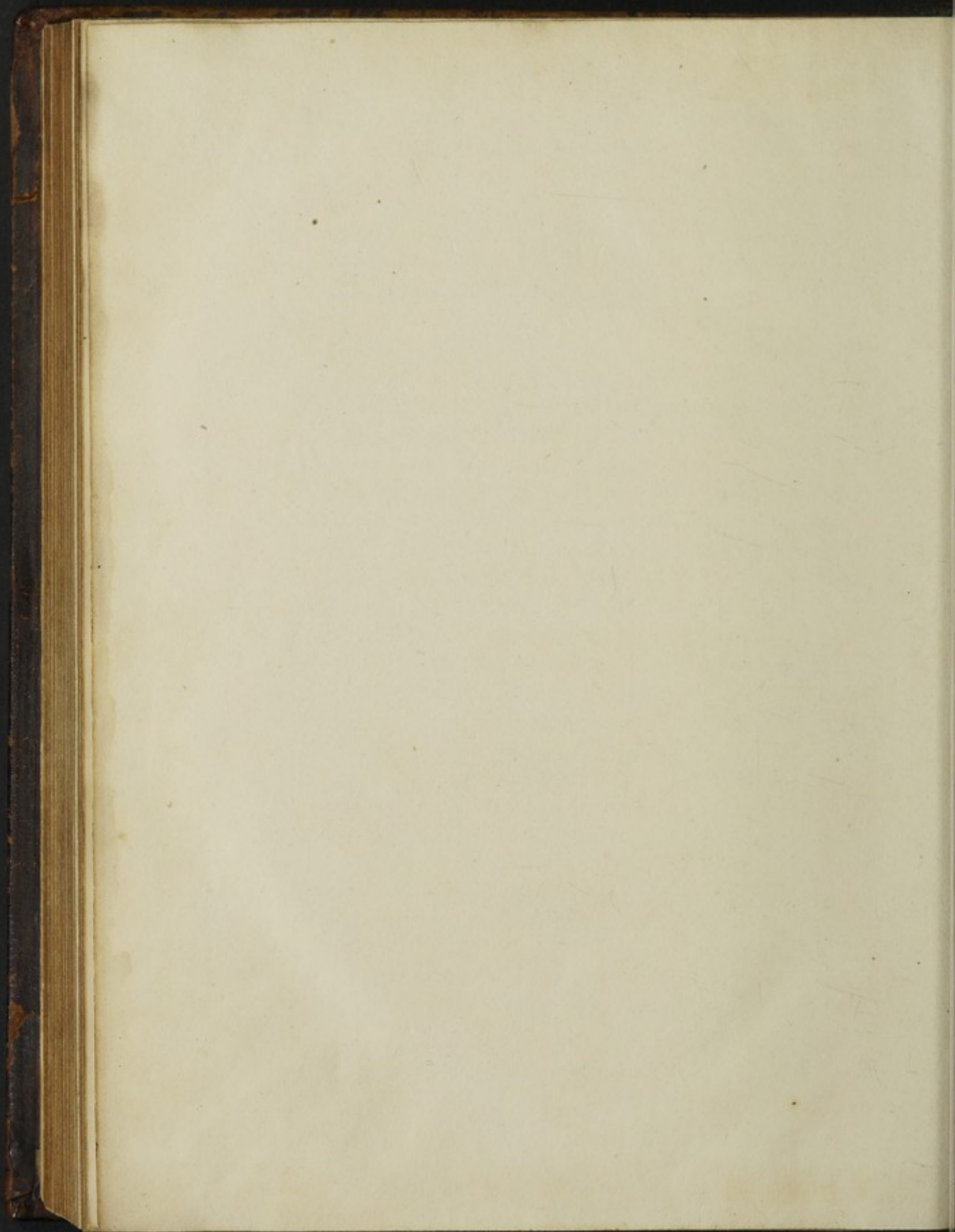
- Dr. Du Moulin's Vindication of the Protestant Religion in point of Obedience to Sovereigns.* 4°.
- A Sermon preacht at the Spittle, London, by the L. Bishop of Downe and Connor.* 4°.
- An English Inquisition for a Heretick: a Visitation Sermon by R. Neville.* 4°.
- Christoph. Merret M.D. Pinax rerum naturalium. Britan.* 8°.
- Two Letters of Advice; I. for Susception of Holy Orders. II. for Studies Theological especially such as are rational, with a Catalogue inserted of the Christian Writers, and Genuine works that are extant of the first 3 Centuries, by Henry Dodwell M.A.* 8°.
- A Letter of Advice to a young Gentleman leaving the University, concerning his Behaviour and Conversation in the World, by R. Lingard. D.D.* 12°.
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- The Colloquies of Erasmus rendred into English.* 8°.
- The French Gardiner, Instructing how to cultivate all sorts of Fruit-trees and Herbs for the Garden; together with directions to dry, and conserve them in their Natural, translated out of French by John Evelyn Esq; whereunto is annexed The English Vineyard, vindicated by John Rose; illustrated with Sculptures.* 8°.
- Of Gardens, four Books, first written in Latin Verse by Renatus Rapinus, and now made English by John Evelyn.* 8°.
- Deus Nobiscum: a Narrative of a great Deliverance at Sea by W. Johnson D.D. late Sub-Almoner to the King.* 8°.
- Phæari Aug. Cæsaris Liberti Fabularum Esopiarum Libr. 5. in usum Scholarum Angliæ. ex recensione Christo. Wase.* 8°.
- The English Rogue described in the Life of Meriton Latroon in four Parts* 8°.
- Junii Juvenalis & Persii Satyræ, in usum Scholæ Westmonaster.*

ERRATA.

Page 2. Line 6. read *Lauffniez, Pinca*. p. 6. l. 16. r. *Trajan*. p. 13. l. 1. & 2. dele(.) *betwixt Grounds and not*. p. 14. l. 11. r. *Meckelberg*. p. 15. l. 14. r. *Wolfgangus Laxius*. p. 27. l. 18. r. *Cromerum*. p. 32. l. 19. r. *this Castle*. p. 47. l. 5. r. *to the right*. p. 52. l. 13. r. *Ægean*. p. 67. l. 4. r. *Ragusa*. p. 111. l. 25. r. *Stub*. p. 136. l. 18. r. *Contarini*.







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Collated





