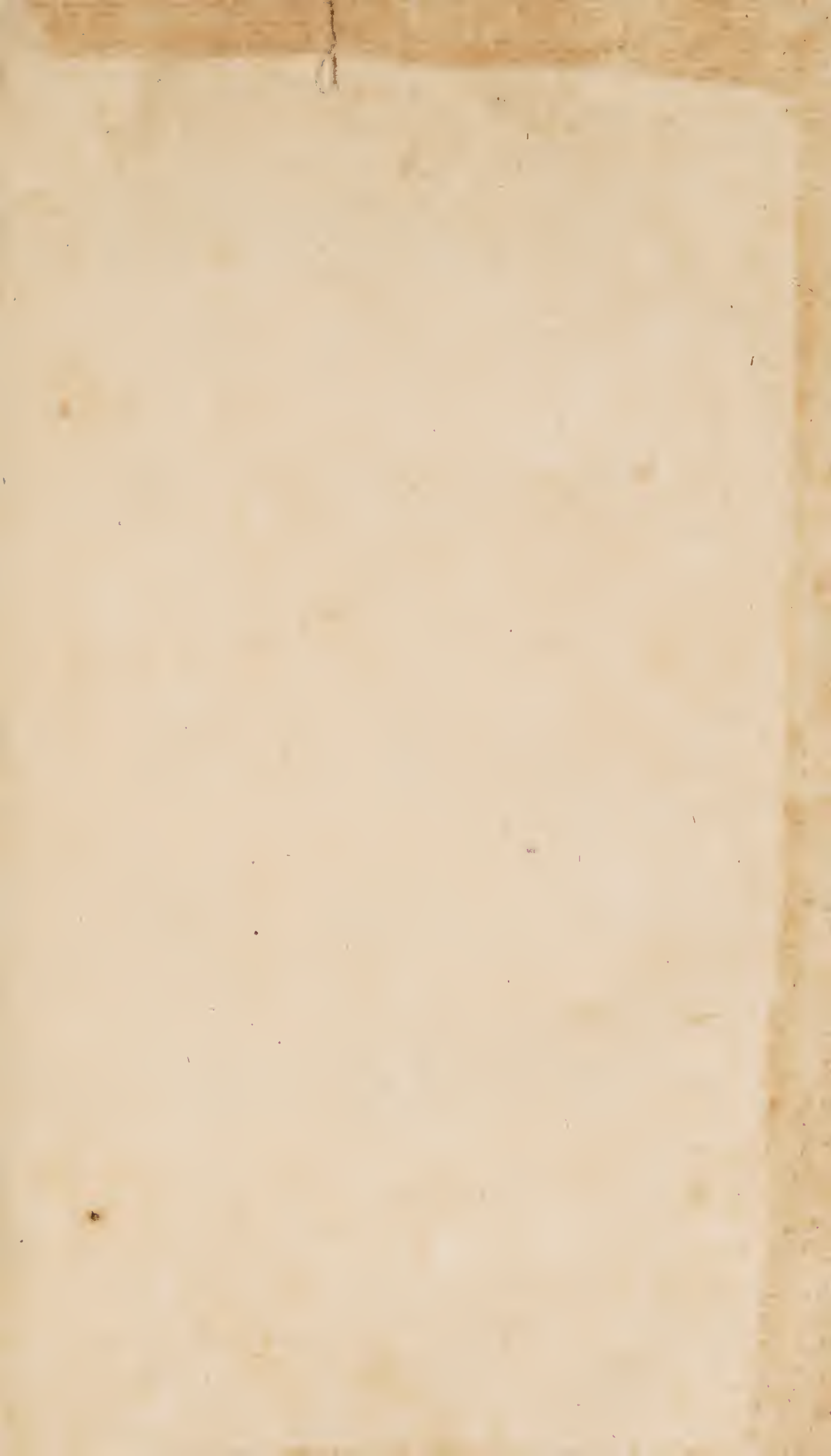




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*M I S S O N*'s  
NEW VOYAGE  
TO  
ITALY.

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Vol. I. Part II.

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THE NEW VOYAGE

TO THE NORTH POLE

BY JAMES CLARKE ROSS

AND

EDWARD ADRIAN PARSONS

Vol. I. Part II.

LONDON: PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD., BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.



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A  
NEW VOYAGE  
TO  
ITALY.  
WITH

Curious OBSERVATIONS on several  
Other Countries:

*L. Henry* AS

GERMANY; SWITZERLAND;  
SAVOY; GENEVA; FLANDERS;  
and HOLLAND:

TOGETHER  
With Useful INSTRUCTIONS for those  
who shall Travel thither.

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The FIFTH EDITION, with large Additions throughout  
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*Dicitur & nostros cantare Britannia Versus.*  
Martial Lib. XI. Epigr. iv.

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L O N D O N:

Printed for J. and J. BONWICKE, C. RIVINGTON,  
S. BIRT, T. OSBORNE, E. COMYNS, E. WICK-  
STEED, C. WARD, and R. CHANDLER, and J.  
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NEW YORK

1875

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A NEW  
**V O Y A G E**  
 TO  
**I T A L Y.**

V O L. I. P A R T II.

L E T T E R XX.

S I R,

**A**S we pass'd thro' *Recanati*, which is a little City, and a very long Street, on the Top of a Hill, three Miles from *Loretto*, I stopt a while to see the great Church: I could find nothing in it worthy of Observation, but the Vault of the great Church, which is adorn'd with Gold, and pretty good Pictures. There is the Tomb of Pope, or Anti-Pope \* *Gregory XII*, a *Venetian* [first call'd *Angelus Corarius*;) who was very shamefully deposed from the Pontificate, first at *Pisa*, and the last Time at *Constantia*, together with *Pietro di Luna* [Benedict XIII,] and *Balthasar Cossa* [John XXIII,] another Monster. For then the Church of *Rome* had three Heads, and every one of them was monstrous.

**R E C A -  
N A T I.**

*Ricina nova*:  
*Ricinetum*.  
 A Bishoprick united to *Loretto*.

\* *Theodorus de Niem*, a Man very well informed, has drawn an horrible Picture of this Pope, who was convicted of the most enormous and abominable Crimes at

V O L. I.

A a

T H E

the Councils of *Pisa* and *Constance*; where he was also ignominiously degraded. He had the Nick-Name of *Errorius* given him, in Allusion to *Gregorius*. The best Thing he ever did in the World, was to consent to his being deposed the last Time; for *Benedict XIII* remained always obstinate. I have lost the Memorandum that I had made at *Recanati*; where I had set down the Description of this Pope's Tomb; and if I durst take that Liberty, I would here intreat some Traveller to be so kind as to send me the Epitaph, if there is one. 'Tis not conceiveable, that they should have the Confidence to write an Elogy on such a Man as this. I only remember, that his Arms are surmounted, or crowned with a plain Bishop's Hat, and the Year of his Death is set down M.CCCC.XVIII, tho' he died, according to all the Authors I ever met with, in the Year 1417.

THE Inhabitants of *Recanati* thought themselves, as one may believe, very happy, that the Virgin *Mary*, I mean her Image, was come to dwell in their Territory; as preferring it to the other Countries, from whence she was pleas'd to retire: and indeed the Favour is great. By way of Acknowledgment, they in their Turn, poured upon Her, and those that make their Court to her at *Loretto*, a Dew of Blessings, no less useful than agreeable to them. For there is, says *B. Bartholi*, in his *Gloria del Santuario*, five or six Fountains near *Loretto*, whose Waters are not bad. But the good City of *Recanati*, furnish them with some much better, by the Means of an Aqueduct, which *Paul V*, and *Gregory XV*, were at the Charge of, and which cost an hundred fourscore and six thousand Crowns.

THESE Gentlemen of *Recanati* have also erected a brazen Monument, to the good *Madona* of *Loretto*, on their Town-House. 'Tis the *Santa-Casa*, upon which is placed the *Nostre-dame* holding the *Child* in her Arms: the whole being supported by four Angels. 'Tis a pleasant Fancy enough, their placing the *Madona* upon the Roof of the House: 'Twas, probably, because they supposed she loved to take a View of the Country as she travelled. I have always observed the Spirit of Superstition often begets monstrous and grotesque Ideas: *Superstitiosus dicitur INEPTÉ Religiosus.*

*BLONDUS* pretends, that this City was anciently known by the Name of *Ricinetum*, but I wish he had named his Authors: For it is very likely, that it has taken this Name since the Ruin of *Helvia Ricina*, of which I'll tell you something immediately; and whose Materials served to inlarge some of the neighbouring Towns. Those that are called *Ricinati* in *Pliny*, were the Inhabitants of *Helvia Ricina*; and not those of the pretended *Ricinetum* or *Recanati*, which is now in Being.



FROM *Loretto* to *Recanati* are three bad Miles in Winter, in a good Country, between Hills; and from *Recanati* to the Passage of the *Potenza*, upon a wooden Bridge, are ten more, in a very open Plain and well tilled. This indifferent River of *Potenza*, upon which there are still some Remains of the ancient *Ricina*, and among other Things, a pretty large part of an Amphitheatre, was so called by the Name of the City that it watered, and which *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and other Authors mention. But we may very well say of their *Potenza*, as well as of our *Helvia Ricina*, destroy'd by the *Goths*, that *Jam Seges est ubi Troja fuit*. It is certainly true, that they plow among the Ruins of this last City, and take so much Pains to clear the Ground of 'em, that in a few Years 'tis likely there will be none remaining, except some pieces of the Amphitheatre, which was formerly built with Stone and Brick mingled together, as that at *Rimini* was.

WE have some Proofs that *Ricina* was either founded or rebuilt by the Emperor *P. Helvius*, or *Ælius Pertinax*, towards the End of the second Century. And there are several Inscriptions preserved at *Macerata*, which induce one to believe it; among the Rest there they keep the following one.

*Imp. Cæsar. L. Veri August. Fil. Divi Pii Nepoti. Divi Adriani Pronep. Divi Trajani Parth. Abnep. Divi Nervæ Abnep. L. Septimio Severo Pio Pertinaci August. Parthico. Maximo. Arabico, & Adiabenco, Pontif. Maxim. Trib. Pot. XIII. Imp. XI. CON. III. P. P. Colonia Helvia Ricina Conditore Suo.*

ON this side the River we were enclosed again among little Hills, after which we arrived at *Macerata*, where we lay.

IT is a pretty little City, situated on a rising Ground, and in a good Air. There is an University. The Cathedral, the Church of the *Bar-nabites*, where they have imitated an holy Sepulchre,

MACERATA. A Bishoprick united to *Tolentino*.



and the Jesuits-College, are the three principal Buildings. This City has been improved, and enriched, as well as *Recanati*, by several Fragments of *Helvia Ricina*. It is neatly paved with Brick; and the Prospect from that little Hill upon the other neighbouring Hills, and the Plain, in some Places, is very agreeable. There is a Legate, from the *March of Ancona*, that resides there.

BETWEEN *Macerata* and *Tolentino*, there is a fat and pretty well cultivated Plain, though the Country is very thinly inhabited. They plant great Reeds to prop up the Vines, and make Use of *Buffalo's* to draw their Ploughs: These Animals are stronger than Oxen, and eat much less.

The *Buffalo's* were brought into *Italy* An. 595. Ciacon.

TOLENTINO.

A Bishoprick united to *Macerata*. *Tolentinati* are mentioned by *Pliny*.

\* Of St *Nicolas*, dell *Ordine degli Heremitani*; canonised by Pope *Eugene IV*.

TOLENTINO is seated on a rising Ground: I could not learn that there was any Thing remarkable in it, but some \* Relicks, which are Things we take little Notice of, if not very curious. From thence we came to the little Town of *Belforte*, upon the Hill, which is the first Place built with Stone, that we had seen in *Italy*. A large Mile on this side of it, we came into the Province of *Umbria*, where we began to enter upon the ridge of the *Apennine*.

A GENTLEMAN of the neighbourhood, who was going to *Foligno*, our Way, accosted us near *Macerata*. I was glad of his Company, hoping to get Information of several Things relating to the Country. At first we discoursed of our famous Lady, of whom he related very fine Stories. The Discourse being turned to Religion, he told me, among other things, that there was great rejoicing in *Italy*, that † our King was become a Christian: And when I desired him to explain his Meaning, I found he was possessed with the strangest Notions that ever entered into the Mind of any Human Creature. The Extravagancies he accused us of were no less than those which the *Pagans* laid to the charge of the *Primitive Christians*. He would sometimes

† JAMES II. King of *England*.

sometimes look upon me with some Comfort, when I said any Thing which pleased him : But he still suspected that I dissembled ; and all my Rhetorick could not persuade him that we were baptized : and you may reckon also, that this is the general Opinion, or Supposition of all *Italy*. They know no more of our Religion than our Antipodes. But those of the Clergy, or of the Frock, who are, or may be better acquainted with those Matters, think it meritorious to scandalize us, and to render us odious, by the Follies and Impieties they maliciously impute to us.

IT is four little Miles from *Tolentino* to *Belforte*, and as many from *Belforte* to the Village of *Valcimara*, to the Foot of the Mountains. We coast along by the *Chienta* a small River, which is full of Trouts. From *Valcimara* to *Ponte di Trava*, by *Polverina* ; and from *Ponte di Trava* to *Serravalle*, a pretty good Borough : Being always among Rocks. They have Abundance of *Serravalles* in the mountainous Countries of *Italy*. They often call so the Places where the Vallies terminate, as this does ; after which you must ascend the Mountain : *Quivi sono le strettissime foci dell' Apennino*.

FROM *Serra Valle* to *Foligno*, it is reckoned about fifteen or sixteen Miles. And about two Miles from *Serra Valle* we passed by the Head of a small River, which is called *Montagna*, joining to the Plain of *Dignano*, a very agreeable Place, but thinly inhabited. We afterwards came to the Hill and Village of *Colfiorito*, and a little farther, to a small Lake called also *Lago-fiorito* ; from whence issues a Brook, that mingles it's Streams as it runs along, with the little River of *Foligno*. When we left that Place, in order to descend into the Valley of *Casa-Nuove*, we were forced to go a pretty difficult Road ; which was not frequented, because the common Way that People



used to travel, was still choaked up with Snow. 'Twas but a very few days before that three Calashes and six Passengers were lost in it.

AT our leaving the Mountains, near a little Village called *Pala*, we discovered from an Height the Plain of *Foligno*, which from thence makes one of the finest Prospects in the World. This great Bottom is encompassed with rich Hillocks, watered with several Rivers, adorn'd with many pleasant Houses, and well cultivated. We had scarcely escaped from the Snow and Rocks, and the cold and piercing Winds, but on a sudden we found ourselves fanned by the Air of a mild Climate. The Almond-Trees were already blossom'd, which in a Moment succeeded to the Furzes of the Mountains: And this, added to the Beauty of a fair and calm Day, gave us the delicious Prospect of a fine Summer. We could not give over contemplating this lovely Garden, whose extraordinary Beauties deserve the highest Praises.

Hic Ver affi-  
duum. *Virg.*  
G. ii. 149.

**FOLIGNO.**

Fulginium.

Fulginia.

Fulcinium.

A Bishoprick,  
Suffragan of  
*Rome*.

They boast  
much of their  
dried Sweet-  
meats; But I  
know no Rea-  
son they have  
to commend  
them.

AFTER we had insensibly jogged on three or four Miles in a continual Descent, we enter'd into a streight and level Way, on the Side of which runs a pretty large Brook, which is extremely clear. And a Mile after we arrived at *Foligno*. Tho' this City is seated in a Terrestrial Paradise, it has nothing else considerable: Yet they say, it enjoys a better Trade than most of the other Cities of the Ecclesiastical State, which we have seen. Their Trade consists in Cloth, Gold and Silver Lace, some Silks, and Spicery. *Foligno* is built upon the ancient *Forum Flamini*, of which there is still some Marble and other small Fragments remaining; tho' this Place was utterly destroy'd by the *Goths*. Since that Time the new City has also been sack'd by those of *Perouza*, under the Pontificate of *Martin V*, who chastis'd 'em for it. The great Brook that runs through it, call'd *Tupino*, is not navigable;



navigable; and 'tis probable that is the Reason that *Silius Italicus* calls it *Inglorius*.

————— *Tiniæque inglorius humor.*

But it is true, that we are not certainly sure that the *Tinia* of *Silius*, and also of *Pliny*, is the *Tupino*: For some are of Opinion, that these two Authors as also *Strabo*, have spoken of the little River, that bears at this Day the Name of *Chiazza*, or may be the *Chienta*, I have just now spoken of.

A LITTLE while after we left *Foligno*, we saw on the other Side of the Plain, upon an Eminence. the Town of *Montefalco*, where the miraculous *S. Clare* lies interred. We are inform'd, that they shew there three Stones about the Bigness of small Nuts, that were found in the Heart of that Saint, and upon which the History of the Passion is engraved. But that which is most admirable, is, that all the three Stones together, weigh no more than one of them singly; and consequently one weighs as much as the three together.

NOT far from thence is the City of *Assisa*, where they keep the Bones of that Saint, who preached to the Swallows, and made himself a Wife and whole Family of Snow; and whose Legend is stored with other Fables, as you know very well.

\* His Relicks are under the great Altar of the Cathedral; but no living Soul is permitted to see them. It is said, that a certain Bishop, of the Isle of *Corsica*, who believed himself to have a greater Privilege than others, above eighty Years ago, obstinately resolv'd to see them, and that by a Divine Judgment, he was presently struck with sudden Death. It is true, so much Intercession was made to this Saint, that a little after the Prelate came to Life again.

*St Francis*; and at the great Convent of *Bologna*, they affirm the Body of *St Dominick*.

The greatest Part of the Relicks of this Saint may be seen at *Assisa*, in the Church of the Monastery that bears her Name. See the Supplement.

In two Hours you may ride from *Foligno* to *Assisa* at an easy Gallop, or even in a Calash.

\* They pretend that this Body, and that of *St Dominick*, are side by side standing on their Feet At *Porciuncola*, five Miles from thence, they pretend to have the first of those Saints, also they have

NEAR the Village of *Pesignano*, between *Foligno* and *Spoletto*, and at the Foot of the Hill which surrounds the Plain, a plentiful Spring runs out of four Outlets under a Rock, and instantly makes a little Lake. There the four Rivulets being united, send forth a large Brook, which afterwards forms many Meanders; and doubtless contributes very much to the fruitfulness as well as Ornament of the fine Valley it waters. About two hundred Paces from this Spring, there is on the Way-side, a very little Temple of white Marble, of the *Corinthian* Order. One who seem'd to have some skill in Antiquity, told me at *Spoletto*, that this River is the *Clitumnus* spoken of by so many ancient Authors; and that the little Temple was consecrated to that Deity. Which puts me in mind that indeed the *Clitumnus*, which is so famous in *Virgil*, *Silius*, *Claudian*, &c. and also extoll'd by the two *Plinies*, and the ancient Geographers, must be pretty near this Place, that is to say in *Umbria*, and in the Neighbourhood of *Spoletto*. The Elder *Pliny* alone, places it in the Country of the *Falisci*, some where towards *Bolsane* or *Aquapendente*; which has certainly occasion'd the Mistake of *Thomas Farnaby*, that learned Commentator on *Virgil*, upon the 146th Verse of the Second Book of the *Georgicks*: *Clitumnus*, says he, *Fluvius in Faliscis [Phaliscis] cujus aqua \* Boves candidos facit.*

\* The Bulls that drank of the Water of *Clitumnus*, and

graz'd upon the Banks of that little deify'd River, became white. And those Bulls, that were led in Triumph, were afterwards offer'd up in the Sacrifices that the Conquerors made. See the fine large Cartons of *Mantegna*, in the Royal Palace at *Hampton-Court*.

Quæ formosa suo Clitumnus flumina Luco  
Integer, & niveos abluit unda Boves. *Propert.*

Hinc albi, Clitumne, Greges, & Maxima Taurus  
Victima, sæpe tuo perfusi Flumine Sacro,  
Romanos ad Templa Deûm duxere Triumphos. *Virg. G. ii. 146.*

Et lavit ingentem perfundens Flumine sacro  
Clitumnus Taurum. *Sil. Ital.*

Quin



Quin & Clitumni Sacras Victoribus Undas,  
Candida quæ Latiis præbent Armenta Triumphis,  
Vivere cura fuit. *Claudian.*

Vid. Servium, in Virgilio loc. citat.—Clitumnus Umbriæ, ubi Jupiter eodem Nomine est. Vibius Sequester. — Clitumnus, & Deus & Lacus, in finibus Spoletinorum, ex quo bibentia Pecora alba fiunt. Julius Philargyrus cited by G. J. Vossius, de Orig. & Progr. Idololatriæ. L. ii. C. 79.

It is not very difficult to conjecture, why *Pliny's* Language is so different from what other Authors say. One might suppose these fabulous Acts in several Provinces; as we meet with among the same Writers, several Lakes of *Avernus*, as also *Elysian* Fields. We must never seek after any Thing of Certainty in Fable and Imposture: neither ought any one to wonder, at St *John's* having five or six Heads; or that there should be nine or ten Reproductions of the only *San-Sudario* in so many Places.

MR de *Moncony's* is mistaken in the Article of the little Temple, as well as in the Gentleman I spoke of, at *Spoletto*. One need but open his Eyes, to know at first Sight, that this little Building has the undoubted Marks of having been built for the Use of the Christians. For besides it is built Cross-wise, and East-ward, as are the most Part of Christian Churches; and that there are Crosses, and the Cyphers of the Name of CHRIST in *Basso-Relievo*, in divers Places, which does not agree with Paganism; the three following Inscriptions are engraved on the *Frises* on the Front, and on both Sides.

1. *Deus Angelorum qui fecit Resurrectionem.*
2. ✠ SCS Deus Profetarum qui fecit Redemptionem.
3. ✠ SCS Deus Apostolor. —————

I have heard, since the third Edition of this Book, that the little Chapel, built by some Queen of the *Goths* residing at *Spoletto*, is call'd *S. Salvatore*; and that the Bishop of *Spoletto* ought to say Mass in it once a Year.

*PLINY* the Younger says to *Romanus*, L. viii. Epistle 8. that there is a Temple joyning to *Clitumnus*; and it is very probable that the little Christian



ftian Temple I ſpeak of, was built, in the Place of that which is mention'd by *Pliny*, by ſome pious Perſon, who perhaps even made uſe of the Materials of the firſt.— *Adjacet Templum Priſcum, & Religioſum. Stat Clitumnus ipſe, amiētus ornatusque Prætextâ, præſens Numen: Atque etiam Fatidicum indicant Sortes. Sparsa ſunt circa, Caſtella complura, totidemque Dei Simulacra. Sua Cuique Veneratio, Suum Nomen.* So are, Our Lady of *Lieſſe*: Our Lady of *Mont-ferrat*: Our Lady of *Loretto*: — *Multa multorum omnibus Columnis, omnibus Parietibus inſcripta, quibus Fons ille, Deusque celebratur. Plin. L. viii. Ep. 8.* Things are ſtrangely alter'd ſince that Time; but the Source is ſtill fruitful, and the Water fine.

## SPOLETO.

*Spoletum. Spo-*  
*letium, a Bi-*  
*ſhoprick.*

FROM *Peſignano* to *Spoletto*, which is but ſeven Miles, you coaſt the plain Country at the Foot of the Hills; there are in all theſe Parts a conſiderable Number of Villages, and Houſes, ſcatter'd here and there. *Spoletto* lies within the Hills, over the rich Plain which I deſcrib'd before. It is now a poor City, thinly peopled, not finely built, and in a very uneven Situation. They carried us to the Cathedral, after they had boaſted many Things, and eſpecially the Height of the Nave, or Body of the Church; but after all, we found nothing extraordinary. The Floor is pav'd with little Pieces of Marble, inlaid, like the Church of *St Mark* at *Venice*; and the Fronton upon the great Door, is fine *Mosaick*, on a golden Ground.

*Hæc eſt Piētura, quam fecit ſat placitura*  
*Doct̄or Solſernus, hæc Summus in Arte Modernus:*  
*Annis Inventis cum Septem mille ducentis, &c.*

It appears by an Inſcription, which is on the Gate within, that this Edifice was repair'd and enlarg'd by Pope *Urban VIII*, in the Year 1644. The Sexton told me, that there were then ſeveral Tombs,

Tombs, whose Inscriptions were in great measure worn out. I shall here review two or three of them; which I did not find in this Church, but which *Schraderus* has publih'd in his *Monumenta*, as having taken them from thence.

*Deriandro se riposa che givochò il Suo,  
E mangio quel d' Altrui.*

*Qui dentro è morto Lucio Tonelli;  
di Sopra vive.*

*Vitam ego te geminam Vixi vivente: fuisti  
Supra hanc quam Vivo, Tu, quia Vita mihi.  
Morte tuâ exanimis Vivam, nam conditur unâ hîc  
Maxima tecum Animæ pars, Theonora, meæ.*

*THEONORÆ BURSINÆ*

*Conjugi Chariff. Severus Minervius Posuit.*

*Marmoreo Tumulo Medicis Laurentius hîc me  
Condidit: ante, humili pulvere textus eram.*

THIS is still remaining in the Church: you will find in it, in few Words, all that can be said of an excellent Painter.

*Conditus hîc ego Sum, Pi&cturæ fama, Philippus,  
Nulli ignota meæ gratia mira manûs.  
Artifices potui digitis animare colores,  
Spiratâque Animos fallere Voce diu.  
Ipsa meis stupuit Natura expressa figuris;  
Meque suis fassa est Artibus esse parem.*

THE Chapel of the *Madona* of *St Luke* is pretty fine; and there are fine Marble Statues in it, and some counterfeited ones, that have also their Beauty. This Distich is written at the Top of the Altar above the *Madona*.

*Pinxit opus LUCAS; Christi Venerare Parentem;  
LUCAS Vota feret; Munera Virgo dabit.*

AFTER



Since 1698.  
*Spoletto* has  
 much suffered  
 by Earth-  
 quakes: and I  
 have been told  
 that this Arch  
 has been over-  
 turn'd.

AFTER *Hannibal* had defeated the *Romans* at the Lake of *Trasymene* near *Perousa* [*T. Liv. Pliny, &c.*] he came and besieg'd *Spoletto*; but was forc'd to raise the Siege. 'Tis in Memory of this Event, that the Inhabitants of *Spoletto* have fix'd the following Inscription upon an old Gate or Arch; which according to all Appearance, was one of the Gates of the ancient City, and from whence I have taken it.

ANNIBAL, CÆSIS AD TRASYMENUM  
 ROMANIS,  
 URBEM ROMAM INFENSO AGMINE  
 PETENS;  
 SPOLETO, MAGNASVORUM CLADE,  
 REPVLSVS,  
 INSIGNI FVGA PORTÆ NOMEN FECIT.

THEY told me here, that there is another Inscription upon the same Account, upon another Gate of the same City: and they gave me this Copy of it.

HANNIBAL,  
 Devictis Romanis ad Trasimenum Lacum,  
 Obsesso incassum Spoletto,  
 Portâ hac Ariete perculsâ,  
 A Civibus repulsus & laceffitus,  
 Hic primum Victus,  
 Hostibus visus est fugere.

WE went to the Castle, which is in the highest Place of the City. It is only strong by its Situation; and we found nothing in it to recompense the Trouble we had in going up to it. They shewed us from this Height, about five hundred Paces out of the City, a little Temple, which was formerly consecrated to *Concord*, and is now call'd, *The Chapel of the Crucifix*. There are at *Spoletto* some other old Fragments: a Triumphal Arch  
 half



half ruined: some Remainers of an Amphitheatre; and divers loose Marble Stones; but without any Inscriptions, except the Arch, on which we may still distinguish some Characters. The Aqueduct which joins the Mountain of *St Francis* to that of *Spoletto*, is the more considerable because 'tis entire, and has always been in Use since it was built: But 'tis a *Gotbick* Work. 'Tis three hundred and fifty Paces in Length, and about seven hundred *English* Foot high, measuring from the Top of it to the Bottom of the Valley.

THREE Miles on this side *Spoletto*, we passed the *Somma*, which is the highest Mountain on this Road. And after we had travelled five or six Miles among the dry, and desert Rocks; those Rocks were on a sudden changed into another Decoration. During the Space of four Miles, we found Nature had employed all it's Endeavours to cover these Mountains entirely with Laurels, wild Olive-trees, Tamarinds, Junipers, Ever-green Oaks, and a Variety of other Trees or Shrubs, which preserve their Verdure all the Winter. Whether you pass that Way in *January* or *July*, you find it still almost the same. 'Tis true, that as the Plain of *Foligno* is like a cheerful and smiling Beauty, this is grave and melancholy.

UPON our Approach to *Terni*, those Mountains which had always confined us in a streight Passage, on the Brink of the Torrent, which runs at the Bottom of the Valley, left us by degrees; and we found ourselves in a great Forest of Olive-trees. These Trees were loaden with Fruits; it being the Custom there to let them ripen till they fall themselves, or with the least shaking. The green Olives which they preserve in Pickle are gathered before they are ripe, and they take away their Bitterness by Art.

Those

The Mountain was almost impassable, before Pope *Gregory XIII.* took care to open it.

Those which are ripe are no less bitter than the green ones, if not more; a strange thing that the bitterest of Fruits should produce the sweetest Liquor. As we left this Forest of Olives, we travelled about a Mile in a Plain, which either, with respect to its Fruitfulness, or the Mildness of the Air, is hardly inferior to that of *Foligno*; and then arrived at *Terni*, which is on the River *Nera*, in the midst of this excellent Country.

TERNI.  
A Bishoprick,  
Suffragan of no  
Archbishop.  
*Pliny* praises  
the Cabbages  
and Turneps of  
*Interamnia*.  
It has been  
called *Inter-*  
*amna*, *Inter-*  
*amnia*, and *In-*  
*teramnium*.  
\* *Interamnia*  
anno ante  
Christum 671  
condita, vivente  
Numâ Pom-  
pilio.

*TERNI* is less than *Spoletto*, but appeared to us somewhat better peopled. Its main Trade consists in Oil. They told us, that during six Months of the Year, they make there an hundred *Charges* of Oil every Day. The *Charge* weighs six hundred Pounds, and is worth near twelve *English* Crowns. This City is very \* ancient; for it appears by an Inscription which we observed in the Porch of the Seminary, near the Cathedral, that its Foundation is not of much later Date than that of *Rome*. This Inscription, if not a Forgery, was made for *Tiberius*, and the Date is, *Post interamnam conditam DCCIII*. *Terni* was called *Interamna*, or *Interamnium*, by reason of its Situation *inter amnes*, between the two Arms of the River which waters it. There is also another modern Inscription which was put on the Bridge in the Time of *Urban VIII*, in which it is said, that this Bridge was built by *Pompey the Great*: but a thing affirmed about such Sort of Antiquities by *Virtuoso's* of *Italy*, is not an Oracle.

WE went to see the famous Water-fall of Mount *del Marmore*, which is three Miles from *Terni*. The Way is both rough and pleasant together. You must ascend very difficult Rocks, and sometimes alight off your Horse for Fear of Precipices: But, on the other hand, we had the Pleasure in these Mountains to meet with some  
little



little Spots of Ground to the *Southward*, which never felt the Winter. We found the Verdure as pleasant and gay in *February*, tho' it was a very hard Winter, as much as you find it in *April* in your Island. About the third Part of the Way, ascending the Hill *Papinio*, I observed below on the River-side, a pretty large Extent of Ground, planted with Orange-Trees. I counted at least seven hundred of 'em; and this was the first Time we saw them in the open Field without any Shelter. But let us go to the famous *Cascade*.

THE River called *Velino*, has it's Source in the Mountains, twelve or thirteen Miles from the Place where it falls down. It enters into the Lake of \* *Luco*, at the Distance of nine Miles from it's Head, and comes forth twice as big as when it entered into it. When it comes to the Place of it's Fall, the Valley which it quits, becomes a Mountain, in respect to the Depth which attends it. There this River, which already ran with a swift Current, throws itself down from a steep Rock, three hundred Foot high, and falls into the Cavity of another Rock, against which the Water dashes with such Violence, that it rises like a Cloud of Water-Dust, perhaps double the height of the Fall; and a perpetual Rain in all the adjacent Parts. This pulverized Water forms with the Sun an infinite Number of Rain-bows, which encrease and diminish, cross one another, and dance about, according to the various rebounding and spurting up of the Water; and as this watry Smoke is thicker or thinner. The Sight of this Object is curious indeed, and particular. The River seems to hasten it's Course before it's Fall, because of the sloping of it's Chanel: The Waves pressing forwards as if they strove for Precedency. While they are still in the Air, they break,

\* Or *PiedeLuco*. The Trouts of this Lake have no Bones, says *Du Val*. *Peter Tolentino a Sieneze*, having rid into the River above the Fall, was hurried away by the Current, and took the Leap with his Horse; but having time to call to our Lady of *Loretto*, he escaped, being soundly wet. *Balt. Bartoli. Descr. di Loretto*.



*DuVal* writes, that there is a certain Land near the *Nera*, which in dry Weather turns to Dirt; and when it rains moulders into Dust. He has that Story from some ancient Naturalists: but I suspect much the Truth of it.

break, foam, dash against, encounter, and shock each other, and seem to be entangled together: At last they fall into an Abyss, which they themselves have hallowed, from which they break forth impetuously, some thro' the Crevices of one Rock, others thro' the Jaws of another; after which they run on, grumbling and murmuring, a little farther; and at last mingle themselves with the Waters of the little River *Nera*, which they enlarge by at least three Quarters: And thus ends the poor *Velino*.

I RETURN to what I was telling you just now, that the Fall of this River is three hundred Foot. When I look'd upon it the first Time, being upon the Mountain, I did not judge it to be above an hundred Foot; but when I came down I thought it might rise above an hundred and fifty; however it be, having consulted *P. Kircher*, since my Arrival here, upon what he says, concerning this *Cascade*, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, I thought it was reasonable to hear-ken to him, who says he has measured this Height with all Exactness and Nicety possible. Here are his own Words:

—*FLUVIUS summo impetu in modum Arcûs ruens in profundissimam Voraginem, Altitudine CCC circiter pedum, uti ex dimensione Rupis à me factâ patuit. Examinatis itaque omnibus instituto meo Opportunis Catadupæ circumstanciis, Interamnam reversus, &c.* Athan. Kircher. *Mundus Subterraneus*. To. I. Lib. 2. Paragr. 4. Pag. 115. Col. 1. *Monconys* says in the Relation of his Travels, That this Water-Fall \* seem'd to him, to be above two hundred and fifty Foot.

I MUST not forget to tell you, that the *Velino* has been turn'd out of it's ancient Course, in which it was subject to Over-flowings, which caused considerable Damages. It is evident by several

several

\* I found, one Time, three Philosophers, which were beholding the Full-Moon, and disputing about it's apparent Largeness to the Eyes of Men. One was for but a Foot of Diameter; the second for two Foot; and the third for five. Those Judgments depend on the Conformation and Figure of the Eyes.

several Marks, that it flows violently from a leaning Canal which was made by Art to receive it. *Leander* says, 'twas the Work of a Consul, without quoting any Author, or particularizing any Thing farther.

THERE are seven Miles, in a plain Way, and fertile Soil enough, between *Terni* and *Narni*. We turned aside, a little before we went into the City, to see the Ruins of a very fine Bridge, built by *Augustus*. The great square Pieces of Marble with which it is built, are joined dry, without any Cement, or Hold-fasts of Iron and Lead, as far as I could observe it; being not very near: I have seen other great ancient Edifices built in that Manner. Sometimes they made use of Iron and Lead, in the *Paremens*, as we say in *French*. Of four Arches there remains but one entire: the Top of the greatest is broken. *Fran. Scoto* has written, that this Arch is \* two hundred Foot in Breadth, and an hundred and fifty high: which far exceeds that so boasted Bridge of *Rialto* at *Venice*.

THE City of *Narni* promises something at a Distance, upon Account of it's Situation among little Hills; which make a pretty agreeable Prospect to those that approach it in their Way from *Terni*: I say to those that take a View of it on that Side; for behind, when one leaves the City, it appears very steep and barren. *Narni* is situated upon the Descent of one of these Hills: And upon the Top there stands a large Pile of Building, or a Castle, which is the Governor's Seat. The People of the Country exaggerate Matters strangely, when they speak of their Mountains as inaccessible: which proceeds, partly, from their not having seen any higher Mountains, and partly from what some ancient Authors, as *Martial*, have said of 'em.

NARNI.  
Nequinum.  
Narnia.  
Narna. A Bishoprick.

\* We judged less by our Eyes.



*Narnia Sulfureo quam gurgite candidus Amnis  
 Circuit, ancipiti vix adeunda jugo :  
 Quid tam sæpe meum nobis abducere Quintum  
 Te juvat, & lentâ detinuisse morâ ?  
 Quid Nomentani caussam mihi perdis agelli,  
 Propter Vicinum qui pretiosus erat ?  
 Sed jam parce mihi, nec abutere, Narnia, Quinto ;  
 Perpetuo liceat sic tibi Ponte frui. 1. vii. 92.*

THERE are some mineral Waters mix'd with Brimstone, about *Narni*. The Soil is fertile, and the Fruits excellent in all that Neighbourhood. 'Tis very troublesome in this City, tho' 'tis usual to find the same in many others, to be obliged eternally to go up Hill and down when you walk in it. And the Windows, that instead of Glafs are made of oiled Paper, and even that generally all torn and ragged as it is in most Cities in *Italy*, have something very disagreeable in them ; which makes the Houses, otherwise very indifferent, appear as if they were uninhabited : and indeed there are many of them so. This City suffered extreamly when *Charles V* besieged *Rome* in 1527 ; and they say, that it has never been in so good Condition since, as it was before that Time.

THE great Altar of the Cathedral, is a pretty fine Piece of Architecture. You go under it, where the Body of *St Juvenal*, their first Bishop, is deposited, by a double and curious Pair of Stairs of different Sorts of fine Marble. I observed in taking a Walk in the City, two or three fine brazen Fountains ; whose Water is brought twelve or fifteen Miles thither, by an Aqueduct.

*NARNI* boasts of having been the Birth-place of several illustrious Persons; three of which are distinguished in the two following Verses.

*Imperio genui Nervam; Mitraeque Joannem;  
Ut Bellum gereret præclarum Gatta-Melatam.*

THIS *Joannes* is Pope *John XIII*, who died about the Year 970. *Nerva* was a very good Prince; but I can't tell why they boast to have given Birth to such a Person as Pope *John XIII*. *Platina*, who reckons him to be the hundred thirty fourth Pope, has drawn a frightful Picture of him; and says, in down-right Terms, that he was worse than any of those that went before him. Besides, one should have much ado, I believe, to prove that he was born at *Narni*, tho' he was possessed of the Bishoprick.

*GATTA-Melata* was a great Captain, that did the *Venetians* great Service: I know not whether I have mentioned him to you in my Letter from *Padua*, where the Senate erected an *Equestrian* Statue of Brass, near the fine Church of *St Anthony*, where he is interred in the Chapel of *Santissimo*. I transcribed his Epitaph there, and shall here present you with it, since I have the Opportunity of doing it.

*Dux Bello insignis, Dux & Victoricibus Armis  
Inclytus atque Animis, GATTA-MELATA fui.  
NARNIA me genuit Media de Gente, meoque  
Imperio Venetum Sceptra superba tuli:  
Munere me digno, & Statuâ decoravit Equestri,  
Ordo Senatorum, Nostraque pura fides.*

AT our leaving *Narni*, we found ourselves again among Mountains, in a very rough and stony Road for about eight Miles, 'till we came



near *Otricoli*. The *Via Flaminia* discovers itself in several Places, and about two Miles from *Narni*, one may see that the Rocks were cut with a great deal of Pains and Expence, to open the Way, when this famous *Via* was made. The *Nera* runs on the right hand, and murmurs between the Rocks, at the Bottom of a Precipice.

OTRICOLI. *OTRICOLI* is agreeably situated upon a Rising Ground, from whence one discovers a fine Plain, and sees some Turnings and Windings of the famous *Tiber*. As *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, makes two distinct Cities of *Ocrea* [or *Interocrea*] and of *Otriculum*; so there are several Persons who believe that all the Ruins that lie scattered here and there at the Entrance into the Plain, in our Descent from *Otricoli*, are the Remains of *Interocrea*. But that Opinion cannot easily agree with what we find in other Geographers and Historians. I am much inclinable to the Side of those who suppose that *Otriculum* was as a Suburb, and together a Diminutive of *Ocrea*; but I will not here endeavour to determine this Controversy. We went a little out of our Way, to visit the sad Remains either of the Lower *Otrricula*, or of it's Neighbour *Ocrea*. There are a pretty large Number of these different Ruins; and among them, some Fragments of Columns, Cornishes, and other Pieces of Marble: but altogether so disfigured and shapeless, that one cannot draw any Information from them. 'Tis likely they have carried away whatever they thought valuable or useful for History. I took notice of a Marble Pedestal, that perhaps came from thence, in the middle of the great Street in *Otricoli*; and upon which I read, that they had erected a Statue to one *Julia Lucilla*, who had built publick Baths at *Otricoli*, at her own Charge.

O C R E A.

LEAVING

LEAVING that Place, we continued our Way through the Plain, and in an Hour and a Half afterwards we arriv'd upon the Banks of the *Tiber*, which some have saluted after \* *S. Amand's* Manner; and others, after another Manner. As for my Part, I could very well make use of the Word which *Pater Tiberinus* does, in the Offers he made to *Æneas*. For indeed, I found a Sort of Pleasure in seeing this famous River, which all the *Roman* History has so often mention'd, and which had so many Times from my Youth founded in my Ears. It was truly to my Eyes *gratissimus Amnis*, as well as to the *Cælitibus*: But it is also true, that I did by no means approve of the Epithet *Cæruleus* that the same *Tyberinus* gives it, and which does not agree with it upon any Account whatsoever. We must keep it for the *Rhône*, when it flows from the Bosom of its Lake.

\* Bain de Cra-  
pauls, Ru is-  
seau bourbeux;  
Torrent fait de  
Pissat de  
Boeufs; Canal  
plein de fange  
et d'ordure;  
Vomissement  
de quelque  
Mont; Egout  
sale de la Na-  
ture; C'est  
bien a toi d'a-  
voir un Pont!  
&c.

*Cæruleus Tybris, Cælo gratissimus Amnis. Æn. viii. 64.*

I FOUND *Virgil* a great deal more reasonable in another Place, [*Lib. vii*] where he says, that the *Tyber* is *multâ flavus arenâ*, for indeed it was very muddy; but we shall have an Opportunity hereafter to speak of this famous River again.

*AUGUSTUS* built another stately Bridge there, by the Help of which the *Via Flaminia* was continued: But sixteen hundred Years having conspired, with the Waves of the *Tiber*, to destroy it, Pope *Sixtus Quintus* began to build another, making Use of some of the Materials that were left of the First; and *Clement VIII* finish'd the Work: which I satisfy'd my self in reading as I pass'd by, in an Inscription they have fix'd upon the same Bridge.



ON the other Side, that is to say, on this Side, the first Thing I saw, was a great Number of Holes or Caverns in the Rocks; which are inhabited by poor Families, or rather by Families of beggarly People; and which altogether compose a Sort of uncommon Village. We met with that of *Borghetto*, about 300 Paces from thence upon a little Hill: and afterwards, turning again to the Left, we coasted along the *Tiber*, in following the same Hill, which is cover'd with Copse-Wood, for Want of good Vineyards and People to cultivate them. However, *Horace* has told us, that the Wines of that Country were not esteem'd in his Time, *Epist. v. 5. Lib. i.* and *Lib. i. Sat. iii. v. 143.* The Faggots that are cut in that Wood, more useful than bad Wines, are easily brought to *Rome*, by the Help of her *Tevere*. About two Miles from thence we took to the Right again, and enter'd among the Rocks, in a Valley that is sometimes plough'd, and is water'd by a little River, called *Triglia*, that falls into the *Tiber*, and of which I shall speak immediately. After having follow'd it for a good long Hour, we ascended the Hill, and enter'd into *Città Castellana*, a little City on the Top of the Rock.

CITTA  
CASTEL-  
LANA.  
A Bishoprick.

'T WAS late when we arriv'd there, and as our Affairs oblig'd us to leave it the next Morning very early, in order to be at *Rome* the same Day betimes; we were willing to take their Words for it, who inform'd us that there was nothing in *Città Castellana* worth our staying to see.

I INVITED a Priest that liv'd in the Neighbourhood, who as our Landlord told me was a very curious Person, to come and sup with us, that I might have the Opportunity of asking him some Questions. He told us at first, That we should

should see at *Rome*, so many magnificent Churches; so many rich Altars; so many Relicks; so many Pieces of Painting; Palaces, Cabinets of Rarities, &c. that he would content himself with entertaining me only with one Thing relating to his City: And as it was not above five or six hundred Paces from the House we were in, to the Bridge that stands upon the little River which I mentioned just now; he was pleased to carry me thither, to read these two Inscriptions that are upon it. One of them begins thus: *Innocent. XI. P. M. renovatam hoc Marmore de Vejentanis conflictis memoriam ad Cremeram, ubi Vejentes nostri FABIOS olim trucidavere, Pontem hunc, quem vetustas exederat, restauravit, &c.* The Night hindered me from finishing it, and transcribing the other Inscription, in which I read that *Paulo-Quinto* [Vice-Deo] had also made some Repairs to this same Bridge of the *Cremera*, in the Year 1607. The good Priest began to give me a particular Account of the Siege of \* *Vejentum*; as if it had been some new Action, that one had never heard mentioned before. He told me, “ That *Vejum* or *Vejentum*, now called “ *Città Castellana*, was more ancient than *Rome*; “ that it was her Rival two thousand Years “ ago; that *T. Livius*, *Denis of Halicarnassus*, “ *Velleius Paterculus*, *Florus*, *Aurelius Victor*, “ *Plutarch*, *Eutropius*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Zo-* “ *naras*, *Sabellicus*, and Abundance of other Histo- “ rians, without mentioning the Poets, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, “ *Horace*, *Silius*, and a thousand others, [for he “ is us’d to Name those Writers after an empha- “ tical Manner] had neither made an Elogy on “ this noble, rich, and delicious City of the *Ve-* “ *jentes*, or celebrated it in their Works: And “ immediately he began to repeat at least fifty “ Verses to me, out of the Second Book of *O-* “ *vid’s Fasti*.

\* *Veja. Ve-*  
*jum. Vejus.*  
*Vejentum.*  
*Vejentium.*  
*Urbs Vejo-*  
*rum: Accord-*  
*ing to several*  
*ancient Au-*  
*thors.*

See also *S. Au-*  
*gustin, De*  
*Civit. D. L. ii:*  
*C. 1 J. L. iii.*  
*ch. 17. with*  
*the Notes in*  
*Vives and*  
*Coqueus.*



*Hæc fuit illa dies in quâ Vejentibus Arvis*

*Ter centum Fabii, ter cecidere duo.*

*Una Domus* ——— &c. Ovid. *Fast.* l. ii. 195.

\* Hyematum  
sub pellibus:  
taxata stipen-  
dio Hyberna:  
adactus Miles  
suâ sponte  
jure jurando,  
nisi capta  
Urbe non re-  
mearet. *Florus*  
L. i. C. 12.  
† A Thing,  
to say it by  
the By, not  
very credible,  
no more than  
some other  
Circumstan-  
ces of this Sto-  
ry: *Fama re-  
fert, says Ovid.*  
Who cou'd al-  
also believe  
that betwixt  
those pretend-  
ed 306 Gen-  
tlemen, all  
bearing Arms,  
there was but  
one of 'em,  
who had a  
Son? All this  
favours much  
of a fabulous  
Tale.

HE said, “ That the jealous *Romans* [who at  
that Time were already fierce enough, tho’ this  
was 300 Years before their *Cæsar*, ] not being  
able to endure the Prosperity of any neigh-  
bouring State, they bethought themselves of a  
Design to make themselves Master of the fair  
and opulent City of the *Vejentes*, which they  
\* invested and besieged for ten Years toge-  
ther without any Cessation ; but they were  
still repulsed and beaten. That after an Un-  
successful Siege of several Years, three hundred  
and six hectoring Blades, [*Milantatori,*] all  
† Brethren or Relations of the same Blood  
and Name, came from *Rome* attended by five  
thousand of their Slaves, or Men of that Stuff,  
imagining they should put the City into so  
great a Consternation, that it would not fail  
to deliver up the Keys of it’s Gates, and make  
quickly submission to them: *Quò ruitis gene-  
rosa Domus,* says *Ovid* very well to them ; but  
the valiant *Vejentes* wisely joining Strategem  
to Strength, made a Sally, entirely defeated  
them, and kill’d them upon the Spot ; not  
|| one remaining.

*Una*

|| *Ut tamen Herculeæ superessent Semina Gentis,  
Credibile est ipsos consuluisse Deos.*

*Nam Puer impubes, & adhuc non utilis Armis,  
Unus de Fabiâ Gente relictus erat.*

*Scilicet ut posses, Olim, Tu † Maxime, nasci ;*

*Cui res cunctando restituenda foret. Ovid. F. ii. 237.*

† The Illustrious *Fabius Maximus*, an hundred Years  
after. The Mourning was so great at *Rome* for the Loss  
of the *Fabii* ; that the Day of their Sallying out of it, was  
put

*Una dies Fabios ad Bellum miserat Omnes :*

*Ad Bellum missos perdidit una Dies. Fast. ii. 235.*

“ In fine, *Camillus*, a Person indeed of a great  
 “ Character, came to determine the Affair in  
 “ Favour of his Masters, by a new Invention  
 “ that had the expected Success. He dug Holes  
 “ under the Walls and Towers of the poor *Ve-*  
 “ *jentes* ; and brought into the Place, thro’  
 “ these subterranean Passages, an insolent Ar-  
 “ my, that pillaged and sacked both it and the  
 “ whole Country, after a most barbarous man-  
 “ ner. I believe, added the *Virtuoso*, that the  
 “ Ground that suffer’d these, both cunning Foxes  
 “ and cruel Wolves, was then seized with such an  
 “ Horror, that it turn’d into a Rock ; for you  
 “ see us, *continued he*, seated among hard Rocks ;  
 “ and if *Vejentum* had been built upon such Foun-  
 “ dations in those Days, I cannot believe they  
 “ could ever have surpriz’d it after this man-  
 “ der. Our *Tiglia*, this River that you see here,  
 “ *added he*, was Witness of these Cruelties, as she  
 “ had been of the ill Success that the three hun-  
 “ dred illustrious *Romans* had under our Walls,  
 “ and of the invincible Resistance of our Ancest-  
 “ tors, if *Strategem* had not accomplish’d, to  
 “ to their great Loss, what Force was not able  
 “ to do.

“ After the public Declaration of two *Popes* ;  
 “ in what manner soever one considers them,  
 “ ’Tis almost impossible, *continued he*, to doubt  
 “ that the said River is the old *Cremera*, which  
 “ is

---

put among the unfortunate ones. *Atro notata Lapillo* : and the  
 Gate *Carmentale*, under the Capitol, by which they marched  
 out, was call’d *Scelerata*. *Fast. lib. ii. 201.*

*Carmentis Portæ dextro Via proxima Jano est :*

*Ire per hanc Noli, Quisquis es, Omen habet.*

*Illâ, Fama refert, Fabios exisse trecentos :*

*Porta Vacat culpâ, sed tamen Omen habet. Ovid.*



“ is mention'd in all the *Roman* History, upon  
 “ the Account of the Defeat of the *Fabii*; and  
 “ we are perswaded, with Abundance of other  
 “ learned Antiquaries, that our *Città* is, as much  
 “ as it can be, [considering the various Revo-  
 “ lutions it has suffer'd,] the capital and cele-  
 “ brated City of the *Veientes*.

*Ut celeri passu Cremeram tetigere rapacem;*

(*Turbidus Hybernis ille fluebat Aquis* :)

*Castra loco ponunt* — &c. Ovid. *Fast.* l. ii. 205.

*Little*

THIS good Priest, ~~few~~ less zealous for these Sorts of Relicks than for the Sacred ones, depends as you see, first upon the Tradition and Prejudice of this Country, and secondly, upon the Inscriptions fixed upon his Bridge by the Order of two Popes: But it would be easy to bring such strong Arguments against his Opinion, or *Hypothesis*, that it would be impossible to maintain it.

*BLONDUS*, *Volaterran*, *P. Maffeo*, and some other Authors of that Character, firmly believe, that this *Città Castellana* is the ancient *Fescennia*, or *Fescennium*: and *Leander*, who determines nothing about that Affair, is perswaded that the Town now called *Martheniano*, about five or six Miles from thence, is the *Veientum*: He also hath another *Cremera*. It is very certain, that several Circumstances mentioned by ancient Authors, in writing the History of the *Fabii*, and the Victory of *Camillus*, are incompatible with the Supposition that *Città-Castellana* should be in the same Place, where the ancient City of the *Veientes* formerly stood: But I will not tire you with these Sorts of Criticisms. I confess, I would not undertake to point out the Place where this *Veientum* was; for how could we  
 hope

hope to do, in the Age we live in, what the Historian *Florus* would not venture to undertake, about sixteen hundred Years ago? He, who tells us in down-right Terms, that when he wrote, there were not any Foot-steps of that City then remaining; and that the very Memory of it was quite forgotten: *Hoc tunc*, [says that Author at the End of the Chapter xii, of his first Book] *Veientes fuere: nunc, fuisse quis Meminit? Quae reliquiae? Quodve Vestigium? Laborat Annalium fides, ut Veios fuisse credamus.* The King of the *Veientes*, *Florus* adds, was called *Lartes Tolumnius*, when the City was surpriz'd, as we have said: and *Pontanus* [*John Isaac*] says something upon that in his *Observata* upon *Florus*, that perhaps you have not taken notice of; and which in some measure, may concern your good *England*. He quotes *Nannius Alcmarianus*, who maintains that the *English* word *Lord*, is deriv'd, or comes from this Word *Lartes*. Whether he could give any other Reason for it, or any other Appearance of a Proof, I leave you to judge — *Ab ista Peregrinâ Voce Larte, saith he, accepisse ANGLOS suum Lord, quo Illi Magnates suos, summæque Dignitatis Viros nominant, existimavit olim Nannius Alcmarianus, Miscell. Lib. v.*

The Origin of  
the English  
Word,  
L O R D.

NEAR *Regnano*, we found again the ancient *Via Flaminia*, with it's Pavement of nineteen hundred Year's Continuance; which remains entire in this Place to Admiration. I shall give you a more particular Account of it, on some other Occasion.

- WE dined at *Castel Nuovo*, which is but a poor little Place, as well as *Regnano*. Almost all the rest of the Country, as far as this Village, is untill'd, and without Inhabitants. The Soil is bad, and the Land generally flat, tho' uneven. We saw every where a great Number of ancient



\* See the Supplement.

cient Ruins. After we had repassed the *Tyber* upon the Bridge, which by *Tacitus*, and other Ancient Authors is called \* *Pons Milvius*, at present *Ponte-Molle*; we met with a paved Way for two Miles, which led us, between Gardens, and very pleasant Houses, to the famous City of *ROME*.

I am,

Rome, Mar. 4.  
1688.

S I R,

Your, &c.

L E T T E R    X X .

S I R,

**I**T is so pleasant to travel in good Company, that for this Reason we are easily prevail'd with to undertake a Journey to *Naples* somewhat sooner than we designed. There are several Sorts of delicious Fruits, and other Productions of Nature to be met with in that excellent Country, much earlier than in any other Part of *Italy*; and that is an Inducement to go thither in the Season of the Spring; especially for People that come from a Northern Country. The Fields, in that Season, having also a more smiling and lovely Countenance; all that Journey is very pleasant. 'Tis true, it has been so hard a Winter, that we could not expect a forward Spring; and we now find, that tho' we had taken the Counsel of those who advis'd us to put off our Journey till *April*, we could not have received any considerable Advantage; by reason of the Continuance of an extraordinary Cold. Besides, this would have spoiled our

our Measures at *Rome*, where it is fit to remain without Interruption, for those who design not to stay long in it.

THEY commonly reckon five Days Journey from *Rome* to *Naples*. The Road is bad, and you meet with few Things worthy of Observation in it: But the Noble City of *Naples*, the Mount *Vesuvius*, and the Rarities of *Bajæ*, *Puz-zolo*, and other neighbouring Places, made Amends for the rest.

HAVING then rambled about *Rome* for two or three Days, and in some measure satisfied our Curiosity with a cursory View of some of it's most considerable Rarities, we left it in order to our Journey for *Naples*. One may make this Voyage by taking a Sort of *Felucca* at *Ostia*, or thereabout, towards the Mouth of the *Tyber*; and keeping as close to the Sea-Coast as possible, in order to go ashore now and then, and lodge there. But if the Wind proves ever so little contrary, this Way of Travelling is subject to great Inconveniences. We ought to have that prodigious Machine, that *Suetonius* speaks of; one of those incomprehensible Vessels that † *Caligula* caus'd to be made, purely for his Voyage to *Baiæ*, where the Vineyards and Orchards floated with him, and accompany'd his rich and vast Apartments. We then chose to travel by Land, tho' very disagreeable, by reason of the bad Lodgings, and scurvy Entertainment.

† *Suet. Calig.*  
§ 37. We find also in the same Author, that *Nero* had design'd to make a Canal, which should have cross'd the Country in a

direct Line, between *Ostia* and *Averno*. *Nero*, § 31. A foolish Design, and of which the Execution was no less impossible, than of that of the *Gnicians*, who, as says *Herodotus*, pretended to cut the *Isthmus* of *Corinthus*, and join the two Seas.

TWELVE Miles from *Rome* we came to *Marino*, *Marino*, or a pretty good Town, formerly known by the *Villa Mariæ*. Name of *Villa Mariana*, and now belonging to the



the Prince *Colonne*. Here we left the level Country, and departing from *Marino*, ascended a stony Mountain, where there is nothing to be found but Woods and *Buffalo's*. I shall say nothing at present of the Lake of *Castel Gandolfo*, which we coasted for near an Hour; because we intend to visit it at our Return, when we shall have more Leisure for Observation.

As we descended the Mountain four or five Miles on this Side the Lake, we discover'd the Sea, and saw on a little Hillock on the Right-hand, the Town called *Citta de la Vigna*; which is the antient *Lanuvium*, a municipal City, and the Place where *Antoninus Pius* was born; and not the *Lavinium* of *Æneas*, as the vulgar Opinion is. *Lavina Litora* are ten or twelve Miles from thence, towards that Part where *Prattica* is now seated.

VELITRI,  
*Velitræ*. A  
Bishoprick united to *Ostia*.

IN the Evening we reached *Velitri*, a little City enclos'd with a Wall, and seated on a little well-cultivated Hill. It was formerly an important Place, and troublesome to the *Romans*, but at present has nothing observable.

'Tis the general Opinion here, and even the Servants at the Inn inform'd us at our Arrival, that the City of *Velitri* was honoured with the Birth of *Augustus*. One of our Company asked who that *Augustus* was, and was answer'd, that he was the first Christian Emperor. I expected that he should call him *St Augustus*; for I observe here, that the People easily canonize all the illustrious Men of old, *Pagans* as well as others. *Augustus* was born at \* *Rome*, as *Suetonius* positively affirms; tho' tis true, that his † Family was originally of *Velitri*, and that he was put to Nurse in the Neighbourhood of that

\* Natus est Augustus M. Tullio Cicerone & Antonio Coss. regi-

one Palatii ad capita bubula. §. 5. olim fuisse multa declarant. §. 1.

† Gentem Octaviam Velitris præcipuam

Place. The same Author relates, that in his Time, they spoke of the Chamber where that Prince was nursed, as they are wont to do at present of the *Holy House of Loretto*: *Huc introire nisi necessario & castè religio est. Temere adeuntibus metus & horror objiciebatur.*

IN the Midst of the publick Place at *Velitri*, there is a very fine Statue of Brass of Pope *Urban VIII*. I observed that, the Statues of the Popes always represent them sitting, which is done, without doubt, to denote the \* Empire which they have, or pretend to have, over all other Princes in the World. They carried us to the *Marquess Ginetti's* House, the Situation of which is very agreeable: The Apartments are adorned with a great Number of Antique Pieces.

\* See the *Decretals*, and the *Canonists*: An Omnipotent God, and such Blasphemies in great Number.

COMING down the Hill of *Velitri*, we observed many Caves or Cellars dug under the Rocks to preserve the Wines cool. After which we entered into an open Country poorly inhabited, for about fifteen Miles, to the Foot of the Mountain, on the Top of which stands the little City of || *Sermonetta*.

Between *Velitri* and *Sermonetta*, we crossed the two little Rivers *Teppia* and *Nympha*.

|| Built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Sora*. *Sermonetta, quasi Sorella della Citta di Sora*, says *Theod. Valle*.

ABOUT four Miles on this Side *Sermonetta*, they made us observe, on the Left-hand about fifty Paces from the High-way, some old Ruins, which, they say, are the Remains of the Place called by *St Paul*, *The three Shops*, in the xxviii Chapter of the *Acts*. This Place is commonly called *le Tre-taverne*; because the Word *Ταβερνα* in *Greek*, and *Taberne* in *Latin*, hath more Relation to the Word *Taverna*, than to that of *Bottega*. It is something after this manner that they derive *S. Longinus* from *ἀόγχι*, and *St Tiphine* from *τεοφανία*.

The Word *Ταβερνα* is a *Latin* Word adopted by the *Greeks*.



ON the Right-hand we saw afar off the Promontory, at present called \* *Monte Circello*, which according to *Pliny*, was formerly an Island. It was there, say the Poets, that the jealous *Circe* changed poor *Scylla* the Mistress of *Glaucus* into a Sea-Monster, and the Companions of *Ulysses* into Hogs. Those Metamorphoses are certainly fabulous, but as *P. A.* said :

\* Mons Cir-  
cæus, antiquis  
famosissimus,  
in quo Circe  
habitasse fer-  
tur, & herbis  
efficacissimis  
ibi natis, ho-  
mines in be-  
stias commu-  
tasse. *Ant. Mag.*

You may see  
*Homer* Book  
X. of the *Odys.*

*Virg. Æneid* vii. *Diod. Sic. L. iv. Bochart. Chan. L. i. c. 3.* *Natalis Comes* observes that there have been two Persons of that Name, and of the same Character. *Mythol. L. vi. Κίρκη, Κίρκειον ὄρεος. Hom. Hes. Strab. &c.*

*Credibile est Circen mutasse potentibus herbis,  
In Monachosque suos, inque suos Monachos.*

SETIA.  
Under this  
Mountain the  
Road lies very  
near the Source  
of the ancient  
*Ufens*, which  
at present is  
call'd *Porta-  
tore.*

*Sat. x. 27.*

THE little City of *Setia* is on a Mountain, a little on this Side the *Three Taverns* :

*Pendula Pontinos quæ spectat Setia Campos.*

*Mart. xiii. 112.*

IT was formerly famous for its Wines : *Setinum ardebit in auro*, says *Juvenal*. But at present the Soil is become of another Nature. I observed among the Woods with which these Mountains are covered, many of the Plants called *Ficus Indica* : Some of them grow up to the Height of thirty or forty Foot, with Trunks as thick as a Man. The Laurels and Myrtle-Trees are common in the Hedges ; and here we begin to find Orange-Trees frequently in the open Fields. Near *Setia*, at the Village called *Casa-Nuova*, there is a Marsh on which you may take Boat and

\* As did *Ho-  
ratus.*

See *Satyr V.*

*L. 1. He was a going to Brundisium.*

\* go straight to *Terracina*. But we turned to the Left, into a Valley which led us to the Moun-

tain,

tain, and little Town call'd *Piperno*, where we lay. I observed in our Way, a pretty large Church-Yard, which was all planted with Orange-trees; this is doubly contrary to the usual † Custom. For first, there are few Church-yards in *Italy*: Every Family hath its peculiar Chapel or Vault in some Church or Convent; and if there be any publick Place where they bury those who are very poor, which I have not yet seen, 'tis only some remote or private Corner without the City. And besides, it is the Custom where there are any Church-yards, in other Countries, to plant Pines in them, Yew-Trees, or Cypresses; but no Orange-Trees.

PIPERNO.  
Privernum.

† In many  
Countries of  
*Italy*.

*PIPERNO* is a new Town, built near the old *Privernum*, the Metropolis of the *Volsci*, and Residence of their King *Metabus*, the Father of the famous *Camilla*, *Virg. Æn.* l. vii. l. x. l. xi. Some say that *Privernum* was called *Piperno*; because, when they built it out of the Ruins of the other, they found in the Place where *Piperno* now stands, a Tree which bore Pepper: From whence it comes, say they, that this Town bears that Tree in the Scutcheon of their Arms, with the Head of *Camilla* carry'd by a Lyon. Others are not of this Opinion: They believe that *Piperno* is so called by Corruption for *Priverno*, or *Privernum*; and that the Tree now discoursed of; is no Pepper-Tree, but a Laurel: From whence they draw great Consequences concerning the Bravery of the old *Privernates*.

THE Bishoprick of *Piperno* was reunited to that of *Terracina* by *Honorius III*, because of it's Poverty; *ob indecentem paupertatem*, says *Favonius Leo*. The Bishop's Chair, better empty, than filled with an Ignorant, is still kept in the Choir of the old Cathedral, in Remembrance of it's former Honour; and in Hopes of Restauration.



THEY have in the Church of *St Benedict*, a famous Image of our Lady by *St Luke*, which resisted the Fire at the Sacking of *Privernum*, and is the grand Object of the Devotion of *Piperno*; together with *St Sebastian*, *St Thomas Aquinas*, and the Illustrious Madam Saint *Camilla*, which, indeed, has been martyr'd by *Virgil*; for his Poem would have been better, if he had but spar'd her Life. I do not find him less barbarous than the cruel *Aruns*, in piercing thus cruelly this generous and lovely Princess.

*Hasta sub exertam donec perlata papillam  
Hesit, Virgineumque altè bibit aëta cruorem:  
Concurrunt trepidæ Comites, &c. Æn. xi. 803.*

Quis talia fando,— temperet à Lacrymis?

'TIS said, that Lilies and Daffodils grow naturally on the Hill of *Piperno*, called *Colle Rosso*. There is also a certain fine Earth found there, call'd *Buccaro*, excellent for making Potters Ware. From the Top of this Hill you discover the little City of \* *Maenza*; near which there is a Lake, the Waters of which, by the Report of *P. Paolo Benvenuti*, rise considerably on a sudden, two Days before Rain.

\* *Maenza*,  
*Roccagorga*,  
*Rocca Secca*,  
*Asprano*,  
*Proffedi*, *Son-*  
*nino*, and some

other little Towns in the Neighbourhood, are, as it were so many Colonies, form'd out of the Ruins of old *Privernum*.

THE Sun shines very glorious in this Country, and the Soil would be pretty good, if cultivated; but by their Manner of receiving Strangers, it does not seem as if they had a Mind to have any new Inhabitants. They gave us for Supper Cheese made with the Milk of Buffles; and we were forced to lie upon Mattresses, which, I think, were made with Stones of Peaches. Happy, said one of our Friends, whose poor  
Sides

Sides were much bruis'd, happy those \**Enotocætes*, whom *Strabo* mentions, that have their Ears hanging down to their Heels; when they come to *Piperno*, they may lie upon one of them, and cover themselves with the other.

\* *Enotocætæ*  
Populi sunt,  
qui aures us-  
que ad talos  
dependentes  
habent; ut su-  
per eis indor-  
miant. *Auct.*

*Strab.* l. xv. Carol. Steph. Dictionar. Histor. in Voce *Enotocæta*.

LEAVING *Piperno*, glorious *Piperno*, we pass'd over some sandy Hillocks, full of those various Sorts of Shrubs, and Trees, which are green in all Seasons. The Wood which we enter'd afterwards, is replenish'd with a great Number of Cork-trees. This Tree extremely resembles the Evergreen Oak; and I believe we may very well call it a Kind of Oak, since it bears Acorns. The Nature of this Tree is admirably well accommodated to the Use which Men make of it. When you strip other Trees of their Bark, you at the same time take away their Sap and Life; but on the contrary, when you take away the Bark from this Tree, it grows stronger, and presently produces a new Coat, as Sheep after Shearing bear a new Fleece.

AFTER we had pass'd the Wood of *Piperno*, we went out of the Way two or three hundred Paces, to see the Abby of *Fossa Nuova*. The Monks who carry'd us to the Church, told us, that *Thomas Aquinas* going from *Fondi* to the Council of *Lyons*, and finding himself ill, alighted from his Mule, stuck his Stick in the Ground, fastened his Mule to it, and afterwards fell asleep in a Corner of the Wood, near the Church. 'Tis said, that the Mule getting loose, ran at

FOSSA  
NUOVA:  
This Abbey is  
seated on the  
Ruins of the  
*Forum Appii*:  
of which *Ben-  
venuti* assures  
us, that there  
are some Foot-  
steps remain-  
ing. After you

have pass'd the River *Amaseno*, you enter into a Valley which as far as *Torre delle Mole*, was formerly Part of the great Marsh or Lake, called *Pontina*, and was navigable. The Road is extremely bad after great Rains.



\* Others say, that the Mule wandred some Days in the Wood, and at last running to the Tomb of his Master, died there for Grief.

† *Villani*, and others, write that he was, poisoned by order of *Charles I.* K. of *Naples*.

|| *Appius Claudius* Censor, *Aquam Claudiam* induxit & *viam Appiam* stravit. *Eutrop.*

*Appia* longarum teritur *Regina Viarum*. *Statius.*

random into the Church, those who were there not being able to stop it: They add, that the Beast was so insolent, as to set her Feet in the Choir; but immediately she sunk into the Pavement, and at the same Instant was punish'd with \* sudden Death. They show the pretended Print of her Feet, and have put little Iron Grates over them, to preserve them. Moreover, as they search'd for the Master of the Mule, to punish his Negligence in not tying her better, they were surpris'd to find that it was *St Thomas*; who was ready to expire, in great Want of his Mule to carry him to seek Relief. They brought him to the Convent, where he † died some Days after; and his Body lay for some Time in this Church, from whence it was afterwards removed to *Fondi*, and from *Fondi* to *Tholouse*.

ABOUT ten Miles on this side *Fossa Nuova*, we found the old Way called *Via Appia*, which was pav'd by || *Appius Claudius*, when he was Censor. The Alterations which Time makes on the Surface of the Earth, is the main Cause that the Roads are frequently changed also, as it may appear from daily Experience; but nothing more evidently demonstrates this Truth than this Part of the *Via Appia* which we met with. It comes out of a deep Fen, which at present is wholly inaccessible; whereas formerly it was the direct Road from *Capua* to *Rome*. And 'tis plain, they were oblig'd to fetch a great Compass, when they left this Way, and took that of *Piperno*. I observed the same Thing between *Citta Castellana* and *Rome*, on occasion of the *Via Flaminia*; of which we find great Pieces preserved after we pass *Regnano*, as I have told you. In some Places, and particularly towards *Castel Nuovo*, fifteen Miles from *Rome*, this ancient Pavement may be still observed; which sometimes mounts on Ascents that

that are now inaccessible, in other Places loses it self in deep Valleys, which cannot be descended into, and afterwards appears again some Miles farther. 'Tis very certain, that by Winds, Rains, great Floods, Earthquakes, and other Accidents, Plains are swell'd to Hills, and Hills sunk to Valleys. The Land gains from the Sea in some Places, and loses in others. The Sea furnishes the Land with Lakes, and the Land renders it Islands. Rivers dry, and change their Course; Mountains become level; and the Figure of the Globe is in perpetual Variation. I could produce Examples of all this. 'Tis true, these Changes are not universal: This Pavement, for Example, for the Space of about two Miles, to *Terracina*, is exactly level in it's old Situation, with the circumjacent Lands.

OF all the antique Monuments I have seen hitherto, there is none in my Opinion, that deserves so much to be admir'd, as these famous Roads. The Buildings that are preserved, have been exposed to few Accidents; and all Things being well considered, 'tis rather Matter of Astonishment, that Edifices so exceedingly solid, were so soon ruined, than to see them still remaining. But that an innumerable Succession of Passengers, Horses, and Chariots, should perpetually tread on a Pavement for so many Ages, and yet such considerable Pieces of it should still be found entire, is a Thing which seems almost incredible. The \* Stones of this Pavement are of

\* *Procopius* saith they are all square, but he is mistaken; and *Grævius* with *Bergier* after him. See Vol. II. p. 148, 149.



so exactly join'd, and closely united, that it is impossible to thrust a Sword's Point between them, in those Places where they have still retain'd their ancient Situation. I have measured the Breadth of these two Ways, *Via Appia*, and *Via Flaminia*, and found that they are every where twenty *Roman* Palms broad, with very little Difference; which makes just fourteen Foot, but four Inches less of *English* Measure: which is not too much for the meeting of two Chariots. These Ways, which they call'd *Via Consulares*, had on each side Borders of the same Stone with the Pavement; and these Borders were rais'd about two Foot: I observ'd them in several Places very well preserved. These were called the \* *Margines*, or *Marginationes Viarum*; and 'tis between these Borders that one may measure the exact Dimensions of the Ways. The Cart-wheels have in some Places made Ruts, which at the most are not above three or four Inches deep; and the Manner in which the Rut reaches from one Pavement to another, is one of the Proofs of it's ancient Situation. The rest of the Pavement is even and whole, without any Appearance that the Horses-shoes have worn it in the least. They told me, that there is another Lay of very thick Stones placed on a Bed of Sand, which serves for the Foundation of this Pavement, and hinders it from sinking.

\* *Cippi*. 'Tis true, they were sometimes call'd *Marginationes*. But *Lipsius* pretends that these *Marginationes* were the Pavements on the Sides, which were made bigger than the rest. I remarked, that in this Sense the *Cippus* and *Marginatio* are sometimes of the same piece.

As we approached to *Terracina*, we saw, on both Sides, the Ruins of many ancient Monuments, which, according to the Custom of those Times, were erected near these great Roads, both for Ornament, and to give Travellers some *Idea* of the Magnificence of *Rome*, 'Twas in that Place, if we will believe *Volaterran*, *Leander*, and others, that they found in one of these Sepulchers, the Body, wonderfully fair and well preserv'd,

preserv'd, of the little \**Tulliola*, Cicero's Daughter, which he so tenderly lov'd. They say, she was thinly anointed with an excellent liquid Balm, that did not spoil the Whiteness of her Skin; that she had long white Hair, and a Sort of golden Diadem on her Head; that her Body was stretch'd out upon a very fine Marble Table; and that at her Feet there stood a Lamp, whose Light was not extinguish'd in thirteen hundred Years, *come si poteva conoscare*, saith Leander, *dalle lettere quivì intagliate*. — The Lamp went out, as they relate, upon opening the Monument. Those that could believe that this Fire burnt for above 1300 Years, are of a very easy Belief: the Thing is naturally impossible. Let the Cotton of the Lamp be *Asbestam* or no, that makes nothing to the purpose; the Fire depending upon Oil; and we should suppose an eternal Source, by a *Reproduction* truly miraculous. But this Fable needs no Confutation, and it is observable that none says he had been a Witness to it: there may be some Truth in relation to the embalmed Body. However it be, it was carried to the Magistrates of the *Capitol*, called *Conservadori di Roma*, and was kept there for some Weeks; but as People made an Idol of it, and lest it might discredit all the *Madonas*, and all the Relicks, with which the Churches are fill'd, and which is the chiefest Trade at *Rome*, the affrighted Priests so tormented the Pope, *Alexander VI*, that he ordered this new Idol to be thrown into the *Tiber*.

To give you an adequate Idea of our *Via Appia*, and such others, I must add, that though they were both beautiful, and useful, it is certain that so hard and slippery a Pavement was extremely

\* With this Inscription, *Tulliolarum filiarum mearum*. See the Supplement; against that Fable, and another of the same Nature, about one *Olibius*, in *Licetus, De Lucernis antiquis*. Perpetual Light, and perpetual Motion, are the Work of HIM only, who has created the Sun, and caused it's Course.



inconvenient: And, indeed, we took care to avoid it, at the same time we admir'd it.

Scopulosi ver-  
ticis Anxur.  
*Sil. Ital.*  
TERRA-  
CINA. A  
Bishoprick

THE ancient *Anxur*, which was afterwards called *Trachyna*, because it is seated upon a Rock of difficult Access, is at present by Corruption called *Terracina*. *Solinus* says, it was anciently an Island. It is little, poor, and ill peopled; and all the Country about almost uninhabited.

A LITTLE on this Side *Terracina*, towards *Naples*, they were forced to cut the Rocks to continue the *Via Appia*, between the Sea and the Mountains; as it appears in several Places within the Space of one Mile; as between *Narni* and *Otricoli*. The Rock, called *Pisca Marina*, is near an hundred and twenty Foot high; and anciently Cyphers were marked from X to XX, &c. in a capital Roman Character, on the Face of the Rock, which is cut perpendicular; so that the Cypher on the Top comes to CXX. But an † Antiquary, who is no less exact than curious and learned, told me at *Rome*, that he had measured these Distances, and that he found them to be almost all unequal. Some conjecture, that the principal End of the Undertaker, was to measure his Work, according as he went on with it: and that he marked the Divisions only slightly, it being not material to him. Others believe, that every Distance comprehends ten Days Work; and that the Inequality of the Distances was occasion'd by the more or less Difficulty which the Workmen found in cutting the Rock.

*Terracina* being besieged by the *Turks*, the Inhabitants made a Vow to give twenty thousand Eels yearly to St *Benedict*. if by his Intercession they should be freed from this danger. The *Turks* raised the Siege a few Days after; the Vow was accomplished, and the Eels have been since carried every Year to the *Benedictines*. *Theod. Valla*, and *Ostiensis*.

*L. Alberti* speaks of an ancient Theatre, of which there are some Ruins remaining at *Terracina*. Perhaps he means the square Theatre, which, if one may believe *G. Brown*, is still to be seen on the highest neighbouring Mountain, on the left Side of the Road to *Naples*.

† Monsieur *Auzout*.

And

And that which gave Occasion for this Thought is, that the Distances above are greater than those below, the Rock still growing narrower towards the Top. But I find one main Objection against this Sentiment; for 'tis probable they began to work at the top of the Rock; so that the first tenth should have been marked above, and the Number CXX found below, whereas 'tis just the contrary. That Controversy is not easily to be decided.

AFTER we had passed over some little Hills covered with Cork-trees, having on the Right-hand the Marish and the Sea, and always following the old Pavement, we came in the Evening to *Fondi*. An old Wall, which is three Miles on this side *Terracina*, makes the Separation between the Ecclesiastical State and the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*FONDI* is in a flat Ground, not far from a Lake which bears the Name of the City, and covers a large Extent of Ground in a moorish Bottom, between the Hills and the Sea. They say, this Lake produced Eels of an extraordinary Bigness.

\* *HARIADEN* *Barbarossa*, King of *Algier*, and Admiral to the Grand Signior, destroyed this poor little City in the Year 1534. They have painted the History of it's Destruction in the Church of the *Annonciata*. *Barbarossa* had a particular Design on a † Princess of the House of *Gonzaga*, who was then at *Fondi*: But that Princess, being informed by a Gentleman of the City, of the Design of the Pirate, got immediately out of her Bed, and escaped in her Smock, by that Gentleman's Assistance. The Story adds, that the Lady not being able to remember, without

have made a Present of her to the Grand Signior. She was very beautiful. He destroyed the City out of spite, because he missed his Aim. *Schrad.*

some

A Traveller of my Acquaintance, and a Person of great Merit, has lately mention'd this in the Account of his Travels; but what he has written does not oblige me to make now any Alteration in what I had written first.

*FONDI*.

\* Others say, *Chairadin*, *Caratin*, and *Cheireddin*. He carried away almost all the Inhabitants into Slavery.

† *Julia de Gonzaga*, Wife to *Vespasian Colonna*. *Barbarossa* would



some Trouble, that a Man had seen her almost naked, she caused her Deliverer to be stabbed some time after : If it be so, I am sorry indeed, she was not carried to the Turk. *Barbarossa* spoiled, or carried away all their miraculous Images, and such Things.

*FONDI* is all paved with the Stones of the *Via Appia*; but they are not joined so close as they were heretofore. Adjoining to the Castle there is a large Garden, which, according to Tradition, belonged to *Cicero* : I believe there are no other Proofs of it. The *Dominicans* have a great Veneration for the Chamber of *Thomas Aquinas*, and for the Auditory where he taught. They also preserve with extraordinary Care, an old Orange-tree, which, they venture to say, this Doctor planted. He died *Anno* 1273, or according to the old Legend, 1274; by which you may judge of the Age of this Tree. There is a Story of a certain Tree of *Cochin-China*, which lived two thousand Years; and we have a Relation of *China*, which tells us of a Tree so old and so big, that fourscore Men could scarcely embrace it : But Orange-trees are not of so long Continuance. Every body assures me here, that never any of these Trees attained to the Age of four hundred Years. It is convenient enough, the *Dominicans* should have some miraculous Memorial of the Angelical *St Thomas*, as well as of their great Patriarch *St Dominick*; of whom they have another Orange-tree, at *St Sabina*, on Mount *Aventino*. What may not Men believe on this Subject, after what *Surius* relates of the old Olive-trees of *Nazareth*; and of the accursed Fig-tree, which was to be seen, says he, within these two and thirty Years? That this Trunk shou'd last so long, after the Curse it received, is a Thing not easily to be understood; and especially

specially if we consider the Nature of the Tree, which allows it not so long a Life.

THEY would have persuaded us at *Terracina*, that we should find the Leaves of the Orange-Tree of *St Thomas*, of another shape than those of other Orange-Trees; as they talk of the Almond-Tree of *St Francis*, which is yet to be seen on Mount *Luco*, and of which the Leaves grow, as they say, with Crosses exactly figured; but we could not perceive this pretended Difference: Nor could we find that the Winter had been more favourable to the Oranges of this venerable Tree; for they were all Frozen, as well as those of the Garden of *Cicero*; who, I understand by the Bye, passes at *Fondi* for a Kind of Saint, as well as *Titus Livius* at *Padua*, and *Augustus* at *Veltri*. When this Tree shall die, if at least it ever must, they resolve to make a Shrine of it, to contain some Relicks of the Saint who planted it. This is no ill Thought; and puts me in Mind of some of our Friends in *London*, who have precious Snuff-Boxes, made of the *Royal-Oak* known at *Boscobel*. It is thus, that they keep somewhere in a Village of *Tirol*, one of the biggest Nails of *St Christopher*, in a Case which is made of the Palm-Tree, which grew from his Pole, planted in the Earth after he had carried over the Child  $\overline{\text{IH}}\Sigma$ , from one Side of the River to the other.

LEAVING *Fondi*, we were oftentimes forced to pursue our Way on the old Pavement, for ten Miles, to *Mola*, being almost continually among the Mountains; and this Unevenness of the Soil joined to the Hardness and Smoothness of the old Pavement, renders the Way very troublesome. The Horses tremble as they go, as if they were upon Ice; and lose often their Shoes. At our approach to *Itru*, which is a little Town on a  
I T R U.  
Rock,



Rock, six Miles from *Fondi*, I observed in divers Places of these Mountains, large Trees, called in this Country *Soucellé*, which bear Cods about half a Foot long, and thick as Bean-Cods. These Fruits are dried, and taste of Honey; they call them *Carrob*.

MOLA. WE arrived about ten a Clock in the Morning, at the little Town of *Mola*, which in the most ancient Times bore the different Names of *Lamia*, or rather \* *Lamus*, † *Læstrygonia* and ‖ *Hormia*. You know that *Lamos*, in the Xth Book of the *Odyssseys*, where all this History is to be found at large, was the Son of *Antiphates*, King of the *Lestrygons*; who were as great Giants as he was; and all of 'em *Men-eaters*. *The Wise Ulysses* who hardly escaped the *Cyclops's* Den, found himself much perplexed in our Bay of *Mola*, with these new *Polyphemes*; for he did not bring his Fire-brand with him, from *Sicily*; and the *Lestrygons*, who were not drunk, had each of 'em two good Eyes, whereas the *Cyclops* had but one. 'Tis true indeed that instead of a Fire-brand, he

\* Λάμω, in *Homer. Odyss. X.* was both the Name of the King and of the Town. *Ovid* calls also *Lamus* that King of the *Lestrygons*.

Inde Lamī veteris Læstrygonis, inquit, in Urbem  
Venimus: Antiphates tertiâ regnabat in istâ.

† Mr *Bochart* has observed that *Tullius* calls that Place *Læstrygonia*. [Ep. 13. ad Attic. L. ii.] Si vero in hanc Τηλέπολον veneris Λαιστρυγόνιω, [Formias] qui fremitus hominum! &c. And that learned Man saith that there is some Variation between the ancient Authors; some of them placing the *Læstrygones* in *Sicilia*, and others in *Italia*. But our Antiquaries at *Naples*, pretend to reconcile easily those Writers, by saying, that the *Lestrygons* first settled in *Sicilia*, and transported themselves into that Part of *Italy*, where now *Mola* stands.

‖ *Oppidum* Formiæ, Hormiæ ante dictum: ut existimavere, Antiqua Læstrygonum Sedes. [Plin L. iii. C. 5.] But as I find in ancient Inscriptions *Halisci*, and *Hebris*, for *Falisci* and *Febris*; I suspect very much, that it has been the same with *Hormiæ*, and *Formiæ*.

had

had a good *Sabre*; which he valiantly made use of, in cutting the Cables of his Ships to make a quick and couragious Escape. We took a double Pleasure, in looking out of our Inn-Window [which was upon the Bay] and saw twelve or more Fishing-Boats, in the very Place where the pretended Fleet of this Illustrious Man was; and the Owners of 'em were employed more agreeably and more profitably for us; for we did not make a worse Dinner I think, with the Fish they brought us, tho' 'twas dressed in Oil, than that of her Lestrygonian Majesty, Queen *Antiphata*, when she eat *Ulysses's* Companions. The little *Antiphates*, about fifteen Months Old, but as tall as *S. Christopher*, run after these poor Adventurers, as other Children do after Frogs, and spitted 'em, says the Divine *Homer*, as if they had been \* *Herrings*; and she craunched their Bones between her Teeth, without picking 'em, as if they had been so many *Ortolans*, after she had glutted her first Appetite with fourteen *Buffalos*: for Queen *Antiphata* was as big as a Mountain.

THE State of the *Lestrygons* being fallen into Decay, as also their City, for Reasons not necessary to be mentioned every Time one speaks of them; some *Greek* Colonies came and settled there; and built their *Formia* or *Formiæ*, upon the Ruins of *Hormia*. But the *Romans* drove out the *Greeks*, and the † *Saracens* in their Turn destroyed the *Roman Formia*; but they abandoned it, after they had destroyed it, as they had sack'd several other Places in the Two *Sicilies*:

\* *Ιχθύς δ' ὡς πέριγντες, ἀτεργία σαῖτα ἐέροντο.* Sicut Pisces transfo-  
dientes eos, tristes cibos ferebant. *Odyss.* lib. X. Verse 124.

† *Scenitæ*, [Arabes] *Chusæi* dicti sunt, quia in Tabernaculis degebant; ut habetur *Habac.* iii 7. Et *Saraceni*, à latrociniiis: Nam, Arabicè, *Saraka* est latrocinari. *Bochart. Phaleg.* L. iv. C. 2.

and



and from that Time the poor *Formia* — *rudis indigestaque Moles*, is become *Mola*.

IT was pity that one of the most delightful Places of the World, should be inhabited by Man-Eaters. The \* Air is sweet and wholesome. Pure Springs frequent, and abundant. Fine Prospects. All Sorts of the most delicious Fruits. All things good and plentiful; the Soil, and the Sea. *Schradereus* saith, that there *Sugar-Canes* are cultivated; but I have seen none.

\* *O temperatæ dulce Formiæ Littus,  
Vos, cum severi fugit Oppidum Martis,  
Et inquietas fessus exiit curas  
Apollinaris, omnibus locis præfert.*

Mart. Lib. x. 30.

THE Hills, near *Gaieta*, and between that Place and *Mola*, are Part of the Ancient *Mons Cæcubus*, so famous for it's Wines.

*Nunc est bibendum: nunc pede libero  
Pulsanda tellus, &c. —————  
Antebac nefas depromere Cæcubum.*

WE took a Walk among the Ruins of an House, which as they commonly say, belonged to the *Villa Formiana* of *Tullius Cicero*; and they talk of some Inscriptions taken away, which would make the Truth of the Matter appear: But that signifies little to me: may be, these old Bricks, and I dont know what, are Remnants of Queen *Antiphata's* Palace: They find there, sometimes, little Pieces of Mosaick, which give just Suspicion that there was some notable Building.

See the Historical Meditations of *Pbil. Camerarius*, Tom. 1. L. 2. Ch. 11.

I COULD not without Grief, remember the sad Destiny of that great Man here, I mean *Cicero*; who being drawn from that House where he thought to secure himself, during the last Fury of *Anthony*

*Anthony* against him, was at last \* murdered in his Litter, as he was endeavouring to find some Refuge: The Sight of a Place where such a Disaster happened, does but heighten the Sorrow for it.

\* By the Centurion *Popilius Lenas*, whose Life *Cicero* had saved by his Interest and eloquent Oration. *Cicero*

died sixty four Years old. The Murderer, saith *Calvis.* received of *Anthony* the Sum of 44000 Crowns of Gold for his Reward. *Appian. Alexandr.* says the Reward was not so great.

AFTER we had considered a little whether we should sail to *Gaieta*, [which is on the Point of the Promontory, over-against and in Sight of *Mola*,] the Sea being somewhat brisk for the little Barks that waited upon us; we at last concluded on the affirmative. But to speak the Truth, the Voyage was made with a great deal of Dancing; tho' some of the Company had little Mind to the Sport: So that we had the Experience of what *Martial* says, after the Author of the *Odyssseys*;

*Hic summa leni stringitur Thetis vento,  
Nec languet Æquor. x. 30.*

THE Rain that over-took us, and a great deal of bad Weather, obliged us to stay but a little time at *Gaieta*; and besides, we were to lie that Day about fifteen Miles from *Mola*. The Passage through the Gulph is but about four Miles.

|| *Gaieta* appeared to us of a reasonable Large-

GAIETA:  
*Caieta.* A  
Bishoprick.

|| Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneïa Nutrix,  
Æternam moriens famam \* Caieta dedisti,  
Et nunc servat Honos Sedem tuus; Ossaque Nomen  
Hesperia in Magnâ, Si qua est ea Gloria, signat.

*Æneid. L. VII. Ver. 1:*

\* Quod tamen alii à καίειν dictum volunt, quod ibi Trojanorum Classis incensa fuerit: alii à καίεται, quod Laconibus Cavitatem sonat; h. e. Sinum, Portum. *Tb. Farnab. in Æn. vii.*

ness,



ness, and prettily fortified. It's Haven is good, and the Situation of that Place on a high Rock, renders the Approach difficult. We cou'd not ascend to the Top of it, because of the bad Weather. There is to be seen the Tomb of \* *Charles of Bourbon*, Constable of *France*, who was killed at the Sacking of *Rome*. Mr *Fermanel* saw the Corps in it's Coffin, in the Year 1632. And, may be, you will be glad to see what he saith of it in his *Voyage to the Levant*; a Book which begun to be scarce. Under the Gate at the Entrance into the Castle, says he, they shew'd us, in a long wooden Chest, the Body of *Charles de Bourbon*, of the Royal House of *France*, who was kill'd at the Sacking of *Rome*. The Body lies all at it's Length, dress'd in a Suit of green Velvet. A Scarf about the Neck; a Sword by it's Side; booted and spurred, and a Colonel's Staff in it's Hand. The Wound is still to be seen, which he receiv'd upon his right Knee, where the Bone is all broken in Pieces.

ON the neighbouring Eminence is the ancient *Mausoleum* of *Munatius Plancus*, by whose Advice, as *Suetonius* reports, *Octavius Cæsar* preferred the Name of *Augustus* to that of *Romulus*; which some would have given him, as to the Restorer of the City of *Rome*. This *Mausoleum* is commonly called, *The Tower of Orlando*, or *della Guardia*.

\* His Epitaph is thus related by *Arnold Ferron*:

Aucto Imperio, superatâ Italiâ, devicto Gallo, Pontifice obsessio, Româ captâ, Borbonii hoc marmor cineres continet.

*Another.*

Francia me dio la leche,  
Espanna fuerte y ventura:  
Roma mi dio la muerte,  
Y Gaeta la sepultura.

*Another, related by H. Foulis.*

Consiliis, Calchas; Animo, Hector; Robore, Achilles;  
Eloquio, Nestor, jacet hic Borbonius Heros.

OUR Guide carried us, in the first Place, to a cleft Hill, call'd *la Spaccata*, or the Mountain of the Trinity. The great Rock is separated both above and below, from the Top to the Sea. The Distance of this Separation is four or five Foot at the Entrance, but enlarges itself a little towards the Height. It is manifest from the meeting of the Concavities and Convexities on each Side of the Rock, that it was really divided. They say this was one of the Prodigies which happened when our Saviour gave up the Ghost. And they shew against one Side of the Opening of the Mountain, the Print of a Hand on the Rock, which softened under it: They affirm, that it softened on the Challenge which an Unbeliever made: and they have grav'd this Distich below it:

*Improba mens verum renuit, quod Famam fatetur  
Credere: at hoc digitis saxa liquata probant.*

They have made Steps to go down into this double Rock, and have contriv'd a little Chapel, which is dedicated to the *Trinity*, together with *St Ann*, and *St Nicolas of Bary*. The following Verses are engrav'd near the Door, on each Side.

*Una fuit quondam hæc Rupes, nunc diffita; Montes  
Exitium Domini cum gemuere sui.  
Durior es saxis, ferior feritate ferarum;  
Sin Lacrymis cernas hoc pietatis opus.*

All the Barks, Gallies, and other Vessels, which pass that Way, never fail paying their Respects to the Holy Mountain. It is a famous Pilgrimage.

\* \* \*

*Rumpe cor, ô mortalis Homo, velut ardua Rupes!  
Rupit: in arce Crucis compatiare Deo.  
Ob hominum durum genus! Ardua saxa debiscunt;  
Saxea cerda Hominum stant, moriente Deo.*



The Curate of the Chapel took the Pains to find out a Hammer to break off some Pieces of the Rock, to bestow them on us as Relicks; but we told him we were already troubled with too much Baggage; and the poor Man was highly offended at our Refusal.

\* They say the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* built the Steeple of this Church, by Way of Penitance for his Sins

† *P. Rosetto* writes, that this Vessel was found at *Mola*. 'Tis supported by four Lions, made of one Piece of Marble.

The same Thing was observed of *Herodotus* of *Megara*, and many others.

RETURNING from this Rock, we visited the Cathedral \*; where they shewed us, among other Things, a pretended Pillar of the Temple of *Solomon*. There are four Pillars of the like at the great Altar of the famous Chapel of *St Mark* at *Venice*. † The ancient Vessel of White Marble, which serves for a Font in the Baptistery of this Church, is a curious Piece of Work, and most entirely preserved: It is made in the Form of a Bell, and is about four Foot high. The *Basso Relievos*, with which it is adorned, are admir'd. by the best Judges. The little *Bacchus* just come out of the Thigh of *Jupiter*, is by *Mercury* put into the Hands of *Ino*, and all round the Vessel are represented Satyrs and *Bacchantes*. There is a *Faun* which plays on two Pipes at once. I have seen a Shepherd of *Tirol* do the same. The Workman hath put his Name on the Vessel, ΣΑΛΠΙΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕ.

GOING up by the little Door of the Bishop's Palace, over-against the Altar of the *Holy Sacrament*, there is a *Groupe* of four Palms in Height, in which an old Man sets his Feet on a little Dog; under the Dog is a Death's Head; a Serpent whose Tail is placed on the Dog, wraps itself about the Legs of the old Man, rests on his Head, and the old Man has an Eagle on his. There are different Opinions concerning this Piece. That which is most generally received is, That the old Man represents *Æsculapius*, with his Serpent: That the Dog signifies the Vigilance and Attention required in Physicians; and

and that the Eagle does represent the Empire of GOD over Men, or perhaps the God of Physick particularly: And the Death's Head is an Emblem of human Nature, sadly subjected to that Deity. But I shall have an Occasion of proving that 'tis nothing but the Fancy of the Carver, and a mere Capriccio, such as we often see belonging to *Gothick* Works, by Way of Ornament; one might also search after Mysteries in a Printer's Flower before a Book, and figured Letters, which are often filled with such like fantastical Representations.

NEAR the Garden of the *Franciscans* called *Zoccolanti*, there is a Bush of Thorns, which, say they, grows up without Prickles, ever since the seraphick St *Francis* rolled him there, to extinguish his Concupiscence. Towards the Place named *Della Foglia*, they also shew us the Place whence he \* preached to the Fishes, his Brothers and Sisters.

\*Uscissero col capo dell' acqua, *saint* Rossetto, & l'ascoltassero.

WHEN we landed at *Gaieta*, the Officers of the Garrison made strict inquisition whether there were any *Frenchmen* amongst us; and after they had assured themselves that we were all *English*, they told us, that since the Quarrel of *France* with the Pope, they were always apprehensive of those *French* Cannibals. This puts me in Mind of what happened two Years since, at our coming to *Mons*, another *Spanish* City. There was a Report, that an Army of *French* was coming, under pretence of guarding the Posts erected near *Namur*, to make an Irruption into the King of *Spain's* Territories: Upon this, the People, or the Governor of *Mons* opened their Sluices, drowned all the Meadows, and spoiled all the Ways: The *French* knew nothing of all this; and the poor Travellers were the only Sufferers: We were forced to undergo a thousand Fatigues, to get out of their drowned Ways.



DEPARTING from *Mola*, we coasted the Sea for some Hours, always following the hard, and slippery, but antique and famous *Via Appia*, called in that Place by *Cicero*, *Via Herculanthea*; perhaps says *Scotus*, because of the fine Buildings, Monuments, and other *great Works*, that were on both Sides: but, rather, because it was the Way to go to the fine City called *Herculaneum*, and *Heraclea*, that was upon the Gulf of *Puzzolo*; and has been subverted by Earthquakes. *Via multarum deliciarum*, saith he, and *magnæ Pecuniæ. Cic. Orat. 2. pro Lege Agrar.* We followed that ancient Pavement eight Miles together, to the Ruins of the City of *Minturna*, upon the River formerly known under the Names of *Clanius*, *Glanicus*, and *Liris*, now *Garigliano*. It is always of the same Temper it was, when *Horace* called it *Quiet* and *Taciturn.* *lib. 1. Ode xxxi.*

MINTUR-  
NA. *Man-*  
*turna* in quod.  
Numismate  
*Tiberii. Men-*  
*tyrna*, apud  
*Steph.*

*Non Rura quæ Leiris quieta  
Mordet aqua, taciturnus Amnis.*

But as it had rained much for two or three Days before, I could not judge if it was deserving the Epithet that *Martial* gives it. *xiii. 83.*

*Cæruleus nos Liris amat, quem Sylva Maricæ  
Protegit: hinc Squillæ maxima turba Sumus.*

THE River falls into the *Marica*, a Marish, where *Marius* was found hidden.

WE saw there the Remains of an Amphitheatre; and a considerable Length of an Aqueduct,

*Marius* pursued by *Sylla*, hid himself among the Reeds in the Marish, which is between the Sea and *Minturna*. A Soldier who was sent to kill him, not daring to undertake it, *Marius* put himself into a Bark, which cast him on *Africk*, where he staid till he was recalled.

The River *Liris* bounded the Country of the *Latins* on this Side.

which

which came from the little City of *Trajetto*, two Miles from thence on the Left Hand.

WE passed this River in a Ferry-Boat, and took a new Way over the Meadows, leaving and quitting altogether the troublesome Pavement, which goes straight and loseth itself sometimes in Places no more frequented. We came the same Day to the Village of *St Agatha*, where we lay. I could willingly say something to you, of a large Orange Tree that hath more Fruit than Leaves on it, and whose Branches were hanging at my Chamber Window: So charmed I was and delighted with it.

FROM *St Agatha* to *Capua* 'tis sixteen Miles. The Country is level, particularly when we come near to *Capua*, and the Fields are fair and fruitful. Leaving *St Agatha*, they shewed us some Hills a few Miles to the Left, where grew as they told us, the famous *Falernian* Wines. The *Vulturnus*, which is the principal River of the Kingdom of *Naples*, tho' but indifferently large, and clear, washes the Ramparts of *Capua*, on that Side we entred into it.

---*Amnisque Vadosi Accola Vulturni*. Virg. *Æn.* vii. 728.

THIS City is small and inconsiderable in all respects: but you may see there several Inscriptions, and many Marble Stones, which were brought thither from the ancient *Capua*.

WHILE we were in the Jesuits Church, which the Sexton told us was dedicated to *St Bennet*; a Jesuit that over-heard our Discourse, came up to us, and told us, that at present it was dedicated principally to *St Ignatius* and *St Xavier*; in consequence of which he entertained us with several Things, after an obliging manner; tho' he very well knew we were \* *Luterani*, that is

\* They call *Luterani* all Strangers that are not *Papicolæ*.



\* The River  
of Capua.

to say, strange People in Matters of Religion. For this Jesuit, who was but a young Man, and never had been out of his own Country, was very full of the vulgar Ideas of the barbarous Christianity that is practis'd in the Neighbourhood of his \* *Volturno*. In the Evening he sent me the following Inscription, to clear up our Dispute with the Sexton; I think his Servant told me, that the Inscription was in some Part of the Church.

D. O. M.

*Templum hoc*

*A Sancto Victore Pont. Max. III.*

*Tunc, Desiderio Abb. inchoatum,*

*Anno M. LXXXIV.*

*A Sancto Odorifio Abb. perfectum.*

*A Paschali II. Pontif. Max.*

[*Rogante Brunone Abbate,*]

*Solenni ritu dedicatum,*

*Anno M. C. VIII.*

*Deflagrante Capua,*

*Sacri obtentu LINTEI, ereptum Incendio*

*Anno M. C. XX.*

*A Paulo V. Pontifice Max.*

SOCIETATIS JESU PATRIBUS

*Traditum.*

*Anno M. D. XI.*

*A Sanctis conditum;*

*Dedicatum a Sanctissimo;*

SANCTORUM Hospitio Nobile;

*Sacris Sanctorum Reliquiis auctum;*

*Miraculo servatum;*

*Divo, olim, Benedicto,*

*Nunc*

DIVIS IGNATIO, & FRAN. XAVERIO

*Sacrum;*

should be  
MDCXX:

*Non rejeeto, sed aueto, et majore Patrocinio,  
Eadem SOCIETAS JESU  
Instauravit.*

WE went to visit the Ruins of the ancient *Capua*: It is two Miles from the other, near the *Apennine*, to the *Eastward*. The little Town which is called *Santa Maria*, is almost wholly built of the deformed Ruins of that delicious and proud City. We saw there many little Temples, an old Castle, the Remains of two Amphitheatres, one of the Gates of the City, with a great Number of broken Pillars, and other Fragments of Architecture.

*Ipsa caput  
urbium Ca-  
pua, quon-  
dam inter  
Urbes maxi-  
mas Romam  
Carthagi-  
nemque nu-  
merata.*

*L. Florus.  
Omnium o-  
lim felicissi-  
ma Civitas,  
Polyb.*

*Urbs Capys hoc campo? Ambitiosa hic Æmula Romæ?  
Parvula quam magni corporis ossa jacent!*

THE Country People brought us several Medals, which we took without looking on them, because they asked but little for them, and we were in haste: tho' we found afterward nothing rare among them. They dig them often up here, as about *Mola*, and in divers other Places, where they shewed us some. But being informed of the Search that is made for such Things, they are not so simple to give all to the first Comer, at the same Price; they know the curious Persons of the neighbouring Cities, from whom they receive Rewards, when they bring them Pieces, which are not common: So that these Peasants bring nothing to Travellers but what is ordinary, or the Refuse of others.

FROM *Capua* to *Naples* 'tis sixteen Miles; and this good Land is Part of the Province called *Terra di Lavoro*. It is really an admirable Soil. *Dives arat Capua* says *Virgil*, *Georg. ii. 224*. They tend, that there is not a more fruitful Soil in the



World; and they also call it *Campagna Stellata*, to signify, that it is highly favoured with the benign Influences of the Stars; and to let you know, that the Air which they breathe, has a constant Sweetness. *Omnium non modò Italiâ, sed toto Orbe Terrarum pulcherrima Campaniæ Plaga est. Nihil mollius Cælo; bis Floribus vernat. Nihil uberius solo; ideo Liberi Cererisque certamen dicitur Nihil hospitalius Mari. Hic illi Nobiles Portus; Cajeta; Misenus; & tepentes Fontibus Baja; Lucrinus, & Avernus. — Hic amici Vitibus Montes, Gaurus, Falernus, Massicus, & pulcherrimus omnium Vesuvius, Ætnæi Ignis Imitator. Urbes ad mare, Formiæ, Cumæ, Puteoli, Neapolis, Herculanæum, Pompeii, & ipsa Caput Urbium Capua, quondam inter tres maximas Roman, Carthaginemque numerata. Flor. L. i. C. 16.*

AVERSA.  
\* Of the Ruins  
of *Atella*.

WE passed thro' the little City of *Aversa*; which they say was \* built by the *Normans* when they drove out the *Saracens* and the *Greeks*, and seized on the Kingdom of *Naples*.

NAPLES,  
called the  
genteel: An  
Archbishop-  
rick, Univer-  
sity. Neapolis.  
See p. 541.  
The Council of  
*Lateran*, under  
*Innocent III.*  
in the Year  
1215, took  
away the  
*Greek* Bishop,  
who was Col-  
league to the  
*Latin* Bishop.

I WILL not spend much Time in giving you the Etymology of *Naples*. It was destroyed, says the History, and afterwards rebuilt by the *Cumani*, who called it *Νεάπολις* to distinguish it from the rest of the upper Town, which they named at the same time *Παλαιόπολις*. You know that both of them formerly bore the Name of *Parthenope*, because some say, that *Ulysses* and his Companions having escaped the enchanting Songs of the Siren *Parthenope*, that Sea-Nymph in Despair, threw herself down headlong, and was interred at *Palæopolis*.

*Sirenum dedit una suum memorabile Nomen  
Parthenope muris Acheloïas, Æquore cujus  
Regnare diu cantus, cum dulce per undas  
Exitium miseris caneret non prospera Nautis.*

Sil. Ital. L. xii. 33.

Others

Others pretend, that one *Parthenope*, Daughter of *Eumelus* King of *Thessaly*, and Grand-daughter of *Admetus* and *Alcesta*, brought a Colony thither from her Father's Dominions; and gave her Name of *Parthenope* to this City, which had then another Appellation, now unknown. However it be, it appears by these *Greek* Names, that *Naples* was built by the *Grecians*. It is very large, and well peopled; but I cannot give you an exact Account of the Number of it's Inhabitants, nor of it's Circuit, the Figure of it being most irregular. The Curious, who have walked round the Walls, reckon that it is nine Miles in Compass, and eighteen if you include it's seven Suburbs. Tho' it hath often endured terrible Assaults, 'tis still one of the most noble, and perhaps finest Cities in the World. It is paved throughout with great square Stones, almost Checquer-wise. The Streets are straight, and most of them broad. The Houses are high, with flat Roofs and uniform. At *London*, *Paris* *Rome*, *Venice*, and many other Cities, there are fine Noble Mens Houses; but those Houses are much mingled with a great Number of ordinary ones; whereas *Naples* is generally beautiful. The Sea makes there a Bay which washes it on the *South*-Side. Towards the *North* there are rich little Hills which rise insensibly into *Campagna Felice*. Eastward there is a plain which leads to *Vesuvius*; and in the *West* is the upper Town, where is the Monastery of the *Carthusians*, and the Castle of *St Erasmus*. The Prospect which we have from this Ascent is very charming; I will give you an Account of it afterwards.

BESIDES that the Houses of *Naples* are generally large, and well built, there is a considerable Number which deserve the Name of Palaces. For Example: Those of the Dukes of *Matalone*,  
*Gravina*,

One of their Poets said pleasantly, That *Naples* seems to have fallen from Heaven.



*Gravina, Airola, and de la Tour*; of the Princes of *St Agatha, Mont-milet, Botera, and Cellamare*. The Palace of the Vice-roy is in a great open Place: The Front is regular, and compos'd of three Orders of Architecture. It is near four hundred Feet in Length of *English Measure*, and is the Work of the famous *Fontana*. The three Castles which defend *Naples*; the Academy, which they call *Studii Nuovi*; the Academy for riding the Great Horse; the Convents; the Hospitals; the Arsenal, and the Magazines for the Gallies, are so many Edifices of very great Note. There are many Fountains, which contribute as well to the great Conveniency, as to the Embellishment of the City: And \* three of these Fountains are large and very beautiful. But that which seem'd to us most extraordinary at *Naples*, was the Number and Magnificence of the Churches. It may justly be said, that in this Respect it surpasses Imagination. If one would take a View of the fine Pieces of Architecture, the Churches must be visited: you must behold the Frontispieces, the Gates, the Chapels, the Altars, and the Tombs. If you would look upon rare Pictures, Sculptures, and the Variety of Vessels of Gold and Silver, you need but go to the Churches: The Roofs, the Wainscots, the Walls are all covered with Pieces of precious Marble, most artificially laid together, or with Compartiments of *Basso Relievo*, or of Joyner's-work gilded, and enriched with the Works of the most famous Painters. There is nothing to be seen but *Jasper, Porphyry, Mosaic* of all Fashions, all Master-pieces of Art. I visited five and twenty, or thirty of these stately Edifices, where one still finds himself surpris'd afresh. If it were possible to unite eight or ten together, and make a regular Composition out

\* Fontana  
Fonseca,  
Font. di Nola,  
Font. Medina.  
Their Spring  
is at the Foot  
of Mount *Vesuvius*.

of them all, without doubt, it would be the most magnificent Structure in the World.

I DARE not venture on an exact Description of so many Particulars, yet I cannot forbear to mention at least some of these Churches, which we found most remarkable. That of the *Jesuits* is an admirable Piece: The Dome or Cupola was painted by the Cavalier *Lanfranc*; and which way soever you turn in this stately Temple, all Parts are enriched with most costly Ornaments, from the Pavement to the Roof. The same Character may be given to *St Mary's della Annonciata*, which is extremely beautiful. There you may also see that famous Hospital, whose Revenue amounts to above two hundred thousand Crowns. These four Verses are over the Door:

*Lac Pueris, Dotem Innuptis, Velumque Pudicis,  
Datque Medelam Ægris hæc opulenta domus:  
Hinc meritò sacra est illi, quæ nupta pudica,  
Et lactans, orbis vera Medela fuit.*

THE Churches of *St Philip of Neri*, *S. Maria la Nuova*, *St Severin's*, *St Paul's*, *St Dominick's*: the Church and Monastery of *Mount Olivet*; the Church of the *Holy Apostles*, *St John Carbonara*, the Cathedral, the little *Hospitalette*, and *St Maria della Sanità*, are all beautified with the richest and most surprizing Ornaments. I omit three hundred others to avoid a tedious Prolixity: Nor will I take notice of their Treasures and Vestries, which are replenished with prodigious Riches. Two of the *Theatines* having carried us to their Church of the *Holy Apostles*, those good Fathers declared to us, by way of Discourse, the poor Condition of their Order, who have, say they, more Reason than any others to complain; because

Part of this Church was ruined by an Earthquake, June 5, 1688. But they have been since at work in repairing it.

The Religious may purchase from Right to Left all the neighbouring Houses, till they come to be bounded by some Street: so that there being no Street without a Convent, they may purchase the whole City. G. Burnett.



because if the *Mendicants* for Example, are not permitted to possess any Goods, yet, at least, they have Liberty to beg: whereas the poor and unhappy *Theatines* live only on God's Providence, possessing Nothing, and not daring to ask any thing. Arguing after this manner, when they had made us observe the various Magnificencies of their Church, they brought us into the Vestry, where we found fourteen great Cupboards, with double Doors, all filled with Vessels of Gold and Silver, and other precious Ornaments: A Treasure of poor People, sufficient to satisfy the most inordinate Ambition of Courtiers.

THE great Convent of the *Carthusians* at *St Martin's* is full of magnificent Rarities. The Monks who conducted us thither, affirmed to us, that under one Priorate, there were laid out among them five hundred thousand Ducats in silver Plate, Pictures, and Sculptures alone. Their Church is none of the largest; but every Part of it deserves Admiration: Nothing can be added either to the Value of the Matter, or Excellence of the Workmanship; the Whole is of a finished Beauty. The Nativity of *Christ*, by *Guido*, is an inestimable Piece: The four Pictures of the Lord's Supper, which are to be seen in the same Place, were done by *Espagnolet*, *Hannibal Carrache*, *Paul Veronese*, and *Cavalier Massimo*. The —— has thought fit to represent *Jesus Christ* standing, giving the Sacrament to his Apostles, and putting the Bread into their Mouths, they being on their Knees. There are a great many other Pieces highly valued, too many to be here recited.

THE Cloyster is one hundred Paces square: All the Pavement is of Marble, inlaid in *Rinceaux*, and other Ornaments of the like nature; and the four Galleries are supported by sixty Pillars

Pillars of one entire Piece of fine white Marble of *Carrara*. The Monks are mighty well lodged; every one having his own Chamber, his Clofet, his Library, and his pretty Garden. The Prior's Apartment might well besit a Prince. There, among other Things, they boast of the famous Crucifix of *Michael Angelo*, drawn, as it is said, after the Life, from a certain Peasant whom that Painter crucified for that Purpose. This Story favours much of a Fable, and is so, I believe; but here it passes current for a certain Truth. This Picture is upon Wood, and is not above half a Foot high. I observed that the Crucifix holds his Head exactly straight; which agrees not very well with the Posture of a Man expiring on a Cross. They have also a Saint *Laurence* by *Titian*, and some Designs of *Rubens* and *Albert Durer*, which they prize very highly.

THE various Prospects which are discovered from that Place, strike the Beholder with Admiration. You behold the Sea, and many Islands, among which are the *Capreae*, the famous Seraglio of *Tiberius* \*. - From thence you may distinctly view the Greatness and Ground-plot of *Naples*, with it's Castles †, Haven, Mole and *Pharos*. It is a Pleasure to look on the Gardens which surround it, and the fruitful Hills which ascend to *Campania the Happy* [*Campagna Felice*.] If you cast your Eyes on the other side along the Sea-shore, the small different Bays which reciprocally mix with the little Capes, washed by that peaceful Sea, and the pretty Villages with which the Coast is strewed, make it a most charming Object. A little farther the Air is thickned by the horrible Smoak of *Vesuvius*, and you may take a full View of this so famous and terrible Mountain,

\* Sueton. in Tiber. §. 41. & 43. in Vitell. §. 3.

† The Castle of the *Egg*, the new Castle, and the Castle of *St Elmo*. In the Castle of the *Egg*, there is a brass Cannon, called the *Magdalen*, which carries a Ball of six-score Pound Weight; and weighs twenty one thousand Pounds. *Bulif*.



I SHALL not spend much Time in describing either the Relicks, Statues, or miraculous Images, as they call them: But 'tis reasonable you should have some Account of them All, according to my wonted Method, of saying somewhat of every Thing.

Nothing is more easy than to prepare a certain Composition, or Mixture of Drugs of any Consistence and Colour, that shews some motion, without Fire, by their fermenting together. At *St Restituta's*, which was formerly the Cathedral, they keep a miraculous Crucifix that was made by a Blind Man; and an Image of the Virgin in Mosaic Work, which is, they say, the first Image that was honoured with Religious worship in *Italy*. At the Church of *St Lawrence*, be-

THEY keep at *St Lewis* of the Palace, a considerable Quantity of Virgin's Milk, which becomes liquid on all our Lady's Festivals. At *St John Carbonara*, the Blood of *St Januarius* boils up when one puts it near the Shrine in which his Body is kept; and the Blood of *St John Baptist*, which is at *St Maria Donna Romita*, makes a like Ebullition too, while they are saying the Mass of the Beheading of that Saint. I will say nothing of the Pieces of the true Cross, the Nails, the Branches of the Crown of Thorns, the Images of the Virgin made by *St Luke*, nor an Infinity of such like Rarities, whose Number would tire both you and me. At *St Dominick Major* you may see the Crucifix, which said one Day to *St Thomas Aquinas*, *Benè scripsisti de me, Thoma, quam ergo mercedem accipies? — Thou hast written well of me, Thomas, What-Reward wilt thou have?* To which *St Thomas* answered, *Non aliam nisi teipsum: — None but thyself*. The Legend adds, That this holy Man being then in a Rapture, the Fervour of his Zeal lifted him three Foot from the Earth, and so sustained him. They say, another Crucifix, which is in the Church of the *Benedictines*, had twice as long Conversation with his Vicegerent, *Pope Pius V*. That of *St Mary of the Carmelites*, bowed his Head at the sight of a Cannon-

belonging to the Conventual *Franciscans*, in the Chapel called *Ecce Homo*, there is an Image of *Christ*, which being struck with a Poyard bled, and laid it's Hand upon the Wound. At *St Marcellinus* there is another, which being placed on the Trunk or Body of a Column, grew so heavy that they were obliged to leave it there.

Bullet, which was coming full against him; this was in the Year 1439, when *D. Pedro* of *Arragon* besieged *Naples*. The Bullet only struck off the Crown of the Crucifix; they shew it every Year on the first *Friday* in *March*, and the second Holiday in *Christmas*. At the Church of *St Agnello*, in the Chapel belonging to the Family of the *Monaci*, another Crucifix which spoke, is to be seen; the Story of which you have in the following Inscription.

*Anno Domini MCCC. Regnante Domino Carolo II. sacra hæc Imago Crucifixi, dum pro mutuata pecuniâ Compatres ad invicem altercarentur, Divino splendore fulgente, verbo facti veritatem aperuit: Quod alter indignè ferens, debitorem se esse negavit, durissimâque petrâ Imaginis faciem continuò percussit; quæ statim livore conspersa, miraculum omnibus enituit, atque Sacrilegus ipse tanto crimine immobilis factus, Creditoris precibus Deo fufis, iterum incolumis redactus; quamdiu vixit, pœnitentiam egit.*

IN the same Church, the Image of *St Mary of Intercession*, has often held long Discourses with the blessed *Jane*, Mother of *St Agnello*, and with *St Agnello* himself: Nor is it now a-days only, that such Things have happened. Among the Prodigies which appeared at *Rome*, sometime before the *Triumvirate*, several Statues of the Gods sweat Blood and Water, and there was an Ox which spoke. And they were doubtless no less astonish'd under the Empire of *Caligula*, when the Statue of *Jupiter*, which was at *Olympia*, burst forth into such loud Fits of Laughter, that those who were taking it down to carry it to *Rome*, fled away affrighted, and left their Work. You know the History of the Crow, which prognosticated Misfortune to *Domitian*, by its *ἔσαυ πάλιν καλῶς*.

Corvus qui salutabat *Tiberium Drusum*. & *Germanicum*, *Cæsares*, à quodam futuro interficitur; jubetur funebri pompâ effèri. *Plin* l. 10.



THE great Number of Churches which we visited, and the Multitude of Tombs I observed in them, gave me an Opportunity to transcribe many Epitaphs; and if you be pleas'd with varying our Subject a little, I will communicate to you some Part of my Collection: The Style and Subject I confess is doleful and melancholy, but pleasing however; because it is moving, pathetic and even useful. Besides, Epitaphs often contain witty Thoughts, and several Particulars relating to History, which ought to be the more agreeable, for their being certain and circumstantiated. You will find here several memorable Actions of very different Characters; some Pious, and some Execrable.

IN the Church of *St John the Evangelist*, there are six or seven Epitaphs, made by the famous Poet *Johannes Jovianus Pontanus*. I am of Opinion, that 'tis hardly possible to find any Thing more tenderly or happily expressed; Take four only:

*Tumulus Lucie Filiae.*

*Liquisti Patrem in tenebris, mea Lucia, postquam  
E luce in tenebras, filia rapta mihi es.  
Sed neque tu in tenebras rapta es, quin ipsa tenebras  
Liquisti, & medio lucida sole micas.  
Cœlo te natam aspicio; num Nata Parentem  
Aspicias? An fugit hæc sibi vana Pater?  
Solamen mortis miseræ, te Nata Sepulchrum  
Hoc tegit, haud Cineri sensus inesse potest.  
Si qua tamen de te superat pars, Nata, fatere  
Felicem, quod te prima juventa rapit.  
At nos in tenebris vitam luctuque trabemus,  
Hoc pretium Patri, Filia, quod genui.*

*Musæ, Filia, luxerunt te in obitu, at lapide in hoc luget te Pater tuus, quem liquisti in squallore, cruciatu, gemitu, heu, heu! Filia, quod nec morienti Pater adfui, qui Mortis cordolium tibi demerem; nec Sorores ingemiscenti collacrymarentur misellæ; nec Frater singultiens, qui sitiенти ministraret aquulam; nec Mater ipsa, quæ collo implicita, ore animulam acciperet, infelicissima; hoc tamen felix quod haud multos post annos revisit, tecumque nunc cubat. Ast ego felicior, qui brevi cum utraque edormiscam eodem in Conditorio. Vale Filia. Matri frigescenti cineres interim caleface, ut post etiam refocilles meos.*

*Joannes Jovianus Pontanus L. Martiæ, Filia dulciss. P. quæ vixit Ann. XIII. Mens. VII. D. XII.*

Pont. Pater. L. Franc. Fil. infelic.

*Lucili, tibi lux nomen dedit, & dedit ipsa  
Mater Stella tibi, stellaque luxque simul.  
Eripuit nox atra, nigræ eripuerunt tenebræ:  
Vixisti vix quot littera prima notat.  
Hosne dies? breve tamne tibi lux fulsit, & auræ  
Maternum in nimbis sic tenuere jubar?  
Infelix fatum, puer heu malè felix, heu! quod  
Nec puer es, nec lux, nec nisi inane quid es.  
Floreat ad pueri tumulum, verba halet, & urnæ  
Lucili, & cineri spiret iniustus odor.*

*Dies L. non implesti, Filiole, breve Naturæ specimen, æternus Parentum mæror, ac desiderium.*

For his Wife.

*Illa thori bene fida Comes custosque pudici,  
Cuique & Acus placuit, cui placuere Coli.  
Quæque focum castosque Lares servavit, & aræ  
Et Thura, & lacrymas, & pia sarta dedit.*



\* Hadriana.

*In prolem studiosa parens, & amabilis uni,  
 Quæ studuit charo casta placere viro,  
 Hic posita est \* Ariadna: rosæ, violæque nitescant,  
 Quo posita est Syrio spiret odore locus:  
 Urna crocum Dominæ fundat, distillet Amomum,  
 Ad tumulum, & cineri sparsa Cilissa fluat.*

*Quinquennio postquam Vxor abiisti, dedicatâ prius  
 Ædiculâ, Monumentum hoc tibi statui, tecum quoti-  
 dianus ut loquerer; nec si mihi non respondes, nec  
 respondebit desiderium tui, per quod ipsa mecum semper  
 es: Aut obmutescit memoria, per quam tecum non lo-  
 quor. Ave igitur, mea Hadriana; ubi enim ossa mea  
 tuis miscuero, uterque simul bene valebimus. Vivens  
 tecum vixi. Ann. XXIX. D. XXIX. Victurus post  
 mortuus æternitatem æternam. Joannes Jovianus  
 Pontanus, Hadrianae Saxonæ, Uxori opt. ac bene  
 merentiss. P. quæ vixit Ann. XLVI. Mens. VI. obiit  
 Kalend. Mart. Ann. M. CCCC. LXXXX.*

## For Himself.

*Vivus domum hanc mihi paravi, in quâ quiescerem  
 mortuus. Noli obsecro injuriam mortuo facere, vi-  
 vens quam fecerim nemini. Sum etenim Joannes  
 Jovianus Pontanus, quem amaverunt bonæ Musæ,  
 suspexerunt viri probi, honestaverunt Reges Domini:  
 Scis jam qui sum, aut qui potius fuerim: Ego vero  
 te, Hospes, noscere in tenebris nequeo, sed te ipsum  
 ut noscas Rogo. Vale.*

\* A large and  
 fair Church,  
 built by King  
 Robert, An.  
 1310. The  
 Nuns are all of  
 Noble Fami-  
 lies; and their  
 Number usu-  
 ally amounts  
 to three hun-  
 dred and fifty.

AT \* *Sancta Clara*, for a Maid who died after  
 being betrothed:

*Nata, eheu miserum! misero mihi nata Parenti,  
 Unicus ut fieres, unica Nata, dolor.  
 Dum tibi namq; virum, tēdas, thalamumq; parabam,  
 Funera, & inferias, anxius ecce paro.*

*Debuimus*

*Debuimus tecum poni Materque, Paterque,  
Ut tribus hæc miseris Urna parata foret.*

IN the same Church, for King *Robert*, who was the Founder, and was surnamed the *Good*, and the *Wise*:

*Cernite Rubertum Regem virtute refertum.*

THIS Panegyrick is somewhat short, for a Prince of such Wisdom and Knowledge, and so great a Captain: But the longest Elogies are not always the best: There are two others of the same Style, at *St Pietro d' Ara*.

D. O. M. *Fabritio Francipano, cui nec viventi Romana virtus, nec morienti vera pietas defuit. Hæredes ex testam. B. M. &c.*

AT *St Dominic, Maj.* for a Lord of the House of *Caraffa*:

*Huic  
Virtus Gloriam,  
Gloria Immortalitatem,  
comparavit  
M. CCCC. LXX.*

IN the same Church, for a Person who is not named:

*Terra tegit terram.*

IN the same Church, for the Cardinal *d' Ariano*, of the Family of *Caraffa*:

*Vivat adhuc quamvis defunctum ostendat imago ;  
Discat quisque suum vivere post tumulum.*

IN the Vestry of the same Church there are several Tombs of the Kings and Queens of *Naples*.



They have there represented Death, with these Words under it :

*Sceptra Ligonibus æquat.  
Memoriæ Regum Neapolitanorum, Arragonensium, &c.*

For King *Ferdinand II.*

*Ferrandum mors sæva diu fugis arma gerentem ;  
Mox illum, positis, impia, falce necas.  
Obiit anno Domini, 1496.*

FOR *Isabel of Arragon, Daughter of Alphonsus I,*  
and Wife of *John Galeacio, Duke of Milan:*

*Hic Isabella jacet, centum sata sanguine Regum,  
Quæcum Majestas Itala prisca jacet.  
Sol qui lustrabat radiis fulgentibus Orbem  
Occidit, inque alio nunc agit Orbe diem.  
Obiit die 11. Febr. 1524.*

IN the same Place, for the *Marquess of Pescara;*  
by *Ariosto:*

*Quis jacet hoc gelido sub marmore? Maximus ille  
Piscator, Belli gloria, Pacis honos.  
Numquid & hic pisces cœpit? Non. Ergo quid?  
[Urbes,  
Magnanimos Reges, Oppida, Regna, Duces.  
Dic quibus hæc cœpit Piscator retibus? Alto  
Consilio, intrepido corde, alacrique manu.  
Qui tantum rapuere Ducein? Duo Numina, Mars,  
[Mors,  
Ut raperent quisnam compulit? Invidia.  
At nocuere nihil; vivit nam Fama superstes,  
Quæ Martem, & Mortem vincit, & Invidiam.*

FOR *John Alefelt, a Danish Gentleman, who*  
died at *Naples, in his Travels: His Sepulcher is*  
at *Mcunt Olivet:*

*Ut*

*Ut flos mane viret, tepidâ productus ab aurâ,  
Languescit flaccus vespere, nocte cadit :  
Sic nos Mortales orimur, morimurque miselli,  
Certaque vivendi non datur ulla dies.*

*Præsentis vitæ est cursus labyrinthus, in illum  
Ex utero intravi, morte vocante abii.*

*Erravi hîc quantum Deus, & mea Fata volebant :  
Lustraque transmisi quinque diesque decem.*

*Nobilibus tribui studiis hæc tempora vitæ,  
Ut sic nobilior, nobilis ipse forem.*

*Horum & Liligeri me visere Regna Monarchæ  
Fecit, & in Latium bis pius egit amor.*

*Nunc jaceo, Patriæ longè tumulatus ab oris ;  
Judicis expectans acta suprema Dei.*

*Cimbrica me genuit Tellus Arctoa, sub Austro  
Parthenope rapuit, Parthenopeque tenet.*

*Obiit XVI. Kal. Jul. an. M.D.LXXXI.*

IN the same Church :

*Constantia Davala, & Beatrix Picolominea Filia,  
redditis quæ sunt Cæli Cælo, & quæ sunt Terræ Terræ,  
ut semper uno vixere animo, sic uno condi tumulo vo-  
luere. O beatam & mutui amoris constantiam!*

I FORGOT the Epitaph of Joan the First, Queen of Jerusalem, and both the Sicilies. Charles de Duras, whom she had first adopted, and who afterwards rebelled against her, caused her to be strangled in Prison, accusing her that she had strangled Andrew of Hungary, her first Husband ; concerning which Historians vary. The Intrigues of a Landress and a Cordelier, were the Cause of all her Misfortunes. The Tomb of Andrew is in the Cathedral. This is the Epitaph of Queen Joan :

*Inclyta Parthenopes jacet hîc Regina Joanna  
Prima : prius felix, mox miseranda nimis.*



*Quam Carolo genitam mulctavit Carolus alter,  
Quâ morte illa virum sustulit ante suum.  
M. CCC. LXXXII. 22 Maii.*

She was the Daughter of *Charles* of *Sicily*, Duke of *Calabria*. I remember I have read somewhere, of a certain Fortune-teller, who looking in her Hand, told her, when she was very young, *Maritaberis cum ALIO*; and that it was observed afterwards, that the Word *ALIO*, was composed of the first Letters of her four Husbands Names, \* *Andrew*, *Lewis*, *James*, and *Otho*.

\* *Andrew* of *Hungary*;  
*Lewis*, Prince of *Tarentum*;  
*James*, Prince of *Majorca*;  
and *Otho* of *Brunswick*.

AT *St Mary of Concord*, for a King of *Fez*, who embraced the *Roman Religion*, and died an Hundred Years old.

D. O. M.

B. M. V.

*Gaspar ex serenissimâ Benemerinâ familiâ, vigesimus secundus in Africâ Rex, dum contra Tyrannos à Catholico Rege arma rogat auxiliaria, liber effectus à Tyrannide Machometi, cujus impiam cum lacte hauserat Legem, in Catholicam adscribitur. Numidiam proinde exosus, pro Philippo III, Hispaniarum Monarchâ, pro Rodolpho Cæsare, quibus charus, præclarè in Hereticos apud Belgas, Pannonosque sævit armatus. Sub Urbano VIII, Eques Commendator Immaculatæ Conceptionis Deiparæ creatur, & Christianis, Heroicis, Regiisque Virtutibus ad Immortalitatem anhelans, centenarius hîc Mortale reliquit, & perpetuum censum cum penso quater in hebdomade, incruentum Missæ Sacrificium ad suam offerendi mentem. Anno Dom. M. DC. XLI.*

POPE *Innocent IV* died at *Naples* in the Year 1254. His Tomb is to be seen in the Cathedral, with two Epitaphs, too long to be here recited: The first is in *Leonine Verses*, and hath no great Spirit in it: The other is in *Prose*, and therein

it is observed, that this Pope, *Purpureo primus pileo Cardinales exornavit*; First adorned the Cardinals with a purple Cap. He thought fit to make them this Complement, the more to engage their Friendship, during his Broils with *Fr. Barbarossa*. About fifty Years after *Boniface VIII* bestowed the Purple Robe upon them: *Paul II*, the Red Cap, and some other Marks of Distinction: And *Urban VIII*, the Quality or Honour to be styled, *Their Eminencies*: The Popes generally confer Favours that cost 'em but little. I observed in the same Church, on the Tombs of several Canons, that they had the Name of *Cardinals*, not above two hundred Years ago. *Raymundus Barrilius, Neap. Presbyter, Canonicus Cardinalis, &c. Dom. Petrus Nicolaus de Marchesius Neap. Sacerdos, almæ Ecclesiæ Canonicus, Diaconus Cardinalis, &c. anno 1472.* You know what was formerly the Sense of this Expression, *Presbyter Cardinalis*, or *Presbyter Principalis*. There is some Appearance, that the Canons of this Church had the Privilege to continue the Use of this Term, according to old Custom, for a considerable Time after it was altered.

IN the Chapel of the Family of *Alesia*, at *St. Agnello*:

*Quæ miser imposui lugubria saxa Sepulchro,*

*Mi pater, innumeris accipe pro meritis.*

*Quod si marmoream licuisset sumere formam,*

*Te Natus tegetet non alio lapide.*

*Inciseque notæ legerentur; Gratus ALEXIS,*

*Reddidit ossa Patri, fitque Patri Tumulus.*

IT is so rare a Thing for a Bishop to prefer his Condition before that of a Cardinal of the new Fashion, that I must not forget the following Epitaph:



*Sigismundo Pappacudæ Franc. F. Tropejensium Præfuli, Viro opt. & Jurisconsulto; qui cum in cœtum Cardinalium fuisset à Clemente VII adscitus, maluit in Patriâ Episcopus vivere. Hæredes pos. Vixit An. LXXX.M.VI.D.X. obiit 1536.*

DOES not this Man put you in mind of *John Angelico di Fiesole*, that honest *Dominican*, who was so skilful in Painting, and chose rather to work in his Cell, than to be promoted to the Archbishoprick of *Florence*? The Church where *Sigismund* is interr'd, is called *St John de Pappacodi*, because it was built by one of his Ancestors. They told us, That this Gentleman, being buried for Dead after a Fit of Apoplexy, one of his Kindred, who was in the Country, hearing of it, came Post immediately, and caused the Tomb to be opened. The Body was found dead; but it appeared that he had chang'd his Posture.

AT *St Severin* of the *Benedictines*, for *J. Baptist Cicaro*.

*Liquisti Gemitum miseræ Lacrymasque Parenti,  
Pro quibus, infelix hunc tibi dat Tumulum.*

FOR *Andrew Banifacia* a young Infant, in the same Place. The Verses were made by *Sannazarius*.

*Nate, Patris Matrisque amor, & suprema voluptas,  
En tibi quæ nobis te dare Sors vetuit.*

*Busta, eheu! tristesque notas damus, invida quando  
Mors immaturo funere te rapuit.*

BOTH these Tombs are magnificent. The Chapel that belongs to the Family of *Sanseverino* in the same Church, is an exquisitely beautiful

tiful Structure. There you may see the Tombs of three young Lords, Brothers, who were poison'd by their Uncle, and all three died in the same Hour. There is something so moving in this tragical Accident, that I cannot forbear to send you their Epitaphs, together with that of the Countess their Mother.

1. *HIC ossa quiescunt Jacobi Sanseverini, Comitis Saponariæ, veneno miserè ob avaritiam necati, cum duobus miseris Fratribus, eodem fato, eâdem horâ commorientibus.*

2. *JACET hic Sigismundus Sanseverinus, veneno impiè absumptus, qui eodem fato, eodem tempore, peremptus Germanos Fratres nec alloqui, nec cernere potuit.*

3. *HIC Situs est Ascanius Sanseverinus, cui obeunti eodem veneno, iniquè atque impiè, commorientes fratres nec alloqui, nec videre quidem licuit.*

4. *HOSPES, miserrimæ Miserrimam defleas orbitatem! En Hippolyta Montia post natas fœminas infelicissima, quæ Ugon. Sanseverino Conjugi tres maximæ expectationis Filios peperit: Qui venenatis poculis [vicit in familia, prob Scelus! Pietatem Cupiditas, Timorem Audacia, & Rationem Amentia] unâ in miserorum complexibus Parentum, miserabiliter illicò expirarunt. Vir, ægitudine sensim obrepente, paucis post annis in his etiam manibus expiravit. Ego tot superstes funeribus, cujus requies in tenebris, solamen in lacrymis, & cura omnis in morte collocatur; quos vides separatim tumulos ob æterni doloris argumentum, & in memoriam illorum sempiternam, P. Anno M. D. XLVII.*

HERE is yet an Instance of another afflicted Mother in the Chapel of the Family of Coppola, in the Church of St Augustin.

O FATA



O FATA præpostera! O miserrimam pietatem!  
 Clarix Rynalda Tiberii Coppulæ Jur. Cons. & Ca-  
 mere Regiæ Præsidis Uxor amantissima, sepultis  
 turbato Ordine VII dulcissimis infantibus Filiis,  
 posthabito Paterno tumulo, simul cum iis sepeliri  
 voluit: Et Materni Amoris officium, quod viventi-  
 bus maluisset, saltem in communi sede cineribus  
 parandâ, exiguum doloris ingentis solatium præstaret.  
 M.D.LXXXI.

OVER-AGAINST the great Church of the Car-  
 melites, in the Piazza del Popolo, there is a Kind  
 of Chapel, which was built by Order of Charles I,  
 King of Naples, in the same Place where that  
 Prince caused the Head of the unfortunate \* Con-  
 radin to be cut off, † and at the same time too  
 his Cousin Frederick, Marquess of Baden, and  
 Duke of Austria. This Tragedy is painted in  
 Fresco, on the Walls within the Chapel; they  
 keep there also the Pillar of Porphyry, which was  
 erected in the Middle; and round about this Di-  
 stich is written;

*Asturis ungue Leo, pullum rapiens Aquilinum  
 Hic deplumavit, acephalumque dedit.*

THE Body was at first placed in the little Chapel,  
 and afterwards removed into the Church of the  
 Carmelites.

*Infœlix Juvenis, quænam tibi Fata superstant,  
 Dum patrium Regnum subdere Marte paras?  
 Te fugat hinc Gallus, fugientem intercipit Astur,  
 Parthenopeque ab || Equo decutit ipsa suo.  
 Omnia post hæc; quid mirum, si captus ab Hoste  
 Carnificis ferro victima cæsa cadas?  
 Heu! nimium completa manet sententia vulgi,  
 Quod Caroli tandem mors tua vita fuit!  
 Hinc leges fiteant, rerum invertatur & Ordo,  
 Si & Rex in Regem jam tenet Imperium.*

I have

\* He was not  
 buried in con-  
 secrated  
 Ground, be-  
 cause he was  
 excommunica-  
 ted.

† And five or  
 six Lords more

*OE. 26. 1269*

There is a  
 Piece of Mar-  
 ble in the Floor  
 of the Chapel,  
 which marks  
 the Place  
 where the Ex-  
 ecution was  
 performed.

They pretend,  
 that this Stone  
 sweats perpe-  
 tually; and  
 from thence  
 conclude, that  
 Conradine  
 and his Com-  
 panions were  
 innocent.

|| See the be-  
 ginning of the  
 following Let-  
 ter.

§ Elizabeth,  
 and Mary of  
 Scotland, &c.

I have these Verses from the Abbot *Sarnelli*, who has quoted them in the Account he gives of this tragical History.

THEY shew'd us in the Convent of the *Carmelites*, the Place where the famous Rebel *Thomas Aniello* was killed, eighteen Days after the Establishment of his Commonwealth. I have a Piece of the Money that was coined at *Naples* in the Time of those Disorders, with this Inscription, S.P.Q.N. *Senatus Populusque Neap.* Commonly called *Mazianello.*

OUR Guide told us, as we passed before the Church of *St Mary Major*, that the Devil appeared formerly in the Shape of a Hog, in the Place where that Church was afterwards built; which so affrighted, and drove away the Inhabitants of *Naples*, that the City almost became desolate: But that the Virgin *Mary* mov'd with the Prayers of *Pomponius*, then Bishop of *Naples*, ordered him to build a Church for her, in the Place where they most frequently saw the infernal Hog; which being done, it should never appear afterwards. They add, That to preserve the Memory of this Event, the Bishop caused a Hog of Brass to be made, which is still kept in some Part of the said Church.

YOU have not here all I intend to tell you concerning *Naples*; but since we now write to *London*, I thought fit to join this to the Pacquet. Do me the Honour to love me still, and believe that I am,

Naples, Mar.  
14. 1688.

S I R,

Your, &c.

L E T-



## LETTER XXII.

S I R,

THE City of *Naples* has past thro' the Hands of so many Masters, and has been pillag'd so often, that the greatest Part of it's Antiquities lie buried under it's Ruins. The Front of \* *St Paul Major* is the old Frontispiece of the Temple of *Apollo*, which was afterwards dedicated to *Castor* and *Pollux*, by one *Tiberius Julius Tarsus*, a Freed-Man of *Augustus*: His Name is distinctly to be read on one of the Frieses of this Frontispiece, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΤΑΡΣΟΣ †. The Portico is supported by eight channelled Pillars, of the *Corinthian* Order; and on the Pediment are some *Basso Relievo's*, which represent certain Deities.

\* This is one of the Churches of the Theatines.

† Some Months after this was written, this Frontispiece was overthrown by an Earthquake; and five and twenty Persons, among whom were some *Theatine* Monks, were buried under the Ruins, June 5. 1688.

'Tis said, the Columns of *St Restituta* were taken from a Temple of *Neptune*. There also remain some Ruins of an Amphitheatre. We often took notice, as we passed, of an ancient Statue of the *Nile*, that leans against a Crocodile. The House of *D. Diomedes Caraffa* is full of Sculptures and ancient Inscriptions. You may see in the Court, the Head, and the whole Neck of a large brazen Horse, which had no Bridle, and which formerly stood in one of the publick Places of *Naples*; an Emblem of the Liberty of that City, when it was governed as a Commonwealth. But King *Conrad* caused a Bit to be put into this Horse's Mouth, as it appears to this Day, and wrote, as they affirm, these two Verses, upon the Pedestal which supported it.

Hætenus

*Hactenus effrænis, Domini nunc paret habenis ;  
Rex domat hunc æquus Parthenopenfis Equum.*

THERE are also a great many old Ruins found on the Hill, where Antiquaries believe, that *Παλαιοπολις* was seated, towards St *Cosmus* and St *Damian*. And besides several curious Persons, and among others *M. Pichetti*, have picked up divers Antiquities, and particularly made Collections of Medals ; some of which have given great Light to the History of *Naples*. I shall take another Occasion to give you an Account of the *Catacombs*.

YOU know with what Diligence and Success Pope *Sixtus Quintus* extirpated the *Banditti* out of *Rome*, and all the Ecclesiastical State. And you also know, that the other Princes of *Italy* had not the same good Fortune, tho' all with common Consent undertook the Work. These Bands of Thieves had more than ever infested the Kingdom of *Naples* ; and some Years ago, those who were desirous to travel securely, were forc'd to go in Caravans. But at present there is no Danger ; for the *Marquess del Carpio*, late Vice-Roy of *Naples*, has at last freed the Country from the Robberies and Murders of that wicked Gang. Many of them were kill'd, and others executed ; and there is a great Number of them still in Prison. We saw five hundred of them in the Arsenal, who surrendred themselves some Months since, on Condition their Lives should be spar'd, and that they should not be sent to the Gallies.

BUT tho' the profest *Banditti* are extirpated, there are still remaining a great Number of others who are little better. To speak in general, the  
People



\*Several Strangers, that are settled there, and Persons of good Credit, have confirm'd the same Thing to me: However I must say here, that a Person of Distinction

People of *Naples* are a very \* wicked People; the Prisons swarm with Malefactors; and they affirmed to us, that there are at present, in two Prisons only, about four thousand who deserve Death: a Thing which I can hardly believe, tho' 'twas confirm'd to me with great Earnestness; and notwithstanding the Proverb that says, *That Naples is a Paradise inhabited with Devils.*

wrote to me from *Naples*, in 1705, to desire I would strike out that Article, in the next Edition of this Book, assuring me it gave the World a false Idea of the People of *Naples*. And to speak the Truth plainly, I know several Cities in Italy, and other Countries, where the ill Manners of the People are commonly such, as 'tis not easy to comprehend how *Naples* could surpass them.

THE City is extreamly fine, as I intimated before; but there are many Things which are not suitable to its Beauty, and which cloud the pleasant Countenance it would otherwise have. In the first Place, there are no Women to be seen in it; it has this Defect in common, with almost all the other Cities of *Italy*, to hide, ridiculously, the fairest half of the World, I mean the beautiful Sex. Secondly. The Habits and Equipages, at *Naples*, are of black and dark Colours, which is not pleasant to the Eye: They are forbidden to wear Gold or Silver, or Silk upon Silk. The greatest Lord can keep but † two Footmen: and the greatest Part of their Coaches being drawn slowly by Mules with ugly Harnesses, look melancholy. The *Spanish* Dress is generally used. The Vice-Roy seldom appears; and his Court has an Air very dull to the Eyes of those that come from other Courts. The Trade of that City is much decayed: They make Soap, Snuff, Stockings, Waistcoats, and other worsted Commodities, in Silk.

† *Staffieri.*

VESUVIUS.  
See p. 623 of  
this Volume.

YESTERDAY we went to see *Vesuvius*: the Walk is tiresome enough; and one can hardly look upon that Mountain, without some terror. I will endeavour

endeavour to give you a more distinct Idea of it than what you might gather from the Descriptions already communicated to the Publick.

THEY reckon it eight Miles from *Naples* to the Top of the *Vesuvius*. During the first four Miles, you pass thro' many good Villages, following the Sea Coast. These Places are well tilled, and seem to have received no Damage by the Eruptions of the Mountain, notwithstanding they have happen'd frequently.

AFTER you pass the last Village, called *Resina*, you turn to the Left, and begin to ascend; and you may still travel on Horseback two large Miles, or two Miles and an Half farther, among Heaps of burnt Earth, which the Vomitings of the Mountain have spread all about. The farther you advance, the more you find the Ground crack'd, dry, burned, and covered with several Sorts of calcined Stones; which are so many Monuments of those furious Eruptions. You may also observe in several Places, the Channels of the Torrents of Sulphur and Bitumen, which have frequently run down from the Mountain. At last, the Ascent becomes so rough and difficult, that you must be forced to go on Foot. You may easily imagine, that there are neither Inns, nor other Houses, which would be in very great Danger; so that your Servant must hold your Horses till you return.

THOSE who have the Curiosity to ascend to this prodigious Furnace, must resolve to endure a great deal of Trouble and Fatigue. You are for the most part plunged among the Ashes, if one may properly give the Name of Ashes to that which rather resembles Brick-dust, of different Colours. Sometimes you fall back instead of advancing, because the Ashes give way under your Feet; and at last, after you have stopt several  
several



several times to take Breath, as you must necessarily do, you come to the Brink of the ancient Gulf; I say, the ancient Gulf, because you will perceive by and by, that this Mountain has been subject to great Alterations.

THIS first Height makes a Circle round the Gulf: The Top of the Mountain having been worn, you may easily conceive what sort of Horns, or Points, and rugged Elevations have been form'd in the Circuit of its Height. As near as we could guess, this vast Hole is near a Mile in Diameter. You may go down into it in several Places, about an hundred Paces below the steep Circle of the Brink of the Mountain; which is, now, the whole Depth of this old Mouth.

By an extraordinary Eruption, this vast Abyss was almost quite filled, with a Mixture of Sulphur, Bitumen, Minerals, Allom, Nitre, melted Stones, and vitrified Earth, or calcin'd. After the Ebullition was over, these Substances formed a Kind of thick Crust, or harden'd Scum, which made a Level in the Gulf, an Hundred Paces below the brink of the Hole. A shaking of the Mountain did afterward break this Crust, or Thickness of melted Matter harden'd; and tumbled the Pieces one upon another, as when after you have broken the Ice of a Pond, a sudden Frost presently cements all the Pieces together. This rugged Surface is every where equally uneven; and there are here and there burning Funnels; from whence the Smoak continually exhales: In some Places you feel the Heat through your Shoes as you pass over it.

BUT this is not all: For just in the Middle of this Extent, which is almost round, a furious Eruption forced its Passage, and has formed a new Mountain. This Mountain is also round, and is about a half Quarter of a Mile in Height. I could

could not count the Paces, because it was impossible to make them equal, by reason the Ashes, which, as I told you before, cause one sometimes to slide back.

AFTER you have past that rough Space, which resembles a flat and level Bottom of a Ditch about three hundred Paces broad; between the Brink of the great Mountain, and the Foot of the little one; as I have already described them; you ascend the last with at least as much Pains as you did the first. It is all over full of smoaking Chinks. In many Places the Sulphur appears almost pure, like a Kind of *Sal Armoniack*, inclining to a Citron Colour. In others, there is a reddish and porous Matter like the Scum of Iron, which comes from Smiths Forges: There are Pieces of all Colours, and of different Figures and Weight: All these Substances being so often burnt and calcin'd by so vehement a Fire, and this Composition of so many different Matters, being melted and incorporated together, you may easily imagine what it is.

THE Top of the little Mountain hath it's opening as well as the great one; and 'tis this which at present is the Throat of the vast Abyss: we guessed it to be about an hundred Paces broad. There issues out a wide Flood of Smoak, which almost fills it's Capacity; but sometimes there come Gusts of Wind from above, which drive away this Smoak, sometimes one Way, and sometimes another, and gave us an Opportunity at several Views to discover much of the upper Part of the Mouth.

THE Brink is steep on the Inside, except in one Place; where it slopes so much, that one may easily venture to descend. Our Guide going first three or fourscore Paces down, we follow'd him; which, I must tell you, by the Bye;



\* There is no Matter there, but what has been melted and jumbled together a hundred Times.

was an unnecessary Piece of Curiosity, which I would not advise any Man to imitate. We went then farther upon that dreadful Precipice, and rolled down several \* hard Masses, which we loosened about us. Sometimes they stopped at the first or second Falling; and sometimes made a long Continuation of Boundings with a great Noise. It had been to no purpose to have computed the time these Stones took up in their Leaps or Descents, because there is no sensible Bottom where they must stop at last; the Noise ceasing sometimes, only in respect of those who heard it; the Distance alone rendring it insensible.

WE could not perceive, that the Things which we hurled into the Gulf did any way encrease the Smoak. 'Tis true, such an Experiment would have required more bulky Masses for an Exactness of Trial; and after all, 'tis very uncertain, whether they would have produc'd any Effect; since there is nothing that shou'd oblige us to believe, that there is a Lake of boiling Matter directly under the opening of the Mountain.

SOME bring Gun-powder along with them, and make Mines, that they may have the Pleasure to blow up great Rocks: But, in my Opinion, a prudent Person ought not to carry his Curiosity so far, in so dangerous a Place; nor do I think it safe to stay there too long. 'Tis not the sudden Disgorging of the Flames, that is to be most feared; but rather the Quaking of the Mountain, which always precedes the great Eruptions, and for the most part comes very suddenly. Many have been surprized by it; and you know how it prov'd fatal to poor *Pliny*, tho' he was at a considerable Distance.

THE following Inscription is to be seen about three Miles from *Naples*, in a Village on the Way to the Mountain.

POSTERI,



POSTERI, *Posterī, vestra res agitur. Dies facem præfert Diei; nudius perendino. Advortite, vicies ab satū Solis, ni fabulatur historia, arsit Vesuvius, immāni semper clade hæsitantium: Ne post hac incertōs occupet, moneo. Uterum gerit Mons hic Bitumine, Alumine, Ferro, Auro, Argento, Nitro, Aquarum fontibus gravem. Seriùs ociùs ignescet, Pelagoque influente pariet; sed ante partum, concutitur; concutit solum; fumigat; coruscat; flammigerat; quatit aërem; horrendum immugit; boat; tonat; arcet finibus Accolas. Emigra dum licet. Jamjam enititur, erumpit, mixtum igne lacum evomit; præcipiti ruit ille lapsu, seramque fugam prævertit. Si corripit, ætūm est, periisti. Anno salutis 1632, &c ——— Tu si sapis, audi clamantem Lapidem; sperne larem, sperne sarcinulas; mora nulla, FUG E.*

An. 1631.

By this Historical Warning, you may judge that there is some Danger.

EVERY Body knows what *Baronius* relates, after several ancient Authors, concerning the fiery Eruptions of this Mountain; that the roaring Noise of it has been heard at *Rome*, and even to *Ægypt*: that the Thickness of it's Smoak, has, as it were, eclipsed the Sun, and made dark Nights at Noon-Day: that Streams of Brimstone have run from it, to the Sea: and that the very Sea has swell'd and boil'd with Heat. But without having recourse to old Histories, we need only ask the present Inhabitants of *Naples*, who in the Year 1682, from the Fifteenth of *August* to the Twenty-seventh of the same Month, in 1685, at the End of *September*, and the last Year in *April*, had the Misfortune to be Witnesses of the same Tragedies.

Some Persons of my particular Acquaintance have assured me they have heard the Bellowings of Mount *Vesuvius* at *Rome*; but I sincerely confess I am much enclined to believe they were mistaken.

Tho' I were able to mingle my small Philosophy with that of those, who have written on



this Subject, I would not undertake it at present: my Design being only to represent to you the Matter of Fact as it is.

\*Since the first Edition of this Book, Mount *Vesuvius* hath suffered considerable Alterations in the Years 1688, 1689, 1694, 1696, and since.

I AM perswaded that the next Eruption will produce great \*Alterations in this Mountain; and perhaps one or two more will make it quite different from the Representation I have given you of it. However this Account will enable you to form a better Judgment of it's future Condition, than you cou'd have done, if you had not been acquainted with it's present State.

I FIND my self in a manner over-burthen'd with the Number of Things worth Observation, which we saw about *Pozzuolo*. The short Time we had to view them exactly, would not suffer me to take particular Notice of them all; and therefore I contented my self with some of 'em with Attention. I know these Things have been several Times described; but as I am confident you never found in any Relation the Description I have given you of *Vesuvius*, I hope you will also find something new, in the Account I shall give you of this.

Pausilypus.

GOING out of the Suburbs of *Naples*, in the Way to *Pozzuolo*, you meet with the little Hill, which bears the Name of *Pausilypus*, ἀπὸ τῆς παύσεως τῆς λυπῆς, say very probably some Etymologists.

*Pausilypus noster qui nunc dat nomina Monti,  
Sic dicta à magno Cæsare Villa fuit.  
Quòd foret insanis requies fidissima curis,  
Et portum fessæ redderet illa rati.*

AND indeed this delicious Hill has a charming Situation: It is well cultivated, strew'd with Houses of Pleasure, and Abundance of excellent Vines.



HIC JACENT  
 Puteolorum Bazarum,  
 Miseni Cumarum,  
 Rudera vix dignoscenda.  
 Imperiosa FORTUNÆ Levitas,  
 Sacra Profanis impiè miscens,  
 Delubra Numinum,  
 Principumque Domos,  
 Statuas, Atria, Sepulchra:  
 Circos Arcus Theatra Thermas  
 Lucos, Vireta,  
 Regina quondam Italiæ  
 Decus Deliciasque  
 Nefande perdidit.  
 Neque (Ferox) ipsis Elysiorum  
 Beatis Sedibus indulsit.

... \* \* \* \* \*  
SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

.. \* M. \* M. \* ..

The present Map of this most  
 Curious, and so renowned Tract of  
 Land, has been sent from Naples to London  
 by Mr. Bulifon, in 1708, as being New-  
 ly corrected by him self. He desires  
 the Travellers to give him notice,  
 when they are at Naples, of  
 the remaining mistakes they  
 will observe.

Two common Italian Miles.







THE EXPLICATION of the Map  
of *Pozzuolo*, &c.

- 1 THE Grot of 26 Bath of St George.  
 the *Pausilyp.* 27 Other Baths, and  
 2 Tomb of *Virgil.* subterraneous Grots.  
 3 Tomb of *Sannazare.* 28 Ruins of a Temple or  
 4 The Hill called *Pausi-* *Therme*, and Tomb  
*lyp.* of *Agrippina.*  
 5 Ruins of a Cirque. 29 The Castle of *Baya.*  
 6 Island of *Nisita.* 30 The Port of *Baya.*  
 7 The End of the Grotta. 31 *Villa* of *Pompey.*  
 8 The Grot of the Dog. 32 *Villa* of *Marius*; or  
 9 Lake of *Agnano.* *Mercato del Sabato.*  
 10 Wood of *Astroni.* 33 *Piscina mirabilis*, and  
 11 *Solfatara.* Elyfian Fields.  
 12 The Capuchins. 34 *Cento Camerelle.*  
 13 Temple of *Diana.* 35 *Mare morto.*  
 Ruins. 36 *Villa* of *M. Lucullus.*  
 14 *Colliseo.* A Theatre. 37 *Grotta Dragonara.*  
 15 Temple of *Neptune.* 38 City of *Misena.* Ruins.  
 Ruins. 39 *Procita*: Island.  
 16 Palace of *Toledo.* 40 *Ischia*: Island.  
 17 S. James. *Giacomo.* 41 Lake *Averno*: and  
 18 The City of *Pozzuolo.* Ruins of a Temple.  
 19 Ruins of a Mole: 42 Grot of the Sibylle.  
 Vulg. Bridge of *Ca-* 43 Ruins of a Temple.  
*ligula.* 44 *Arco Felice.*  
 20 Ruins of a Cirque, 45 The City of *Cuma.*  
 and Hospital dell' *An-* 46 *Villa di Vaccia.*  
*nonciata.* 47 Bath of S. *Germ.*  
 21 Ruins of a Custom- 48 Monte di XPO.  
 house. 49 Ruins of a Cirque,  
 22 The Mount *Gaurus,* or of what you please.  
 23 *Villa* of *Cicero.* 50 Here was the Monu-  
 24 The New-Mount. ment against the  
 25 Lake *Lucrino.* Physicians of *Salerno.*



The Grotta  
Puzzoli or  
Pausiflypus.

\* A large English half Mile: Sixty common Italian Miles, make but forty eight English Miles.

The Way is pav'd and when they sweep it, as they do from time to time, the Dust is less troublesome.

† A la Montagna, or, A la Marina.

|| *P. Razzani*; *P. Jovius*; *L. Alberti*; *F. Lombardo*; and many other Authors.

§ *Schraederus* relates the same.

TRAVELLERS frequently meet with more difficult Ascents than this; which naturally is only an easy sloping Ascent, and might have been made almost insensible, by filling up some Places with Earth supported by Walls: Yet out of a *Capricchio*, or I know not what Humour, they pierced the Mountain, and thro' this Hole made indeed a shorter Way, and an extraordinary Passage, but much more troublesome than the Ascent of the Hill would be. This Passage is commonly called, *The Grotto of Puzzoli*: It is cut in some Places thro' the Rock, and in other Places thro' the Sand. It is near a short \* *Italian* Mile in length, thirty or forty Foot high, and about eighteen broad; so that two Carts may easily pass by each other. There is no Light but what comes at the two Ends, and thro' an open Place in the Middle, over an Oratory, which is made in the Rock, by enlarging that Part of the Way a little. This Light is very small; and the Mists of Dust which rise up at every Step, blinds the Eyes of the Passengers: You must rap up your Head, or cover your Face very well with a Handkerchief, if you would avoid breathing Earth instead of Air. You can see so little in this obscure Cave, that when you hear Company coming at a Distance, you must cry out to them, † To the Right, or, To the left; that they may take the opposite Side, and not fall foul on each other as you meet.

THIS is an ancient Work: *Seneca* makes mention of it, and complains, as well as we, of it's Dust and Darkness. || 'Tis ascrib'd to one *Cocceius*, without mentioning who that Man was; and some affirm, that he was only the Undertaker; others speak of him as of a Prince or Governour of the Country; and they alledge some ancient Annals, in which tis said § that an

an Hundred thousand Men finished this Cavern in fifteen Days by the Orders of *Cocceius*.

*Viscera quis ferro est ausus prorumpere Montis ?*

*Cautibus in duris quis patefecit iter ?*

*Cocceium, verum est, Saxum Montemque cavasse ;*

*Jam vacet ergo levis Fama, Luculle, tua.*

Mazella.

THE Lake of *Agnano* is between two little Hills, a little beyond *Pausilypus*. This Lake is almost round, and is about a Mile in Circuit: The Water is clear, and hath no ill Taste: you may observe it boils or bubbles every where, without perceiving any Heat. It produces *Tenches*, and *Eels*, they say, in great Abundance. Near that Lake there are two Things that deserve to be taken notice of: The Caves which are called, *The Baths of St German*; and *The Grotta del Cane*. They told us a long fabulous Story, concerning the Reason of the Denomination of these Baths, which is not worth the relating. After you go down three or four Steps, you are seized with a Heat which Smells of Brimstone, and which puts you into a sudden Sweat. Gouty Persons and those that are troubled with certain other Distempers, are brought thither from all Parts, and, receive, as they say, great Benefit by them.

The Lake of *Agnano*.

The Baths of *St German*.

*LA Grotta del Cane*, is, as it were, the Beginning of a Cave, at the Foot of an Hill. 'Tis nine or ten Foot long or deep, four and a half broad, and five high; without any Workmanship. The Bottom is nothing but Earth, or Stone covered with Dust, like the Middle of a High-way; and there is nothing on the Sides that is polished or wrought, or any way remarkable: I considered

*Grotta del Cane*. See the Instructions to a Traveller.



the whole very carefully. They made us to take notice of some Drops which fall from above, and which, they say, are caused by the Condensation of the Steams raised from below, of which I will speak presently. The Thing deserves a particular Examination; but 'tis more natural to say, that this Water distils from the Mountain, and drills thro' the Top of the *Grotta*; as it usually does in such Places. I think we may reasonably conclude, that these Drops do not proceed from the Condensation of the Steams or Vapours, because such Vapours as these could not be reduced to Water: And besides, the Top of the *Grotta* is sometimes dry. There ariseth out of the Earth in this *Grotta*, a thin and piercing Exhalation, without any Smoak, which seizes on the Breath, and choaks one in a Moment. This Vapour is commonly thought to be deadly Poison, tho' probably 'tis only a sulphureous Steam. 'Tis unreasonable to dispute about Words; we may call every Thing that kills, *deadly*; and in this Sense, there is not a more *deadly* Poison than a Musket-Bullet. You may give this Vapour what Name you please; and I proceed to give you an Account of what I saw.

HE who keeps the Key of the Baths of *St Germans*, has also the Key of this *Grotta*; for I must tell you by the way, that they do not leave it open. This Man enters standing as upright as he can, to the middle of the *Grotta*. He bows, and kneels down by degrees, holding his Head always upright; he sets down on his Heels, so that his Hands may touch the Ground: Then he takes hold of the Dog by his Feet, and lays him down suddenly on his Side, upon the Ground. In an instant, the poor Creature falls into Convulsions, turns his Eyes, lolls out his Tongue, stretchés himself out without crying,  
and

and becomes stiff; and he that holds him, throws him as dead out of the Cave. He is presently put into the Lake, which is not above twenty Paces distant, where, in less than a Minute, he re-assumes his Spirits, and swims out of the Water; he runs about crying, as it were to express his Joy for his Deliverance. They have made this Experiment upon Men, and all Sorts of Animals with the same Effect. Two Foot from the Earth, and even nearer, there is no Danger; for the Spirits grow thin, and are dispersed; but the lower you stoop, the greater is the Danger. These Spirits being subtle and violent; they sparkle, and break forth impetuously, and in abundance. We cannot light a Match, without perceiving some Appearances of a like Effect.

*Charles VIII.*  
K. of *France*,  
made trial  
with an *Afs*;  
and the Vice-  
Roy *D. Pedro*  
*de Toledo* with  
two *Slaves*,  
who died.

The *Sieur Villamont* speaks in his Travels, of a Gentleman, named *Tournon*, who stooping in the *Grotta*, to take up a Stone, was seized by the Vapour, and presently carried to the Lake, where in a short time he recovered his Spirits a little: But the Author adds, that *Tournon* died a few Moments after. *Sarnelli*.

THE Keeper of the † *Grotta* made also another Experiment: He went in with two large lighted Torches; and when he bowed one near the Ground, it not only ceased to Flame, but was quite extinguished, without any Fire or Smoak: He lighted it again with the other, and thus put them out, and kindled them by turns.

† See the Instructions to a Traveller, at the End of the second Volume.

THEY tell us of the like Vapours in a Cave at *Zoli* in *Hungary*; and *Pliny* making mention of this, concerning which I am speaking, calls it, *Spiraculum Puteolanum*, and ranks it with those which he calls *Scrobes Charoneæ*. All the adjacent Country is nothing besides Brimstone. We passed by *Monte Secco*, and *Solfatara*, which are all full of Brimstone, Allom, and Holes under Ground, whence Flame and Smoak exhale, with Noise and Stink, at least as much as we see at present

in



\* *Solfatara*.  
 This Mountain  
 is by ancient  
 Authors call'd  
 Phlegra. Col-  
 les Phlegræi.  
 Levocii Mon-  
 tes. Leucogæi  
 Montes. Fo-  
 rum, & Olla  
 Vulcani.

in *Vesuvius*. They prepare Roch-Allom on the  
 \* *Solfatara*; which is a dry, yellow, and white  
 Mountain, all over burnt, and worn by it's own  
 Fire. They erect little Cabbins there, in which  
 they labour at that Work; and the sole Heat of  
 the Vents makes the Cauldrons boil.

THIS Hill, the highest Part of which is worn  
 out by the Fire, resembles a Kind of Oval Basin,  
 about twelve hundred and fifty Foot long, and  
 a thousand in Breadth. The Fumes which con-  
 tinually issue out, are often smelt at *Naples*. They  
 assur'd me, that they blacken the Marble, and  
 sully the Ornaments of their Churches as well as  
 the Furniture in their Houses. All these Spirits  
 of Sulphur, Allom, Vitriol, &c. with which  
 the Earth is fill'd, do also corrupt the Waters.  
 The *Capuchins* of *St Januarius*, who are near to  
 it, have been constrained to raise up their Cisterns  
 into the Air, upon a Pillar, to prevent their  
 having such a Communication with those Spirits  
 as might spoil their Water.

THE poor People in and about *Naples* are  
 firmly perswaded, that the fuming Holes of  
 the *Solfatara*, are, in a literal Sense, the real  
 Chimneys of Hell. *Capaccio*, who examined the  
 whole Matter very nicely, is of the same Opi-  
 nion: He assures us, that the above-mentioned  
*Capuchins*, from time to time, hear most frightful  
 Howlings, and are often plagued with Hobgob-  
 lins: *Spesso sono stati travagliati da i Diavoli, &*  
*spesso sentono ullulati, & terrori di grandissimo spa-*  
*vento.* He adds several Stories on this Occasion,  
 which he relates, for certain Truths; and says  
 further, that many People believe that this Coun-  
 try is full of Treasures, which would be easily  
 discovered, if they were freed from the wicked  
 Spirits, which domineer there, and keep them.

DESCENDING from thence we came to *Puz-* PUZZOLI.  
*zoli*: This City, formerly so famous, is now very  
 inconsiderable. I will say nothing of it's ancient  
 Names, nor of it's Antiquity, nor Etymology,  
 which may be found among Geographers. Wars,  
 Earthquakes, Insults of the Sea, and Time which  
 devours every Thing, have almost totally de-  
 stroy'd it: But a great Quantity of stately Ruins,  
 demonstrate it's ancient better Condition. Al-  
 most adjoining to St *James's* Church [*Giacomo*]  
 you see the Ruins of an \* Amphitheater, which  
 was built of hewn Stone. There is a Tradition,  
 that St *Januarius*, and † six other Christians,  
 were here expos'd for a Prey to wild Beasts; but  
 the Beasts adored, instead of devouring them.  
 Some time after, these seven Champions had  
 their Heads cut off, near *Solfatara*, in the Place  
 where now a Church is built, and dedicated to  
 St *Januarius*. These Words are written on the  
 Altar: *Locus decollationis S. Januarii, & socio-*  
*rum ejus.*

\* The *Arena*  
 or Bottom was  
 172 Feet long,  
 and 88 broad.

*Capaccio.*

† *Sofius, Pro-*  
*culus, Eutice-*  
*tes, Acutius,*  
*Festus, Deside-*  
*rius, in the*  
 Year 299. O-  
 thers say 305.

CLOSE to the Amphitheater there are great  
 Ruins, almost wholly buried, which according to  
 the common Opinion, are the Remains of a  
 Labyrinth; but others believe that it was a Fish-  
 Pond, like the *Piscina Mirabilis*, at *Bajæ*.

Those of *Puz-*  
*zoli* give to  
 this Amphi-  
 theater the  
 Name of *Col-*  
*iseum*, though  
 they had not

the same Reason for it, as at *Rome*. *Sarnelli* writes, that it remained entire  
 not long ago; and that the Earthquakes at last destroyed it. It was in the midst  
 of the old City.

THE Cathedral is built on the Ruines of a  
 Temple of *Jupiter*, and of Part of the Materials  
 of that Temple; particularly the Frontispiece,  
 where it appears by an ancient Inscription, that  
 it was built by *Calpurnius Luc. Fil.*

BETWIXT the City and the Amphitheater,  
 you may observe the Ruins of a Temple of *Diana*.  
 Towards



Towards the *Dominicans* of *Jesu Maria*, when the Sea is extreamly turbulent, it throws upon the Shore some new Marks of the old Magnificence of the Palaces of *Puzzoli*; among which have been found divers Sorts of fine Stones, Cornelians, Agates, &c. and because of that, Antiquaries pretend, or suppose, that about this Place, there were formerly a great Number of Jewellers and Goldsmith's Shops. The Sea also brings up other Sorts of Stones, upon which, as well as the others, there are several Sorts of Figures engraved; as Cocks, Eagles, Storks, Hares, Serpents, Frogs, Ants, Vine-branches, Grapes, Ears of Corn, Heads of Men, and others with Words *Greek* and *Latin*, &c. Some fancy, but without Reason in my Opinion, that these Figures were form'd by Nature; and ignorant Superstition ascribes several Virtues to them.

THE Sand which they use for Building at *Puzzoli*, deserves to be taken notice of. *Vitruvius* commends it extreamly; and *Pliny* boasts much of it: It enters the Composition of a certain Sort of Mortar, which grows as hard as Marble, even in the Sea.

TAKING Boat to pass to the Lake *Lucrin*, which is two Miles from *Puzzoli*, we had Time to consider the famous Arches, which, according to the vulgar Opinion, are the Remains of the Bridge which *Caligula* caused to be built from *Bajæ* to *Puzzoli*: This is, I say, the common Opinion; and those Arches are usually call'd *Caligula's Bridge*, by the People of the Country. They admire this Miracle, and entertain Strangers with it, as the rarest, and most surprizing Thing in the World. And it must be acknowledged, so bold a Piece of Work, that it does not only deserve to be consider'd with Application, but might be rank'd among the greatest Prodigies.

The Bridge of  
*Caligula*.

YET, by great Misfortune, this pretended Bridge is a mere *Chimera*: For *Suetonius* has so positively related the History of *Caligula's Bridge*, which was a Bridge of Boats, and not of Brick or Stones, that I cannot imagine the Reason why so many Persons should be prepossessed with such false Notions. That Historian relates the Matter of Fact clearly. *Bajarum, faith he, medium intervallum, Puteolanas ad moles trium millium & sexcentorum ferè passuum ponte conjunxit, contractis undique onerariis navibus, & ordine duplici ad anchoras collocatis; superjectoque aggere terreno, ac directo in Appiæ viæ formam. Per hunc pontem ultro citroque commavit, biduo Continenti. Primo die phalerato equo—Postridie quadrigario habitu, &c.*

In the Life of  
*Caligula.* §.

19.

THE Reasons which the Author adds, for this humorous Prince's undertaking such a Work, signify nothing to the present Purpose. Observe, I pray, the Term of *Puteolanas ad Moles*, he does not say *Puteolos*, but *Puteolanas ad Moles*, which clearly explains what those Arches were which we see at present. This was properly what we call a *Mole* in our Language, a Rampart against the Violence of the Waves, that vessels might ride in Safety in the Harbour. This is a Thing commonly practised in Sea Ports. It is true, that this *Mole* was made in the Form of Arches, which is not agreeable to the Fashion of modern Times. But this ought not to raise any Scruple; for besides that 'twou'd be unreasonable to dispute against a Thing which is well attested; we ought to consider, that Things are not always done after the same manner. And, in my Opinion, one might easily alledge many substantial Reasons to prove, that a *Mole* with Arches wou'd be more durable than another; and that such an one may be sufficient enough to break the Waves, and great Shocks of the Sea.

There are  
twelve or  
thirteen  
Arches.



The Lake  
*Lucrino*.

THE Lake of *Lucrin*, à *Lucro dictus*, says *Carolus Steph.* because of the great Number of Fish found in it, is now but as a Pond ; a Quarter of a Mile long, and about an hundred Paces broad : The new Mountain, which I shall presently speak of, hath almost filled it up: This little Lake is not above three or fourscore Paces from the Sea : It was formerly joined to it ; and *Pliny* reports, that they were fain to make use of a great many Machines to separate them ; *Mare Tyrrhenum à Lucrino molibus seclusum.* *Suetonius* tells us, that *Augustus* employ'd twenty thousand Men, to make a Communication between the *Lucrino*, the *Averno*, and the Sea. He adds, that they made it a Haven.

THE Water of this Lake is always Salt : It was renowned for it's Oysters : *Nuptiæ videbant ostreas Lucrinas*, says *Varro*.

*Concha Lucrini delicatior stagni.*

Martial. v. 38.

*Non omnis laudem preciumque Aurata meretur,  
Sed cui solus erit concha Lucrina cibus.* l. xiii. 90.

*Ebria Bajano veni modò Concha Lucrino :*

*Nobile nunc sitio Luxuriosa Garum.* l. xiii. 82.

Martial.

ONE can hardly mention the Lake *Lucrino*, without calling to mind the Dolphin, which *Pliny*, and other Authors mention. The Story is, that a Dolphin became familiarly acquainted with a young Boy, who went every Day to School from *Baje* to *Puzzoli*, and used sometimes to give him Bread : One Day the Dolphin offered his Back to the School-Boy, and carried him into the Bay, and at last accustomed himself to carry him over to and from School, as often as he desired.



fired. *Appian* affirms, he was an Eye-witness; and adds, that People came from all Parts to *Puzzoli* to see it. \* *Solinus* assures us, that this continued so long, that at last it was not looked upon as an extraordinary Thing. *Aristotle* tells us so like a Story, that, had he not lived above four Ages before these Authors, one might have concluded it to be the same. If we should take notice of all that Naturalists, both Ancient and Modern, have said of the Dolphin, we should perhaps have enough to alledge, to make the Story seem credible. All Animals are capable of being taught; and some of them may have a more than ordinary Inclination to Men. That which implies no Contradiction, ought not to be rashly † denied. I have seen a Sea-Calf so very tame, that it would shew most of the Tricks which they teach a Spaniel. *Camerarius* relates a great Number of such Examples, in his *Historical Meditations*, of the wonderful Docility of Dolphins, and other Fishes. I will not contend about the Word || *Dolphin*, or enquire into the modern Appellation of the Fish, that was formerly known by that Name.

\* *Mecenas* and *Egesydimus*, cotemporary Authors, cited by *Th. Garzoni*, with *Flavianus* and *F. Alpius* relate the same Thing.

† There is a difference between believing a thing and not denying it.

|| Probably our *Porpoise*, or *Sea-Hog*.

IN the Night, between the nineteenth and twentieth of *September*, in the Year 1538, the Earth was brought to Bed of a Mountain, which has ever since been called the *New Mountain*. Those who have measured it affirm, That it's perpendicular Height amounts to four hundred Fathoms, and it's Circuit to three thousand Paces or a little more. Naturalists have observed several Ways, by which Mountains are formed; sometimes by Earthquakes; sometimes by Winds; and sometimes by subterraneous Eruptions; as when a Mole heaves up the Earth, and makes those little Hills which we call Mole-hills. It was after this manner that this *Monte Nuovo* was formed, as well

Monte Nuovo, or di Cenere.



well as the other new one which I took notice of in the Midst of the ancient Gulf of *Vesuvius*. 'Tis said, that there is a Pit fifty Paces in Diameter, on the Top of the *Monte Nuovo*; which sufficiently proves, that it was produc'd by Eruption: But it never cast out either Fire or Smoak, or occasion'd any Disorder since those, which were the Causes of so prodigious and terrible a Birth. The Earth quaked; the Sea recoiled; the *Lucrin* Lake was almost filled up; Churches and Houses were set on Fire, and swallow'd up; great Numbers of Men and Beasts perished; and there was a general and dreadful Consternation thro' all the neighbouring Country.

In *Herefordshire*.

YOUR Mountain of *Markle-Hill* came into the World after a more calm and pleasant manner; about three and thirty Years after *Monte Nuovo*. I remember I have read, with a great deal of Pleasure, what your Naturalists have written of it. A Spot of Ground, containing about thirty six Acres, on a sudden broke loose from the neighbouring Fields, and softly walked on for about four hundred Paces from thence. These loosened Fields carry'd away with them the Trees and Houses: On both sides the Earth opened it self, and withdrew to give it Passage: It marched a slow and regular Pace for three Days and Nights, with little Noise or Disorder; and at last, having chosen a new Mansion, it was pleas'd to swell and become a Mountain, now called *Markle-Hill*. It must be acknowledg'd, that this was a great deal more pleasant than the thundering Noise of *Monte Nuovo*.

*Pliny* relates, that under the Empire of *Nero*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, a Meadow, and a place planted with Olive Trees, loosened themselves from their places, and re-

moved. In *Thuringiâ* Cespes longitudine 50 pedum, latitudine 14, sine manibus sublatus, à suo loco 20 pedum spatio trajectus, in *Saxonica* terra in aggeris modum intumuit. *Aimoin, Ann. 822.*

ON the other Side of the *Lucrin* Lake you may behold the *Mountain of Christ*, another famous Hill, whose Adventure was briefly thus. The Earth formerly being seized with an extraordinary quaking and trembling, was shaken to it's deepest Entrails, and cracked from the Superficies to the very *Limbus Patrum*; and the Entrance into this Cavern, or rather the Mouth of this Opening, remains to be seen to this very Day. *Jes. Chr.* entering into this dark and melancholick Abode, where he had been so long expected by those Souls that were destin'd to Heavenly Felicity; he led them in Triumph thro' this subterranean Passage, and from the Top of the Mountain carryed them up to Heaven. A certain modern \* Poet has expressed this curious Story in these two pitiful Verses.

Monte di  
Christo.

\* *Alcadino*

*Est locus, effregit quo portas Christus Averni,  
Et sanctos traxit lucidus inde Patres.*

THE Lake of *Averno*, that other Gulf of Hell, is but a large Mile from the Lake of *Lucrino*; it is near about the same Bigness with that of *Agnano*. It is certain, that Birds fly over and swim in it; tho' *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, *Silius Italicus*, *Pliny*, and several other Authors, have written, that it exhaled formerly a deadly Vapour which killed those Animals.

The Lake of  
*Averno*.

*Lucian* says the  
same thing of  
*Acheron*.

*Quem super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes,  
Tendere Iter pennis. Æneid. vi. 239.*

*Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon. vi. 242.*

<sup>1</sup> *Αορν*⊙,  
avibus carens.  
Cùm advenere  
volantes, Re-  
migii oblitæ  
pennarum vela  
remitterunt,  
Præcipiteque  
cadunt. *Lu-*  
*cret. l. vi. 742.*

THE Difference betwixt what we now observe of this Lake, and the Description of it, which we find in the Ancients, is so obnoxious that some scruple not to call 'em Impostors: particu-



larly *Pliny*, whose Authority is very much suspected in a few respects, is on this Occasion looked upon as a notorious Lyar. I will not undertake, in this Place, to make an Apology for all his Faults; but I dare venture to vindicate him in this Particular, and to maintain, That he is no Lyar, in what he saith of the Lake of *Averno*. He quotes *Varro*, as relating a Thing which formerly was, but says nothing positively of his own Knowledge. It may be reasonably suppos'd, that so curious a Person as *Pliny* had several times visited this Place. I think he was at *Cumæ*, not far from thence, when *Vesuvius* burnt so terribly under the Empire of *Titus*; and that going towards that raging Mountain, he was so unfortunate as to lose his Life there. 'Tis probable then that *Pliny* would have spoken positively, and as an Eye-witness of the Birds of *Averno*, if in his Time the Air of the Lake had been so fatal to them: But he saith nothing like it. When he speaks of Lakes that have extraordinary Qualities, he cites *Ctesias* the Greek Historian, who speaks of a Lake of the *Indies*, on which nothing swims; and afterwards produces the Testimony of *Varro* touching the *Averno*. *Strabo* relates, that the Stench of this Lake was partly caused by the Trees that hung over it's Sides, which covered and compassed it round about; and adds, that these Woods being cut down by *Augustus*'s Order, the Air became pure, and left off producing it's usual Effects.

If this Story be true, as it cannot reasonably be doubted, since this Author was cotemporary to *Augustus*, and spoke, without question, as a knowing Witness, we have no Reason to be surpriz'd at the positive Testimony of *Varro*, or the Quotation of him by *Pliny*, since the one lived both before, and in the same time with *Augustus*,  
and

and the other liv'd some time later. And after all, I know not what shou'd make us so apt to contradict these Writers; because we may easily conceive, that Things may have been subject to great Alterations since those Times. *Boccacio*, who lived three hundred Years since, relates in his Treatise of Lakes, That some subterraneous Steam of Sulphur mixing with the *Averno*, the Waters of that Lake became stinking, and killed a great Number of the Fish; of which, he says, he was an Eye-witness. 'Tis plain then, that this Lake has not been always in the same Condition: And the Thing may be easily explain'd, if we reflect on the bituminous and sulphureous Matters, of which the adjacent Country is full. Some Earthquake may have stopp'd up the Canals of Communication, by which they spread themselves into the Lake *Averno*; which formerly poyson'd it's Waters, and caus'd it to exhale a subtil Matter: which was the more dangerous because the Source was shut up under the Shelter of those great Trees which environ'd it. To imagine, that the Birds which fly in the middle Region of the Air over the Lake, were offended with it's Exhalations, would be to frame a ridiculous Chimera, and make the Historians say what they never intended. There is a great deal of Appearance, or rather 'tis plain and certain, that if the *Grotta del Cane* were but of the same Largeness of the Lake, or only twenty times bigger than it is, a Swallow which should fly there, near the Earth, could never rise again: And why must it be reckoned impossible, that some such thing might formerly happen on the Lake of *Averno*? There is only *more or less*; which does not alter the Species. If you would have another Story somewhat like this, and not so easy to be believed, I might quote your *Natural History of Eng-*



land, where it is related, that the Wild-Geese fall dead, when they fly directly over a certain Place of the Plain of *Withay* in *Yorkshire*.

I MUST once more repeat what I intimated before, that let Things appear to be never so improbable, provided they imply no Contradiction, they ought not hastily to be condemned for false, without due Examination. It must be acknowledged that the Ignorance of Men conceals more Things than their Knowledge could ever discover. We may please ourselves with acting the Philosophers, and laugh at occult Qualities; but the *Phænomenas* of Nature, to speak sincerely, are almost all incomprehensible. We pretend to understand, and to be able to explain the abstrusest Appearances that happen before our own Eyes, and would be ashamed to own our Ignorance; but if we are told of any Thing which surpasses our Understanding, or that we have not before heard of, we immediately conclude it to be either a Miracle or a Lie.

THOUGH the Word *Avernus* comes from *Ἄρνῶς*, as *Virgil* saith; there are so many Lakes which bear this Name, that we may look upon it as a general Appellation for those sulphureous Gulfs, which the Ancients call the Gates or Throats of Hell; *Ostia Ditis*; *Orci Janua*; *Inferni Janua Regis*, as *Virgil* calls them. I think the same Observation might be apply'd to another Lake not far from this, which is one of the *Acherons*. And it is apparent that this made *Lucretius* call these Kinds of Pools *Averna Loca*. *Silius* confounds our *Averno* with *Styx* and *Cocytus*, and the other Rivers of Hell; which may serve to confirm the Opinion, that these Names became common to many Lakes or Rivers of the like Nature.

*Nunc age, Averna tibi quæ sint locacumque Lacusque  
Expeditam; quali Naturâ prædita constant.*

*Principio, quod Averna vocantur, nomen id ab re  
Impositum est; quia sunt Avibus contraria cunctis:*

*E regione ea quòd loca cum advenere volantes,*

*Remigii oblitæ pennarum vela remittunt,*

*Præcipitesque cadunt, molli cervice profusæ*

*In terram, si fortè ita fert natura locorum;*

*Aut in Aquam, si forte lacus substratus Averno est:*

*Qualis apud Cumas locus est montemque Vesevum,*

*Oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus auctus.*

Lucretius, *Lib. VI.* 738.

THE Ruines which appear in several Places on the Side of the Hills about the *Averno*, shew that this Place was extreamly well cultivated, after they had cut down the Wood of tall Trees which surrounded it.

IT is uncertain whether the Ruines which are next to the Lake, are of a Temple of *Mercury*, or of *Neptune*; but Antiquaries are agreed, that they are not the Remains of a Temple of *Apollo*, as the Vulgar suppose.

I MUST not forget to tell you, that when one comes near the *Averno*, he is sometimes assaulted by a certain unpleasant Smell; but I am not sure that it proceeds from the Lake; for it's Waters are fresh and clear, tho' they incline somewhat to a dark blue Colour. I tasted them in several Places, and found they had a little rough Tang of the Mineral; notwithstanding which, the Lake has divers Sorts of Fish.

THAT which they commonly call the Grotto of the *Sibyl* is hard by. The principal Entry, as they inform'd us, was near *Cumæ*, about four Miles from *Averno*; but 'tis quite fill'd up on that Side. We went into the Grotto by a narrow



Passage, pester'd with Briars and Thorns, every one with a lighted Torch in his Hand. The Cavern is dug under the Hillocks, without Ornaments, or any Thing remarkable, except the Place, of which I will give you a short Account. It is about ten Foot broad, and twelve high. After you have gone about two hundred and fifty Paces, without turning, the Grotto forms an *Equerre*, on the Right; and seventy or eighty Paces farther you find a little Cell fifteen Foot in Length, and eight or nine in Breadth. The Roof of that Cell was formerly painted, and the Walls covered with Mosaick Work, of which there are still some Remainders: The Earth being fallen some Paces beyond the Chamber, the Passage is dammed up, and you can go no further.

Some pretend, that the Cave of the *Sibyl* was at *Cumæ*, and cite the Description *Justin Martyr* makes of it. What he says has some relation to what *Virgil* speaks: But at the Bottom, the Opinion of *Justin Martyr* is no Proof; he tells you what he heard said, and that signifies nothing.

I GIVE no Credit to what they talk here of this *Sibyl's* Grotto. Many ancient Authors have spoken of a *Sibylla Cumæa*, and of a Den to which she retired; and People have imagin'd, that this may agree with it, and have consecrated it to her without any other Reason than bare Imagination, and without alledging any tolerable Arguments. The Passage of *Virgil*, *Excisum Euboicæ*, &c. signifies nothing at all: For besides, that *Virgil* spoke only by Tradition, I cannot perceive that what he said hath any relation to this Cavern.

*Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;  
Unde ruunt totidem voces, &c. Æneid. vi. 43.*

THERE is no Appearance that this Cave ever had *centum aditus*, or *centum ostia*; but why, I pray, must there be a Cave above a League in length, for the lodging a *Sibyl*? And what Workmen had she to employ on so prodigious a Task?

It is also ridiculous to think that she had her Chamber wainscotted with Mosaick; a deep and dark Den hung with Bats and Cobwebs, would have fitted this pretended Mad-Woman, according to the Notion of those who lodged her in this Grotto, a great deal better, than Chambers adorned with Painting and Mosaick Work.

IF you desire to know my Opinion of this Den, I must answer you, That possibly it was a Passage like the Grotto of *Pausilypus*; and perhaps also the painted \* Chamber was for some Deity, as the Chapel of the same Grotto of *Pausilypus* is for a certain Image of *our Lady*. *Strabo* relates, upon the Testimony of *Ephorus*, an ancient Historian and Geographer of *Cumæ*, That the *Cimmerians* of *Italy*, I call them so that I may not confound them with those of the *Bosphorus*, did inhabit between *Bayæ* and the Lake of *Averno*; that they had no other Dwellings than subterraneous Dens, where they hid themselves all Day, and that at Night they issued out to perpetrate their Robberies and Murders. The digging of this Cave might be attributed to them; only the Mosaick agrees little better with them than with the *Sibyl*. To conclude, though I should tell you, that I neither know the Use of this Grotto, nor when it was made, nor who were the Workmen, it would by no means follow that it was the *Sibyl's* Grotto. Without going further than † *France* or *England*; I could name a great many such like Caverns, where there never was a *Sibyl*,

\* One may also suppose that these were Baths here for some great Lord.

† Near *Miremont* in *Perigort*, there is a great and famous Cave,

called the *Clouseau*; of which the Country People tell divers Stories. They say that there are great Halls, Pictures, and Altars, and are persuaded, that the Pagans there sacrificed to *Venus*, and the infernal Gods. *Moreri*. I have seen two of such very extraordinary Caverns in *Derbyshire*; one of which is in the Lands belonging to the Duke of *Devonshire*.



BAYÆ.

DEPARTING from this Cave, we took a Turn to *Bayæ*; which formerly was the most pleasant and magnificent Place in the World. *Horace* and *Martial* give it that Character; and *Josephus* exceeds them both. *Martial* has some Expressions on this occasion, that are very soft, and yet very strong.

See *Martial*.  
L. iii.  
Epigr. 57.  
L. iv. E. 30.  
L. xi. Ep. 81.  
L. xiii. Ep. 82.

*Littus Beatæ Veneris aureum Baiæ:*

*Baiæ superbæ donum Naturæ!*  
*Ut mille laudem, Flacce, versibus Baias,*  
*Laudabo dignè non satis Baias.*

HE calls *Venus* Blessed, because she ruled, and triumphed in this delicious Rendezvous of the Roman Nobility.

*Littora quæ fuerant castis inimica Puellis,*

says the Poet *Propertius*. If you would know any thing more particularly touching the Pleasures of *Baiæ*, you need but read the fifty first Epistle, ascribed to *Seneca*, and what *Albinus* hath written.

*Tu qui Bajanæ venisti liber ad undas,*  
*Aligeri fies præda cruenta Dei:*  
*Miscuit his ardens Circe lethale venenum, &c.*

*Omne nefas atq; omne malum his emerfit ab undis, &c.*

THE Bay of *Bayæ* is very pleasant too: the Air admirably sweet; and nothing more charming than those little Hillocks, which insensibly rise about it. You may there behold the Ruines of many Temples, \* Baths and Palaces; and some of these Remainers of Antiquity appear even in the Sea itself: for all the Neighbourhood of the City, was in those Times replenished with Houses of Pleasure. But at present there

\* That which the People call *il Truglio*, and which several Persons take for a Temple, are only the Remains of the Baths, or *Thermes*.

are

are heaps of dismal Ruines, which have chang'd these formerly charming Places into a very solitary Abode.

BETWEEN *Bayæ* and *Miseno*, in the little Precinct call'd *Bauli*, near the Tomb of *Agrippina*, are to be seen the Remains of the Fishpond of \* *Hortensius*, Collegue of † *Metellus*, as it is believ'd. That Senator took extream Delight in keeping Fishes; and used some of them to take their Food from his Hands. I have read somewhere, that one of his Friends, desiring him to give him two || *Mulets* out of his Pond, he told him, he would sooner part with two § *Mulets* out of his Litter.

\* Qu. Hort.  
† Q. Cecil.  
The Equivocation is in the *French*, as well as in the *Latin*.  
|| *Mulus*.  
*Mulus*.  
§ *Mulet*.  
*Mulet*.

NEAR this, there are very large Ruines, commonly called *Mercato di Sabbatho*. Some pretend, that they are the remains of a *Circus*; and those who deny it, know not what to determine.

*Mercato di Sabbatho*.

ON the Sea-side there are large Remainders also, of the Country-House supposed to be of *Hortensius*.

NEAR the Fish-pond, are the Ruins of a Temple, which, they say, belonged to *Diana*. I say only what the Curious, whom they call Antiquaries say; for to speak sincerely, I do not rely at all upon their Conjectures: And even, I confess, I hate the Liberty they take of relating their Opinions, often frivolous, as if they were undoubted Truths: So do all pretended Doctors.

IN the Neighbourhood, they dug up some Years ago, a very fine Statue of *Venus*, twice as big as the Life: It holds a Globe in it's Right-hand, and three Oranges in it's Left. I have read in *Capaccio*, who has given us a Description of it, that this Statue was found in the Place where formerly was a Temple of *Venus Genitrix*.



The *Elysian*-  
*Fields*.

Lago della

Colluccia :

Acheron.

Tenebrofa Pa-  
lus. *Virg.*

FROM *Bayæ* 'tis but a large Mile, to a little Bit of Land, situate between Thorns, and Rubbishes, to which they give the famous and honourable Name of *Elysian Fields*. Having an *Acheron*, they wanted an *Elysium*: But it is true that those very Places have been celebrated by many Authors, under those two Names. *Epirus* and *Calabria* have also their *Acherons*; and I am not ignorant that the *Elysian Fields* of *Bœotia*, as well as those of the two *Atlantick Isles*, or *Gorgades*, which we place among those of *Cape-Verd*, dispute the Title with the *Elysian Fields* near *Bayæ*. 'Tis to be supposed, considering the Noise that Spot of Ground [which our Guide was busy enough to find] hath made in the World, that it was formerly well cultivated, and curiously kept. The only Thing that is now remaining, and cannot be removed, is it's Situation, and the Mildness of a very sweet Climate. Tho' you have the Happiness to live in a very pleasant, and fertile Country; yet, if this little Desert, with all it's Gifts of Nature, cou'd be transported into your Island, it would certainly be the most delicious Place in it. They say, at *Naples*, that in the Country about *Bayæ*, the Old Leaf never falls, 'till it be driven out by the new: which, however, I am not inclined to take *very strictly*; no more than what they add, that the Snow melts as soon as it falls; and that there is no Ice to be seen of a longer lasting, than one Morning.

Perhaps an half  
Degree of Dif-  
ference.

AND upon this, I shall take the Opportunity of telling you, that there are some People that imagine, but very wrongly, *That Italy knows no Winters*. Those People do not consider, that *Venice* stands more to the North than *Lions*: and that *Rome* is not much nearer to the South, than some of the Southern Parts of *France*. I spent  
the

the Month of *May* twice at *Rome*, without leaving off Fire, till some few Days of the Month were over; and I do not know, if any northern Poet could have made use of any livelier Expressions, to give us an Idea of the Winters in his North, than those of *Horace*, when he represents to us the high Snows, that covered a little Hill in one of the most agreeable Places in the Heart of *Italy*; and describes the violent Ice that froze up the Rivers of that Country.

*Vides ut altâ stet Nive candidum*

*Soracte: nec jam Sustineant onus*

*Sylvæ laborantes: geluque*

*Flumina constiterint acuto? Lib. I. ODE 9.*

THIS famous \* Mount *Soracte*, consecrated to *Apollo*, [— *Custos Soractis Apollo*, *Æneid.* xi. 785.] is properly Speaking, nothing but an Hilllock at this Day, the best cultivated, and in one of the most fertile Provinces in *Italy*, about twenty Miles from *Rome*.

formerly called the *Falisci*, which made Part of *Hetruria*. Others rather fancy that the *Mont Soracte* is the Hill that is now called *Monte-San-Sylvestro*; because *Sylvester* the First of that Name, Bishop of *Rome*, hid himself there, says *Platina*, in a Time of Persecution.

I MIGHT also speak of the Ruines which they call the Academy of *Cicero*, which serves at present for a Stall for Oxen; of the several Baths of *Tritoli*, which the Physicians of *Salernum* endeavour'd to render useleſs, because they were grown so themselves, by reason of the Virtues of these Baths. Of the pretended Tomb of *Agrippina*, Mother of *Nero*; who was stabbed by *Anicetus*, between *Bayæ* and *Miseno*. Of the Fishpond of † *Agrippa*, call'd *Piscina Mirabilis*, whose inside Cement is as hard as Marble. Of the other

\* Several are of Opinion that 'tis the Hill on which the City of *Montefiascone* is at present built; in the little Country,

Others rather fancy that the *Mont Soracte* is the Hill that is now called *Monte-San-Sylvestro*; because *Sylvester* the First of that Name, Bishop of *Rome*, hid himself there, says *Platina*, in a Time of Persecution.

The Academy of *Cicero*.  
The Baths of *Tritoli*.

The Tomb of *Agrippina*.

† Some pretend it was the Work of *Lu callus*. *Piscina mirabilis*.  
*Cento Camerelle*.

Fishpond



Fishpond call'd *Cento Camerelle* ; and of a great Number of Temples, ruinous Palaces, and other Monuments of Antiquity: But to speak the Truth, I had not Time to observe all these Things, with sufficient Attention to make an exact Description of them. And I tell you again the Uncertainty of these Things, without any possibility of clearing the Matter, wou'd never permit me to say much of them.

WE embarked at *Bayæ*, and came directly to *Puzzoli*, where we took Horse to return to *Naples*; and to Morrow Morning, we resolve to depart, and return to *Rome*.

Tomb of *Virgil*.

I MUST tell you something of the pretended Tomb of *Virgil*, and of that of *Sannazarius*, before I end this long Letter. On the *Paulsypus*, just over the Entrance of the *Grotto* which leads to *Puzzoli*, there is a little and perhaps ancient Monument, made in Form of a Pyramid, and half destroyed; this, they say, is the Tomb of *Virgil*. \* Some Historians of the latter Ages, have written, that in their Time, there were nine small Columns of Marble, in the little Chamber of this true or false *Mausoleum*; which supported an Urn of the same Substance, upon which this Distich was Engraven:

*Mantua me genuit : Calabri rapuère : tenet nunc  
Parthenope. Cecini Pascua, Rura, Duces.*

TIB. DONAT. assures us in what he has written, concerning *Virgil's* Life, that this Poet at his Death † order'd his Body to be carry'd to *Naples*,

† Voluit ejus  
Ossa Neapolin  
transferri,

ubi diu & suavissimè Vixerat ; ac extremâ valetudine, hoc ipse sibi Epitaphium fecit Distichon : *Mantua, &c.* Translata igitur jussu Augusti ejus Ossa, prout statuerat, Neapolin fuere : Sepultaque viâ Puteolanâ, intra Lapidera secundum. — Initia ætatis usque ad VII Annum Cremonæ egit. — Georgica Septennio confecit Neapoli — Obiit Brundusii. An. Ætat. 52. — Corpore & Staturâ fuit grandi : Aquilino colore : facie rusticanâ : Valetudine Variâ : Cibi, Vinique minimi. *Tiber. Donat. Virg. Vita.*

where

Virgil's Tomb.







where he had so pleasantly spent several Years of his Life; that he had compos'd these two Verses, in the last Moments of his Life, to be put upon his Tomb; and that according to his Will, he was carry'd to *Naples*, and buried, in the Highway that leads to *Puzzoli*. But all those things are insignificant, concerning the Urn, or the Monument.

*JOHN VILLANI*, a Neapolitan Chronologer, relates that this Urn was carried to *Mantua*. *Alfonso di Heredia* says it was carried to *Genoa*. Others write that the *Lombards* took it away. But all that is without any Proof, and imbroils the Matter instead of clearing it. If the Urn were at *Mantua*, or at *Genoa*, or any where else, they would not fail to shew it.

At present, there are neither Urn nor Columns. Tho' this *Mausoleum* is built of great squares of Stone, 'tis almost wholly covered with Bushes and Shrubs, which have taken Root among them. Among the rest there is a Laurel on the Top, and the common Opinion is, that tho' they have often cropped, and plucked it up, yet it still grows again.

I SUPPOSE the Opinion of such an *Occult Virtue* is grounded upon this Account of *Donatus*, and Others before him. \* *Maya*, saith he, *Virgil's* Mother, being with Child, dreamt she was Deliver'd of a Laurel Branch; that this Branch being planted in the Ground, took Root, grew great on a sudden, and bore Flowers and Fruit; and that the next Day, as she was going into the Fields with her Husband, who was a Potter, she was oblig'd to stop; and stepping aside into a Corner, was deliver'd of her Son *Virgil*, in the

\* Prægnans Mater. [Maja] cum somniasset enixam se Laureum Ramum, quem compactum Terræ, coaluisse, excrevisse illico in Spe-

ciem maturæ Arboris, refertæ variis Pomis & Floribus cerneret: sequenti Luce, cum Marito Rus propinquum petens, ex itinere divertit, atque in subjctâ fossâ, partu levata est. *Tib. Donat.*



Bottom of a Ditch. 'Tis known, besides, that the Laurel is design'd to crown Poets with.

*Delphica formosis increvit frondibus Arbor,  
Atque injussa Sacras explicat alta Comas.  
Ne tanti Cineres Vatis sine honore jacerent,  
Officium præstat Laurus Amica suum.*

A. B.

*Quod super hunc Tumulum crevit Parnassia Laurus  
Sponte suâ; Manesque pios, atque Ossa Maronis,  
Atque loci Genium viridanti protegat umbrâ,  
Divini Vatis signat reverenter honores,  
Qui sic Ruris Opes, tali vel Carmine Reges  
Diceret: Illius Vigeat per sæcula Nomen;  
Laurus ut hæc tumulo foliis frondentibus extat,  
Observatque Memor Sacri Monumenta Poëtæ.*

D. Paolo.

\* *M. Spon* observes, that *Nostradamus* is buried in the *Cordeliers* Church at *Salon*, near *Marseilles*, half in the Church, and half without; perhaps because they cou'd not tell whether he was a Wizard or a Prophet.

You must know that *Virgil* passes among these People of *Naples*, sometimes for a \* Conjurer, and sometimes for a Saint. Some Paces from the Tomb, there is a little old Building, which the Gardiner, who is Master of the Place, told us was the Chapel where *Virgil* heard Mass every Day. Others pretend, that he was a Sorcerer, and affirm, that he pierced the Mountain *Pausilypus* by Art Magick. And besides, they relate that by the same Art he made the Brazen Horse, whose Head, I told you, is still to be seen at *D. Diomedes Caraffa's*. They were so infatuated with this Fancy, that they attributed a Power to this Horse, of curing Horses of all Diseases, and of

I will take the Opportunity to put here the Epitaph, perhaps not yet printed, of this famous Man. D. M. Clariff. Ossa Mich. Nostradamus, unius omnium Mortalium judicio digni; cujus pene Divino Calamo, totius Orbis ex Astro-rum Influxu, futuri Eventus conscriberentur. Vixit ann. 62. Mens. 6. Di. 10. Obiit Salo. 1576. Quietem, Posteris, ne invidete. Anna Fontia Gemella Salonia, Conjugi Optimo V. F.

preserving

preserving them from all manner of Accidents, which should go about it a certain Number of Times. In effect; there were formerly a vast Number of Pilgrim Horses, which came from the farthest Parts of the Kingdom to *Naples*, and which were led in Procession round this Horse of *Virgil*. But at last, a certain Arch-bishop being displeas'd with this Extravagance, obtained Permission to take away the Horse; out of which he cast the great Bell, which is at present in the Cathedral.

THE House which *Sannazarius* had on the Seaside, at the Foot of *Pausilypus*, being destroyed during the War, he built in the same Place a Church, which he dedicated *al Santissimo Parto della gran' Madre de Dio*; and his Tomb is still to be seen in one of the Chapels of that Church. 'Tis of white Marble, and of exquisite Workmanship, by the Hand of \**Santa-Croce*. You see thereon the Bust of *Sannazarius*, crowned with Laurel. The two great Statues which are placed on each side, are *Apollo* and *Minerva*; but they chose rather to call them *David* and *Judith*, that scrupulous Persons may not be offended, to find the Representations of false Gods, in a Christian Church.

The Tomb of *Sannazarius*.

\* And partly by *Fra. Giangiorgio Poggibonzo* of *Monturjolo*, a Friar *Servite*.

*SANNAZARIUS* made this Epitaph for himself:

*Aetius hic situs est; Cineres gaudete sepulti:*

\* *Jam vaga post obitus Umbra dolore vacat.*

HIS Friends say, that he spoke \* as a Poet: But they assure us, that on other Occasions, he shewed, that he had a Sense of Religion. *Bembus* made the Distich, which they have put on his Tomb:

D. O. M.

*Da Sacro Cineri Flores; hic ille Maroni,*

*Sincerus Musâ, proximus ut Tumulo.*

Vixit Ann. LXII. A. D. M. D. XXX.

JOANNES



JOANNES SANNAZARIUS took the Name of *Aëtius Sincerus*, at the Request of his Friend *Joannes Jovianus Pontanus*, who had also changed his Name.

A *Sequin* is worth about Ten Shillings. †Others write that he had but Six hundred Crowns of Gold for all.

I KNOW not whether you have read the Epigram which *Sannazarius* made for the City of *Venice*. 'Tis said, the Senate of that Republick presented him with a Thousand *Sequins* for every Verse †. *Ariosto* would have been contented with less for his whole *Orlando*: This is the Epigram.

*Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis  
Stare Urbem, & toti ponere jura Mari:  
Nunc mihi Tarpeias, quantum vis, Juppiter, Arces  
Objice, & illa tui Mœnia Martis, ait:  
Si Pelago Tiberim præfers, Urbem aspice utramque;  
Illam Homines dices, hanc posuisse Deos.*

Urbe quòd in Venetâ Scortorum millia tot sint,  
In promptu causa est; est *Venus* orta Mari.

I am,

Naples, Mar. 17.  
1688.

S I R,

Your, &c.

LETTER

## L E T T E R XXIII.

S I R,

YOU may perceive, that I intended to conclude my Observations on *Naples*, and the Places I had occasion to see in it's Neighbourhood, in the Letter I sent you by the Post that went off last Night; because I did not expect to meet with another Occasion of Writing to you till after my Return to *Rome*; whither we intend to begin our Journey to Morrow, early in the Morning.

BUT since Mr———, who intends to continue here for some Time, assures me, that he will write to his Friends at *London* by the next Post, and offers to put one of my Letters in his Packet, I am resolv'd to accept his Kindness, that I may have an Opportunity to entertain you with some Remarks, which either my Haste or Forgetfulness made me omit in my former Letters. The Churches of *Naples*, being undoubtedly the most magnificent Structures in the City; and the numerous Inscriptions that are to be seen in them, containing so many important Passages of History, which are the more agreeable and diverting, because they are usually curious and singular, elegantly express'd, and certain both as to the Chronology, and Matter of Fact, as perhaps I have already observ'd; I thought I could not spend the Day better than in reviewing those Sacred Palaces, and visiting some of them which I had not seen before. After you have view'd the Epitaphs of *Aretin*, *Dantes*, *Ariosto*, *Sannazarius*, and *Jovianus Pontanus*, you



will perhaps be glad to peruse the Inscriptions that were made to the Honour of *Chevalier Marino*, another Poet of great Name: He was buried in the Church of the Holy Apostles belonging to the *Regular Theatins*, with these Epitaphs.

*John Baptista Marina* was born at *Naples*, Oct. 18. 1569. and died in the same City, Mar. 26. 1625. *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, made him Knight of the Orders of *St Lazarus* and *St Maurice*.

## D. O. M.

*Joannes Baptista Marinus Neapolitanus, Inclytus Musarum Genius, Elegantiarum Parens H. S. E. Naturâ factus ad Lyram, haustâ è Permessi undâ, volucris quodam igne Poeseos, grandiore Ingenii venâ efferebuit. In unâ Italicâ Dialecto, Græcam, Latiam ad miraculum usque miscuit Musam. Egregias priscorum Pcëtarum animas expressit omnes: Cecinit, æquâ laude, Sacra, Profana. Diviso in bicipiti Parnassò, Ingenio utroque eo vertice sublimior. Extorris diu Patriâ, rediit Parthenope Siren Peregrina, ut propior esset Maroni Marinus. Nunc laureato Cineri Marmor hoc plaudit, ut accinet ad æternam citharam Famæ consensus.*

## D. O. M.

*Equiti Johanni Baptistæ Marino, Poëtæ sui seculi Maximo; cujus Musa è Parthenopæis cineribus enata, inter Lilia efflorescens, Reges habuit Mæcenates: Cujus ingenium fecunditate felicissimum, terrarum Orbem habuit admiratorem. Academici Humoristæ Principi quondam suo P. P.*

THE *Marquess de Villa* erected a new Monument for him in the Church of *St Agnello*, with this Elogy.

## D. O. M.

*Et Memorix Equitis Joannis Baptistæ Marini, Poëtæ incomparabilis, quem ob summam in condendo omnis generis Carmine felicitatem, Reges & viri Principes cobonestarunt, omnesque Musarum Amici suspexere.*

*Joannes*

*Joannes Baptista Mansus, Villæ Marchio, dum præclaris favit Ingeniis, ut Posteris ad celebrandam illius immortalem Gloriam excitaret, Monumentum extruendum legavit, quod Montis Mansi Rectores ad præscripti Normam exegere. An. 1682.*

I MUST confess, I should prefer the Epitaph made by Father \* Guichardino, to those three.

\* A Celestine Monk.

*Fundere ne renuas, flores & thura, Viator!  
 Ossibus & Cineri quem Lapis iste tegit.  
 Hic etenim nedum tumulantur busta Marini;  
 Sed, Cineri illacrymans, ipsa Poësis adest.  
 Sollicitæ hunc forsân Musæ rapuere, timentes  
 Ne tandem Terris alter Apollo foret.*

SINCE I have given you the Epitaphs of the good King *Robert*, and of the unfortunate † Queen † Joan I: *Joan*, 'twill not be improper to add those of the no less unfortunate || *Andrew* her first Husband, and of Queen † *Sancha* the Second Wife of the said *Robert*.

|| *Andrew* of Hungary.  
 † The Daughter of *James* K. of *Majorca*:

\*\* *Andree Caroli Uberti Pannoniæ Regis F. Neapolitarum Regi, Joannæ Uxoris dolo & laqueo †† necato, Ursi Minutuli pietate hic recondito: Ne Regis corpus insepultum, sepultumve facinus Posteris remaneret; Franciscus Berardi F. Capycius Sepulchrum, Titulum, Nomenque P. Mortuo. An. 1345. 14. Kal. Octob.*

\*\* In the Cathedral, adjoining to the Door of the Vestry.  
 †† At *Aversa*, Sept. 18. 1345.

|| || *Hic jacet summæ Humilitatis exemplum, corpus venerab. Mem. S. Sororis Claræ olim Domine Sanciæ Reginæ Hierusalem & Siciliæ, relietæ co. clar. Mem. Sereniss. Domini Roberti Hierusalem & Siciliæ Regis, quæ post obitum ejusdem Regis, Virt sui, agens viduitatis debitæ annum; deinde, transitoria cum æternis commutans, ac inducens ejus corpori pro amore Christi voluntariam Paupertatem; bonis suis omnibus in ali-*

|| || In the Church call'd *Della Croce di Palazzo*.



moniam Pauperum distributis, hoc celebre Monasterium S. Crucis, Opus manuum suarum, sub Ordinis obedientiâ est ingressa, A.D. 1344. Die 21 Januarii, 12 Indiët. In quo vitam beatam ducens, secundum Regulam B. Francisci Patris Pauperum; tandem vitæ suæ terminum religiosè consummarvit, An. Domini 1345. Die 28 Julii. 13 Ind. Sequenti verò die, peractis exequiis, tumulatur.

I FOUND in the Convent of Mount Olivet the Tomb of another Prince, who exchange'd also his Crown for a Friar's Cowl: I mean *Alphonso* the Second, King of *Naples*, who is represented in History as a turbulent, timorous, and cruel Prince, and one that was hated by his Subjects; but to whom the Fathers of this Monastery have thought fit to give a very different Character. He died at *Messina*, which he \* chose for the Place of his Retirement: But, as before that, he had continued for some time after his Abdication with the Monks of this Convent, they erected an honorary Tomb for him in their Church, and plac'd this Inscription in their Refectory.

\* An. 1495.

*Alphonso Aragonio II. Regi Justiss. Inviētissimo, Munificentissimo, Olivetanus Ordo ob singularem erga se beneficentiam, quocum sic conjunctissimus vixit, ut, Regiâ Majestate depositâ, cum eis unâ cibum caperet, Ministris deinde ministraret, lectitaretque, F. C.*

You will hardly be able to divine the Reason why these Monks have given this Prince the Title of *Inviētissimus*; nor are they better grounded when they call him *Fortunatissimus*, in the following Epitaph that is upon his Tomb; unless perhaps because they thought his good Fortune consisted in his Abdication.

He fled at the approach of *Charles VIII*, King of *France*,

and by his Flight made way for the Loss of *Naples*.

D. O. M.

## D. O. M.

*Alphonso Aragonio Ferdinandi I. Filio, Regi Fortunatiff. erga Deum pientiff. Domi, Militicæque rebus gestis Clariff. Qui Collegium hoc Patrimonio donato auxit, ditavit, coluit. Olivetanus Ordo, dum Ædes has restituit, Regis liberaliffimi memor. F. C.*

\* THE Tomb of † *Ladislaus*, King of *Naples*, is very magnificent, tho' of a *Gothic* Architecture. His Statue is on Horseback, holding a Sword in his Hand. The Inscription is, *DIVUS LADISLAUS*, with these four Verses:

*Improba Mors Hominum heu semper sic obvia rebus!  
Dum Rex magnanimus totum spe concipit Orbem;  
En || moritur; Saxo tegitur Rex inclytus isto:  
Libera sydereum Mens ipsa petivit Olympum.*

It must be acknowledg'd, that this Prince was endu'd with some good Qualities; but since 'tis certain, that his Vices exceeded his Virtues, I know not upon what score they call him *Divus*; God knows: The Sword in his Hand becomes him better; for he was doubtless a brave Captain: For by his great Courage he rendered himself formidable to all *Italy*. Since he was at once King of the \*\* *Two Sicilys*, and †† *Hungary*, and Lord of ||| *Rome*, the Author of these Verses had some reason to say, that *totum spe concipit Orbem*. But one that raises his Ambition to the Conquest of the World, ought not to destroy his Health by Intemperance, which \* prov'd mortal to him in the Flower of his Age.

||| He made himself Master of *Rome*, and of the greatest Part of the Ecclesiastical State. And the *Romans* submitted to his Government, *An. 1408*.

\* Others say, that he was poyson'd at *Perusa* by a Physician's Daughter, who was his Mistress. The Physician, bribed by the *Florentins*, made his Daughter believe, that he wou'd give her a Philter, which wou'd enflame the King's Love for her, and perswaded her to make him take it. The Artifice succeeded, and the dying Prince was carry'd to *Naples*, where he expir'd.

\* Above the Great Altar in the Church of *St John Carbonara*.

† In our Histories, he is also named *Lancelot*. He was the Son and Successor of *Charles III*. Duke of *Duras*.

|| At *Naples*, *An. 1414*. in the thirty eighth Year of his Age.

\*\* He was Crown'd at *Cajeta*, *An. 1390*.

†† The *Hungarians* bestow'd their Crown upon him at *Javarin*, *An. 1405*.



\* At Capua,  
 Aug. 25.  
 1432, in the  
 sixtieth Year  
 of his Age.

NEAR this *Mausoleum* there is a very fine Chapel, which *Joan*, the Sister of *Ladislaus* caused to be built, to honour the Tomb and Body of *Syrian Caracciolo*, the great Steward of the Kingdom, who was \* assassinated in his Bed by the Procurement of the Duchess of *Sessa*. He was the Favourite of *Ladislaus*, and of the Queen his Sister; but neither his Dignity nor Merit could protect him from the Strategems of Jealousy and Envy, which frustrated him of all his great Hopes.

*Nil mihi, ni Titulus, summo de culmine deerat,  
 [Reginâ morbis invalidâ, & senio.]  
 Fœcundâ Populos Procereſque in pace tuebar,  
 Pro Dominæ Imperio nullius arma timens.  
 Sed me idem livor, qui te, fortiffime Cæſar,  
 Sopitum extinxit, nocte juvante dolos.  
 Non me, ſed totum lacerat manus impia Regnum;  
 Parthenopeque ſuum perdidit alma decus.  
 Syrianno Caracciolo,*

*Avellini Comiti, Venuſi Duci, ac Regni magno Senefchallo & Moderatori, Trajanus filius, Melphiæ Dux, Parenti, de ſe deque Patriâ optimè merito, erigendum curavit, 1433.*

THE Monument was erected by the Duke of *Melphi*, who made choice of the Place, and took care of the Work; the Charge of all being defrayed by the Queen. The Tomb of that Princess is in the fine Church of *St Mary de l'Annonciade*, with this Inſcription,

† Theſe were the Titles which her Brother *Ladislaus* aſſumed before her.

|| In the ſixty fifth Year of her Age.

*JOANNÆ II, † Hungariæ, Hieruſalem, Sicilia, Dalmatiæ, Croatia, Rama, Serviæ, Galitiæ, Lodomeriæ, Comaniæ, Bulgariæque Reginæ: Provinciæ, Forqualquerii ac Pedemontis, Comitiffæ.*

*Anno Domini || M. CCCC. XXXV. Die II  
 Menſis Febr.*

REGIIS

*REGIIS ossibus & Memoriae Sepulchrum quod ipsa moriens † humi delegarat, inanes in funere pompas exosa, Reginae pietatem secuti, & meritorum non immemores OEconomis, restituendum & exornandum curaverunt; magnificentius posituri, si licuisset. Anno Domini M.DC.VI. Mense Maii.*

\* She was both Proud and a Coquette.

You will doubtless read with Pleasure, the passionate Complaint which a good Husband makes for the Loss of a good Wife, in the following Epitaph.

*PORTIA Capycia, viva gaudium, mortua Mariti gemitus, hinc sita est. Bernardinus Rota Thesaurum suum condidit. Fecit nolens. Fecit, nec mori potuit. Rapta est è sinu Charitum, M.D.LIX. Discessit, non decessit. Infelix ille, qui, mortuâ Portiâ, vivus cum eâ sepeliri debuit. En simul hinc fingi pertulit, ut quando aliter nequit, saltem marmore conjugæ frui liceat. Lugete Musæ interim. Abiit non Obiit.*

THIS *Bernardin* was descended of a Noble Family, an excellent Poet, Learned, and, in all respects, a Person of Merit. He published several Works. He dyed An: 1574.

I FOUND in St *Augustin's* Church, the Epitaph of another Man of Learning, who doubtless is not unknown to you. 'Tis the blessed *Augustin* of *Ancona*.

*ANNO Domini 1328. die 2 Aprilis Indiēt. XI. obiit B. Augustinus Triumphus de Ancona, Mag. in Sacra Paginâ, Ord. Erem. S. Aug. Qui vixit annos 88. Edidit, suo Angelico ingenio, 36 volumina librorum. Sanctus in vitâ, & clarus in scientiâ; unde omnes debent sequi talem virum, qui fuit Religionis speculum, & pro eo rogare Dominum.*

*Augustin* *Triumph* of *Ancona*, a great *Divine*; great *Philosopher*, great *Preacher*, and *General* of his *Order*. He was the Scholar of St *Thomas* and St *Bonaventure*.



\* 'Tis true, they make some difference, between a *Beato* and a *Santo*.

† Several Historians call her *Yoland*; but in this Epitaph she is named *Joan*.

|| Of the Minor Conventual *Franciscans*.

--- Et *Joannæ* confortis ejus --- *Petri* Regis *Arag.* filia, &c.

At *St Peter* Martyr's above the Choir.

This Princess dyed *An.* 1408.

I NEVER heard before, that the Church of *Rome* taught People to pray to God for Saints: But 'tis probable this good Monk was never canonized by any other Person than the Author of this Epitaph. \* *Beatus Aug.* &c.

KING *Robert*, whom I have had Occasion to mention two or three times, was first married to a † Princess of *Aragon*, by whom he had two Sons, *Charles* and *Lewis*. The latter lies interred in the || Church of *St Lawrence*, with an Inscription upon the Tomb, as for a Simple Gentleman.

*Hic requiescit spectabilis Juvenis Dominus Ludovicus, filius serenissimi Principis Domini Roberti, &c.*

*Obiit An.* 1310.

HER Father's Epitaph, which I sent you, is not much more Swelling. 'Tis true, that sometimes they both wrote and talked without much Ceremony in those Days, but not commonly. I could produce several Epitaphs of as ancient a Date, in the same Country, that strain the Panegyrick very high.

*Ossibus, & Memoriae Isabellæ Claramontia Neap. Reginae, Ferdinandi primi conjugis, & Petri Aragonii Principis strenui, Regis Alphonsi senioris Fratris; qui, ni mors ei illustrem vitæ cursum interrupisset, fraternam gloriam facile adæquasset.*

O fatum! quot bona  
Parvulo faxo conduntur!

On the left hand as you enter. \*\* In bad *Italian*, which, I suppose, was the ancient Language of the Country: For this Figure was set up 1361.

there

there is a Man by her, who offers her a Bag full of Gold, as a ransom for his Life.

*But all in vain; she stops her Ears,  
And laughs at all his Prayers and Tears.*

*Malherbe.*

'TIS appointed for all Men once to die. In the Church of *St Mary the New*, there is a Chapel belonging to the Family of the *Cordez*, in which there is a Tomb, with an Inscription that expresses the same Thought. Calcanda femel via Le- thi. Hor. L. i. 28.

*Hæc manet Heredes certior una Domus.*

AND such a Reflection will be, I think, a very proper Conclusion of an Account of Tombs and Epitaphs. But, however, I must add another. Pray observe in those few Monuments I have just now mentioned, how many tragical Deaths of all Sorts have happened in *Naples* only, and in a short Space of Time amongst Persons of the first Rank; without reckoning a great many other Examples, that I said nothing of:

*O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,  
Agricolas!*

SINCE we are to begin our Journey to *Rome* to Morrow, and must not expect a good Night's Rest till we arrive there; I hope you will give me Leave to make the best use I can of the rest of this Night. I am,

Naples, Mar. 18.  
1688.

S I R,

Your, &c.

L E T T E R



## L E T T E R XXIV.

S I R,

I CANNOT express the Pleasure with which I read your long Letter ; that Part of it, especially, which assures me, that mine have given you some Satisfaction.

I do not intend to trouble you with Reflections on the present Occurrences in your Country, of which you have given me an Account : For besides, that such a Design would engage me into long and useless Digressions, I am persuaded, that an Answer to those new Questions, which you propose concerning *Venice*, will be more acceptable to you. I will endeavour then to answer them succinctly, and in the same Order in which you have ranked them ; and afterwards proceed to entertain you with my Observations concerning *Rome*.

VENICE.

\* Others say, three hundred thousand.

I. YOUR *Venetian Gentleman* may affirm, as positively as he pleases, That *Venice* contains \* two, hundred and fifty thousand Souls ; but you must not imagine, that because he is a Citizen of *Venice*, he must be a competent Judge of the Number of it's Inhabitants ; that is a Thing which neither his Eyes nor mine, can ever be able to determine : Nor can it be known without a very diligent and nice Enquiry : And therefore I am still of the Opinion, that this Controversy ought to be decided by the Authority of those who have grounded their Calculations on a careful and particular Examination. I told you, that the Computation which I follow, comprehends the  
Inha-

Inhabitants of *la Giudeca*; for I look upon that Island as a Part of the City of *Venice*; but I do not include the Isle of *Murano*. In the mean time, you must give me leave to tell you, that you carry the Point too far, when you pretend, that 'tis impossible to make a Judgment of the Number of the Inhabitants of a great City; for, if you consider what has been done by Sir *W. Petty*, and others, you will be convinced, that there are rational Methods to make such a \* Computation, without any considerable Error.

\* And besides, those Numbrings of Souls, are sometimes made by Order of the Sovereign.

II. THE two great Columns of *Granite*, which are near the Sea, at the End of the Piazza called the *Broglio*, were brought from † *Ægypt*; or, as some say, from *Constantinople*. The Lyon of *St Mark* holding an open Book, with the Inscription of *Pax tibi, Marce, &c.* is upon one of these Columns; and those are the Arms of *Venice*. The Statue of *St Theodore* is on the other Pillar. I think I told you, that 'tis the Custom of the *Republick* to erect such Columns in all the Cities under it's Dominion.

† They might have been brought from *Ægypt* to *Constantinople*, and from thence to *Venice*.

It was one *Nic. Baratier*, who undertook to fix them in

the Place where they still remain. He asked no other Recompence, but that he might have Leave to set up a Priviledged Gaming Table, between the two Columns; which was granted him.

YOUR Friend has misinformed you, who told you, that the three great Banners, which on festival Days are set up on the brazen Pedestals, over-against *St Mark's Church*, represent the State of *Venice*, and the two Kingdoms of *Cyprus* and *Candia*. This, I confess, is the generally received Opinion, but 'tis as false as common; for the *Republick's* Arms are to be seen, without the least Difference on all the three Banners; nor is there any Design to represent either *Cyprus* or *Candia*, of which there is no sort of mention. I cannot



not comprehend the Meaning of those who have assured you, that the Republick has no Coat of Arms; and that the above-mentioned Lyon is too highly respected at *Venice* to be put in a Scutcheon. That same Lyon is to be seen in all those Places where the Arms of the State ought to be: And it is no less ridiculous to say, that it serves instead of Arms, but really is no such Thing; than it would be to pretend, that the *Venetians* wear no Shirts, but that they make use of certain Pieces of Linnen, that are cut and sew'd exactly like our Shirts, which only serve them instead of Shirts. It cannot be reasonably supposed, that the Respect they have for their Lyon should hinder them from using it for their Arms; since we commonly see Saints and Crucifixes apply'd to the same use. And you know the Story of a *Venetian* Embassador, who told an Emperour that ask'd him, *In what Part of the World the Republick had found those winged Lyons, which are to be seen in it's Coat of Arms*; That he believ'd they found them in a certain Country where the \* Eagles have two Heads. But in a Case that depends purely upon Matter of Fact, 'twould be needless to bring Arguments from Reason and Probability, for the Proof of that which is obvious to the Sense. And therefore I shall at once decide the Controversy, by assuring you, that the Lyon of *Venice* appears in a Scutcheon in several Places of that City.

† At the Doge's Palace; on the Front of the Cathedral Church; on the Pedestal of General *Coglione's* \*\* Statue; in several Prints engrav'd at *Venice*, particularly in the Plan of the City published by Father †† *Coronelli*; and probably in several other Places. I have also observed the same on the Coaches of the *Venetian* Embassadors, whom I have had occasion to see in several Courts. They place the Crown of *Cyprus*, or that of *Candia*, above the Shield.

\* Alluding to the Arms of the Empire:

† Over-against the Stair-case of the Giants, betwixt *Adam* and *Eve*.

‖ *St Pietro di Castello*.

\*\* Near the Church of *St John and Paul*.

†† Cosmographer to the Republick.

'Tis

'TIS true, I find some Variety in the Disposition of the Lyon: For sometimes he is entire, and sometimes only one Half of his Body appears: In some 'Scutcheons he grasps a Sword, and in others holds a Book between his two Paws: Sometimes his Head is adorn'd with the *Glory* of *St Mark*, and sometimes with the *Doge's Corno*. But this Variation is not at all material to the present Controversy. And this Sort of Variation agrees very well with the Rules of Heraldry, the \* *only Pieces* allowing of these Changes. I might add, that several † *Noble Venetians*, without doubt by Permission, bear the *Lyon of Venice* in some Quarter of their 'Scutcheons.

\* *Pieces Uniques.*

† A Branch of the Family of *Nani*, bears *Or*, with a *Chief Gules*, on

which is a *Lyon wing'd, Or, &c.* which is the *Lyon of Venice*. This Lyon is entire. Some Branches of the Families of *Venier, Moro, Mula, Foscar, Magno, Malatesta, Capello* &c. quarter the same Lyon with their Arms; but only one Half of his Body appears in the Shield.

'TIS to be observ'd, that the Lyon of *St Mark* derives it's original from *Ezekiel's Vision* ||, which I have already mentioned in another Place; and not, as you have been inform'd, from a pretended Metamorphosis of *St Mark*; who was turn'd to a Lyon, to extinguish the incestuous Love of his Sister; which is a Contrivance of your Informer.

|| See p. 102 of this Vol. in the Article of *WORMS*.

III. WHEN I told you, that the Air of *Venice* is good; 'twas but in Comparison of that in the other Places of the *Lagunes*, which is very bad: And so bad, as I am very well inform'd, that the Inhabitants of the little Isles are forced to leave their Habitations during the great Heats.

IV. 'TIS so universally known, that the *Doge of Venice* continues for Life, whereas the *Doge of Genoua* is chang'd every two Years, that I thought it



it needless to inform you of a Thing which I presum'd you knew as well as I.

THE Revenue of the Doge of *Venice* amounts \* About 2700*l.* to near\* Six thousand Sequins, according to my best Information. The † *Sequin* of *Venice*, and the Ducats of Gold that are coin'd in almost all the States and Principalities of *Germany*, are of the same Weight, and esteem'd to be equal in Value, tho' the Gold is not perhaps *exactly* of the same Fineness. So that every where, except in the State of *Venice*, the *Sequins* and † Ducats pass indifferently as Pieces of the same Value. But, to prevent the Exportation of their Coin, and that the *Sequins* may not be made a Commodity as the Ducats generally are, the *Venetians* have wisely ordain'd, that in all Places within their Dominions, a *Sequin* shall pass, and be receiv'd

‡ Ducats of Gold which the *Italians* call *Urgari*.

\*\* *Una Lira* About 7*d.* 1*q.* of *English* Money.

in Payments for one of their \*\* *Livres* more than a Ducat of Gold. So that whereas a Ducat, in the State of *Venice* passes for sixteen *Livres*, which is it's real Value; a *Sequin*, tho' of the same intrinsic Value, goes for seventeen. And consequently both Travellers and others are not only restrained from exporting *Sequins*, which they cou'd not do without a considerable Loss, but encouraged to bring them back, if they shou'd happen to meet with any, in other Countries. If it were possible to make such a Regulation in *England*, where the Coin goes for no more than what it weighs, 'tis probable, that it wou'd neither be melted down by Silver-smiths, nor exported.

†† *Morofini*. *Sylvester Valler*, succeeded him in 1694, was married; and his Wife was crown'd.

THE †† present Doge is not married. The Dogesses have seldom any Share in those Shadows of Honour which are paid to their Husbands; which is an Effect of the Frugality of the Government: And besides, the Republick has no need, truly, of two *Mock Sovereigns*.

I saw the whole Ceremony, and that of the Funerals of *Morofini*.

V. IN my former Letters I said nothing, or very little, concerning the *Libertinism* and *Debauchery* that reigns in the Monasteries; because I am not particularly acquainted with the Fashions of those Places. I can only tell you what is generally known and acknowledg'd: That the Nuns receive Persons in Masquerade at the Gate: that they put themselves into all manner of Disguises: that they go *incognito* to see Plays, and elsewhere. That they join in publick Feasts, and have Tables made for that purpose, of which one Half is within, and the other without the Gate. That they are concern'd in a thousand Intrigues, and are often the principal Actors in them. I leave you to judge of their private Employments; for I do not intend to pry into them. As for the Priests and Friars, they commonly are such horrible Debauchees, that 'tis impossible to fancy any Excess of which they are not guilty.

VI. I AM not at all surpriz'd at your Friend's Exclamations against the Account that I gave you of the *Venetian* Government, and particularly against the Sovereignty of the ancient Doges; but let him strut and swagger as he pleases, 'tis Folly either to deny, or strive to conceal a Thing which is known to all the World.

VII. ACCORDING to the Estimate which some judicious and well-inform'd Persons have made of the Revenues of this Republick, it has been computed, that reckoning one Year with another, the total Sum of all their Revenues, comprehending also the Sale of *Offices*, and of *Nobility*, Confiscation of *Estates*, and all other casual Profits, amounts to no more than Six Millions of Crowns.



Crowns. I will not undertake to warrant the Exactness of this Calculation; but when you propose a Question, you must content yourself with such an Answer as I am able to return.

VIII. THERE are some *Jews* at *Venice* who drive a great Trade, especially the *Portuguese*; who are very rich here, as well as at *Amsterdam*, and elsewhere. That Part of the City which is allotted to them is call'd *il Ghetto*, or the *Jewry*. They wear Hats cover'd with Scarlet; doubled and edg'd with Black; but the poorer Sort use wax'd Linen instead of Cloth. 'Tis not impossible for them to get Leave to wear a black Hat; with Friends and Money one may almost do every Thing.

IX. THE Number of those Noblemen who are capacitated by their Age to be Members of the *Great Council*, may, as I am inform'd, amount to about One thousand and two or three hundred; but almost one Half of them reside in other Places; being employed either in Civil and Military Offices, or on Embassies to foreign States; so that the *Great Council* is usually compos'd of Six or Seven hundred Persons at most: Yet even these are too many; and 'tis that which has given occasion to this Proverb concerning *Venice*: *Troppo Teste, troppo Feste, troppo Tempeste*; *Too many Heads, too many Festivals, and too many Tempests*. Nor are the two last Parts of this Apophthegm less true than the first; for the Number of *Festivals* in *Venice* exceeds those that are observ'd in *France* by a third Part; and I am assur'd that *Storms* happen very frequently here in the Summer.

X. THE

X. THE *Golden Book* which you mention is a bare Catalogue of Names; in which all the Sons of the Noblemen are enrolled, as soon as they are born. All the Brothers have an equal Title to Nobility, and enjoy the same Privileges.

The Great Council was settled in the Year 1289; and all the Noblemen were registered in that List.

BEFORE I leave this Head, I must answer the Objection that was proposed to you against the Account that I gave you of the Noble *Venetians*; in which I represented them as being something Proud. We must give a candid reasonable Interpretation to every Thing. 'Tis certain, that the *Nobles of Venice* are extremely conceited of their Nobility; nor will the Politicks of that Country permit them to be very affable. 'Tis not an easy Matter for a Stranger, whose Quality distinguishes him from the Vulgar, to get a very free Access to them at their Houses: for they are willing only to be seen at the *Broglio*. Besides, tho' they cannot be accused of Sparingness in their Salutations, yet they usually treat the Citizens with a great deal of Coldness; and appear always very reserved in their Company. Neither are they wont to give and receive Visits, even among themselves; a Sort of Living that seems to be not a little Savage, to those that come from *France*, or *England*. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged, that in private, and when one is admitted, they are as kind and civil as any Men whatsoever. Neither is it altogether impossible for a Stranger to obtain some familiar Conversation with them, especially when he is of no<sup>r</sup> very great Note; nor is a *Nobleman* of the first Distinction. I would not have you imagine, that I designed only to break a Jest when I told you, that the *great Sleeve* does sometimes serve instead of a Basket, when a Nobleman goes to the Market; for I once saw a large Sallad, and at another time a delicate Tail



\* They are called *Barnabotes* from the Name of the Place where they live, which is in a remote Corner of the City; where the Houses are to be let at low rates. These poor *Princes* may be very usefully employed by others, to get by them a Plurality of Votes on some Occasions; as it is commonly practised every where, in such Assemblies, &c.

† *Gentilis Bellini* dy'd in the Year 1501, being 80 Years old. And *John* dy'd in 1512, aged ninety.

‖ They represent the Wars of *Alexander III.* with *Frederick Barbarossa*.

of a Cod thus honourably supported. There are two or three hundred poor \* *Barnabotes*, who beg about the Streets, and instead of being at the Charge of a Penny for the Carriage of their small Provisions, would willingly turn Porters themselves, and earn a Penny by carrying the Provisions of others. These poor serve for a Foil to the rich ones; and are of other Uses.

XI. IT was not Ignorance of your Inclination, or rather Love to Painting, that made me guilty of that Negligence with which you upbraid me, in giving you so imperfect an Account of those curious Pieces that are to be seen at *Venice*; however, in obedience to your Desire, I shall endeavour in some measure to supply that Defect, by adding some new Observations; though I am afraid my Memory will not furnish me with many.

THERE were formerly in the Hall of the Great Council some Pictures, done by *Gentil Bellini*, and *John* his Brother, which excelled the best Pieces of that † Age; but they were consum'd with almost the whole Palace in the Year 1577. The same ‖ Histories were copied five Years after by *Frederick Zuccherro*, and set up again in the same Order in which they still remain.

*PORDENONE*'s Pictures in *Fresco*, in the Cloyster of *St Stephen*, are very much esteem'd; as are likewise his *St Sebastian*, and *St Rock*, at *St John de Rialto*. *Pordenone* was an excellent Painter; his Designs are esteem'd very judicious, and his Colours admirably well manag'd. He emulated *Titian*.

THE *St Peter Martyr* of *Titian* is reputed to be one of the finest Pictures that ever was made; but it begins to be much defaced. The best Judges are charm'd with this Piece, tho' it has  
lost

lost almost all that Lustre which is wont to ravish an unskilful Eye. They think they can never enough admire the Beauty and Richness of it's *Coloris*: the judicious Disposition of the Lights: the Roundness of the Figures: The Passion and Life that is observ'd in the Face, and Strength of Expression which reigns thro' the whole Piece. There are several other Pictures by the same Hand in the Churches, *St Mark's Palace*, the Library, Convents, and Fraternities.

THERE are also some Pieces by *Schiavoni*, in the Library, which have been frequently taken for *Titian's*: *Horace Vecelli* his Son has almost equalled him in some Works; and the Picture in the Hall of the Great Council, which represents the Battle fought by the *Romans* against the Troops of *Frederick*, is the Work of *Horace*, tho' it be commonly ascribed to his Father.

THE Wedding Dinner at *Cana*, by *Paul Veronese*, in the Refectory of the *Benedictine* Monks in the *Isle of St George*, is esteem'd to be the Master-piece of that Painter, who, you know, is famous for the same Excellencies that we admire in *Titian*. His Works are particularly remarkable for the beautiful Disposition of the Figures, judicious Choice of Colours, a great *Genius*, vast Ideas, the greatest Easiness imaginable, and the most charming Variety. The Piece takes up all the Bottom-wall of the *Refectory*: it is two and thirty Foot broad, and contains an Hundred and twenty five Figures.

IN the Church of *St Sebastian*; the Feast of *Simon the Leper* is one of the most celebrated Pieces of the same Artist. There are also three other Pictures, by the same Hand, in the Arch of *St Mark's* Library; which, if my Memory do not deceive me, represent *Geometry*, *Arithmetic*, and *Glory* acquir'd by Learning.



THE *Paradise*, by *Tintoret*, in the Hall of the Great Council, is a famous Piece. It was said of *Tintoret*, That he united the Designs of *Michael Angelo* with the *Coloris* of *Titian*; which certainly was a very noble Character. Besides, he had the most fruitful Invention, and likewise the quickeft Hand of that Age. A Painter who was with me in the Fraternity, or, as they call it at *Venice*, the *School of S. Roch*, made me observe with Admiration, that rare Picture which *Tintoret* finished almost in a Moment; while *Paul Veronese*, *Salviati*, and *Frederick Zuccherro* his Competitors in the same Work, were still busy on the rough Draught; which was to be presented to those who designed to employ them. I have seen several other Pieces by the same Hand in the abovementioned *School*; at *S. Maria dell'Orto*; at *S. Mark's School*, and other Places.

THERE are some of *Bassani's* Works at *S. Mary Major*. *Schiavini's* Pictures in the Library are, I think, Emblems of *Valour*, *Sovereignty*, and *Sanctity*.

XII. I TOLD you, That the *Gondola's* are covered with black; and I think I also informed you, That none here are allowed to give *Liveries* to their Servants, which may be reckoned among the *Doge's* peculiar Privileges. 'Tis true, the *Nobles* Wives, during the first, and, I suppose, also the second Year of their Marriage, are permitted to please their own Fancy in the Choice of Colours for the Habits of their *Gondoliers*: This little Favour is granted them at the same time that they are suffered to adorn themselves with their Jewels; but as soon as the limited time is expired, this Liberty is taken away, and they are never suffered to resume their Jewels, unless on some high Festivals,

vals, and during the Carnival. The rich Curtezans chuse rather to pay the Fine, than submit to so rigorous a Law.

No Man that is not in Love with Contradiction will dare to \* affirm, That the *Venetian Ladies* enjoy greater Liberty than those of *England* or *France*; and 'tis almost impossible to alledge the least shadow of a Reason in Confirmation of such an Assertion. The Ladies of *Venice* are sometimes permitted, during the Carnival, to walk abroad in disguise; to go see a Play or an Opera; and perhaps to visit the Fairs, the † *Ridotti*: But what does all this Liberty signify? Their Vizards and Disguises are more prejudicial than advantageous to them; which serve only to hide what they would willingly show, and to confound them with the worthless and ignoble Croud. Besides, this Time of Diversion is very short liv'd: And after all, how can they be capable of enjoying Pleasure, while they remember a Thing that they ought never to forget, that 'tis impossible for them to stir a Foot without the attendance of those cursed Spies, which are more insupportable to them than the heaviest Chains, not to mention their Husbands? What is all this pretended Liberty, but a Continuation of that Confinement which they are forced to undergoe for ten or eleven Months in the Year? And is not their Condition more tolerable, when they are suffered to Walk without Disturbance from one End of their Chamber to the other? I will not aggravate their Slavery by the Opposition of that entire Liberty which is enjoyed by our *English* and *French* Ladies; their Walks, Visits, Meetings, and all the other Devertisements which are allowed to them, without the least Constraint or Limitation of Time; for it would be altogether needless to insist on this Parallel.

\* As his In-  
former doth.

† The Gam-  
ing House.



\* Some Alterations have been made in these Fashions, since the first Edition of this Book: See *S. Didier* in the Beginning of the Third Part, Chapter 1. The Fathers and Mothers are so very Fond of their Children, says he, that they deny 'em nothing they desire: They begin to cloath them richly as soon as they are able to walk, Cloaks all daubed over with Gold and Silver Lace &c. † The Parents make their Children put on the Robe at Fifteen, if they can persuade them to it, &c. *S. Didier*, Part iii. Chap. 2.

XIII. THE young Noblemen, under Age, are suffered to gratify their own \* Fancies with any Fashions and any rich Habits; nor do they usually spare any cost in Gold or Silver Stuffs, Laces, Plumes of Feathers, and Embroideries of all Sorts. All the young † Nobility may wear the Robe, or the Vest as some improperly call it, at what Age they please; but they are not obliged to put on this Robe, which will become soon enough loathsome to them, before they are of the Age required to be admitted into the *Council*; which Age is Five and twenty. Those who informed you otherwise, argue very ill. 'Tis true indeed, that thirty of these young *Nobles*, are, or may be, elected every Year, when they are full twenty Year's old; in pursuance of certain Customs and Privileges which I shall not touch upon here; but, that is an Exception which we must not confound with the general Law, or Rule. Those that rashly conclude, from this *Exception*, upon the Age of twenty Years, might as well affirm the same of thirty Years, upon another Exception of the Law: For, at the Election of a *Doge*, the *Nobles* who are under the Age of thirty Years may not give their Vote. On the Continent all the Noblemen are allowed to wear what Habits they please, and enjoy a full and uncontrouled Liberty; for the Jurisdiction of the Tribunal that regulates the Habits, reaches not beyond the *Lagunes*.

XIV. WHEN we visited the Treasury, we heard nothing of *St Mark's Thumb*, as being preserved there: Neither did they tell us, that this Saint had cut it, to prevent his being chosen Priest; but the Golden Legend has not forgot that Circumstance.

cumstance. *Par humilité, faies-it, le Benoist Monsieur Saint Marc s'étoit amputé le doigt poulce, à ce que fust il reprouvé à estre Presbtre, & ne venist à Ordre de Presbtrise. Mais Monseigneur Saint Pierre l'ordonna Evesque, à Alexandrie; et il y demeura pour y exercer icelle Sainte Charge, à cause et raison de ce que son Soulier se despeffa, au moment qu' illec arriva: Signe qui lui signifia que point ne devoit avancer plus oultre.* It is added, that *Le dit Monsieur Saint Marc avoit son nez fort long, ses Sourcilz traittifs, ses yeux moult beaux, & sa Barbe moult longue.* And that *son Nom MARC a la signifiance, et vault autant à dire que HAULT, & COMMANDANT; pour la raison que iceluy garda les Commandemens Célestieux: Ou bien aussi le dit nom MARC peut estre interpreté GRAIGNEUR MAILLET, pour autant que par un seul coup il aplatit le fer, ecrasa Herésies et conceût Mélodies.* They have a Tradition, that his Ring was unfortunately lost, not long after he gave it; but they assured me, that it was since recovered. The Story will perhaps divert you; it is briefly thus:

IN the Year 1339, the Sea being furiously agitated, three Men accosted a Gondolier, who was endeavouring to preserve his Boat from the extraordinary Violence of the Waves. They constrained him to carry them two Miles from thence, near to a Place called, *The Lido*. When they arrived there, they found a Ship full of Evil Spirits, who were raising a Tempest by their Sorceries; but as soon as these three Men had chid the Fiends, the Storm ceased: and the first of the three made the Gondolier carry him to the Church of *St Nicolas*, the second to that of *St George*, and the third to that of *St Mark*. This last, instead of paying the Boat-man gave him a Ring, with Orders to



carry it to the Senate, who, as he assured him, would not fail to satisfy him for his Pains. And at the same Time he informed the Gondolier, that he that went ashore at Saint *Nicholas's* was Mr Saint *Nicolas* himself; that the second was Mr St *George*; and that he himself was Saint *Mark* in proper Person. The Gondolier full of Astonishment at so many Wonders, related all to the Senate, who gave him a great Reward; mighty glad to have recovered the precious Ring.

\* Those who have said the contrary have been mistaken. I am an Eye-witness of what I have said, and say here: And Mr *S. Didier*, a Man perfectly informed, affirms positively the same. His words are,

XV. *PROTESTANTS* are \* suffered to be interred in the Churches, if the Parents of the deceased desire that Privilege. The Reason is, because the Senate behaves in that Case, as if ignorant that there are any *Protestants* at *Venice*: All those that are neither *Jews*, nor *Greeks*, nor † *Armenians*, being publickly reputed to be *Roman Catholicks*. There is also a Burying-place on purpose for Strangers which they call *Hereticks*, in one of the Isles of the *Lagunes*. They bury there the Servants of *Protestant Embassadors*, and any Body who desired it.

Quand un Huguenot, ou un Lutherien est mort à Venise, on n'a pas beaucoup de peine à le faire enterrer publiquement dans une Eglise; les Curez n'ayant pas coutume de se formaliser, s'il est mort Catholique ou Hérétique. part ii.

† The same *S. Didier*, is positive also, in the same Book and Chapter, *De l'Inquisition de Venise*, against those that say that the *Armenians* settled at *Venice*, are *Roman Catholicks*: And the contrary is particularly known to me. Some of them may be such; as some *Greeks* acknowledge the Pope.

XVI. YOUR Admirer of the *Venetian Palaces* has mistaken the State of the Question. I do not deny, that there are stately Buildings in that City, which deserve to be called *Palaces*: and you may remember, that I mentioned some of 'em; but every Tittle of what I told you in general concerning the *Palaces* of *Italy*, is most certainly true;



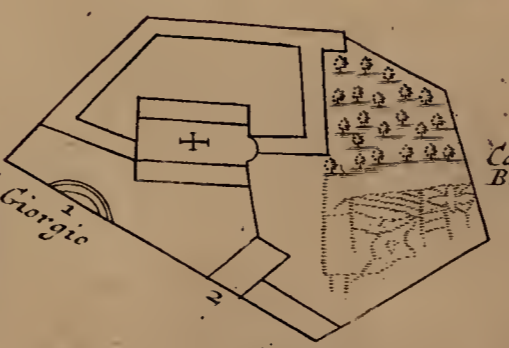
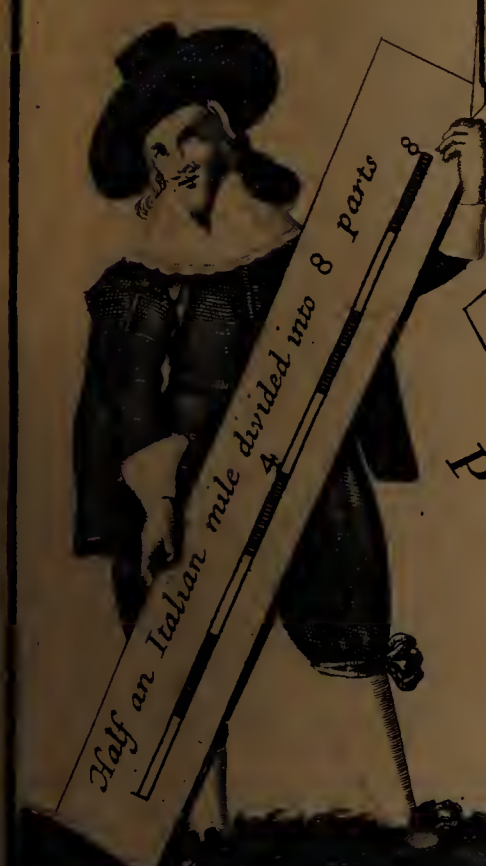
Settentrione

- NOTE**
- ⊕ Regolari
  - Monache
  - \* Parochie
  - = Canali
  - = Ponti
  - Traghetto
  - Teatri



Occidente

Oriente







true ; and all his Objections against it, amount to no more than a bare wrangling about Words. Besides, you ought not to depend on his Opinion, since you tell me, that he has no Skill in Architecture. Neither ought you to rely on the Account he gives you of the Machines of the *Venetian Opera's*, since he never saw any others. And I can assure you, that he errs prodigiously, when he compares the Neatness of *Venice* to that of *Holland*.

XVII. You do well not to take that Part of the Account which I gave you of this City, according to the utmost Rigour of the literal Sense of the Words ; in which I assured you, that there is an Approach by Water to all the Houses in *Venice* : but those that are to be excepted, are in small Number. Your young Traveller speaks at random, when he affirms so positively, that there is not a Canal within five hundred Paces of the House where he lodged ; and, that there are twenty such Places in the City ; for by his Leave, this well considered, would prove what is absurd ; *viz.* That there is an Extent in *Venice*, composed with twenty Paces of a Mile of Diameter, and consequently Larger than *Venice*, without any crossing Canals. You may easily judge, by the Ground-plat of the City, which I send to you, of the Truth of my Assertion, in which I still persist, and which is grounded upon undoubted Certainty. I am,

Rome Mar. 27.  
1688.

S I R,

Your, &c.

MEMOIRS



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# MEMOIRS

FOR THE

## TRAVELLERS:

To which are added,

Several Curious PARTICULARS that have not found Place in the BODY of the WORK, and may render the Reading of these Instructions agreeable to every Body.

**I**T must be acknowledg'd, that *Travelling* is attended with *Pleasure* and *Profit*; but 'tis no less certain, that these Advantages cannot be obtain'd without *Pains*. The Design of these Memoirs is, to instruct those who shall afterwards undertake the Voyage describ'd in the preceding Letters, to improve the two first, and lessen the other. I do not intend to discourse of Travels in general, but only to run over the several Steps that we made in our Voyage, and to give those who shall follow the same Road, or any Part of it, such Instructions as I know to be most useful for them.

THE Rate of Places in the Stage-Coaches and Boats in *Holland* is fix'd, so that there is no Occasion for contending about the Price; and therefore 'it would be needless to give a particular

cular Account of the Rates, which are various, according to the Difference of Places and Distances.

THE Carriage of Baggage must be paid apart when a Passenger has more than a single Port-mantle. 'Tis in vain to contend with the *Dutch* Boat-men, and you must either agree on a Price for the Carriage of your Goods before you put them in the Boat, or resolve to give them whatever they please to ask.

IN some Places, as at *Rotterdam*, *Delft*, and the *Hague*, the Boats go off every half Hour; in other Parts they observe different Times of setting out; but none of them ever stay a Moment after the Clock strikes the appointed Time of their Departure. Those whose Affairs require greater haste, may gain a Day by travelling in the Night. They who embark in the Evening at the *Hague*, arrive next Morning at *Amsterdam*: 'one may also hire Calashes and Waggon.

HOWEVER, 'tis my Opinion, that a Man shou'd never travel in the Night without an absolute Necessity. 'Tis true, there is no other Danger in *Holland*, but that of passing some Hours very unpleasantly, whatever Conveniences you may meet with in the Boat: But in the general, 'tis certain, that disastrous Accidents happen more frequently, and consequently are more to be feared in the Night, than in the Day. A Man usually travels for his Pleasure; and in the Night every thing appears dismal, melancholy, and disagreeable. Besides, one is depriv'd of the Satisfaction of seeing the Country thro' which he passes. And therefore I am so far from thinking it convenient to travel in the Night, that I advise you to take such Measures that you may always arrive early at the Place where you intend to lodge. The Waggon in *Germany* that  
are



are call'd *Chariots de Poste*, are a miserable Sort of Carts: They often move very slowly, but, to make amends, they jog on Night and Day. This is the most troublesome of all Carriages; as I found it to my Cost, for two Days and a Night only: and therefore shall never advise any of my Friends to try the Experiment. Those who travel in *Germany* ought either to take Post, or provide their own Equipage.

AT the usual Places of changing the Boats, in *Holland*, you always find Men with Wheel-barrows to carry your Baggage; their Rates are so small that they deserve not to be mentioned.

OUR first Design being to visit *Germany* in our Return, and afterwards to re-pas thro' *Holland*, we resolv'd at the same time to see *North-Holland*; but we came another Way, and had not Time to put that Design in execution. While one is at *Amsterdam*, he ought by no means to neglect that little Voyage; 'tis but a Walk of four Days, and many Customs of the Inhabitants of that Province, are very singular. *I have been there since.*

THAT I may not be accus'd of forgetting my Promise, these Instructions shall be accompanied with several Hints and Observations, which an inquisitive Traveller will find to be not unworthy of his Curiosity. They were purposely omitted in the Body of these LETTERS, either to avoid Prolixity, or because the Information I received of them was not exact enough to enable me to speak of them any otherwise than by giving a simple Indication of them among these Advices. I said, that I\* would trace the Road I follow'd; and therefore I shall begin with *Rotterdam*.

\* However I will omit all those Places concerning which I have nothing remarkable to add.

There were two *English* Inns at *Rotter-*

*dam*, kept by *Davis* and *Rutter*. They spoke *French* at *le Reux's* at the Sign of the City of *Rouen*, and at *de Pot's* at the Sign of the City of *Bordeaux*; two small Inns. But these Things alter with Time.

T H E R E

THERE you may see the College that bears the Name of *Erasmus*, and the Inscription on it's Frontispiece. 'Tis scarce above Four hundred Years since this City was surrounded with Walls.

ROTTERDAM.

Which *Trithemius* and others say was founded by

*Rutter* King of the *Franks*: 'Tis a Fable. A Rotæ five Roteræ [eo nomine Rivus est in uliginosis paludosisque campis supra Benthufiam natus] emisfario nomen obtinuit Roterodamum. *Hadr. Junius Batav. Hist. C. xvii. p. 244, and 293.*

MR *Van Bogaert*, a Surgeon at *Delft*, shew'd us a curious Cabinet of natural Rarities. You may visit the Tombs of *Martin Tromp*, and of *P. Heinius*. I am not well assur'd, whether it must be read *impio Percussore*, in the Epitaph which I have given of the Prince of *Orange*, Vol. I. p. 12. or *Empto Percussore*: The Traveller may observe that *John Fauregny*, of *Biscaye*, had already attempted on the Life of that Prince, the eighteenth of *March*, 1582. He shot him into the Jaw Bone with a Pistol-Ball. This young Man, who was of a very mean Birth, was kill'd upon the Spot, as well as *James Clement*, by Persons whose Zeal render'd them justly suspected. He was eighteen Years old.

DELFT.

Urbi nomen dedit Fossæ alveus, immensâ Operâ atque impensâ ductus, Vocabulo *Delf-Haven* nuncupatum: Opus *Gotofredi Lotharingi. Junius.*

AT the *Hague* see the *New Temple*, where the Carpenters Work is supported without Pillars: Prince \* *Maurice's* Palace, where there are several Rarities: The House and fine Garden of *Mr de S. Anneland*, near the Town. You may have the Pleasure of seeing good Company at the *Hague*. Every Evening there is a new Rendezvous of Persons of Quality and Merit, of both Sexes. This Assembly, which is call'd *The Society*, is sometimes held at one House, and

HAGUE, Haga Comitum:

\* This House has been burnt accidentally since the former Editions of these Letters.

The best Inns were the *Imperial Court*, the *Gorcum*,

the *Sonnette* or *Bell*, the *Royal Princess*, the *Golden Lion*, and the *Landgrave of Hesse*. The *Viscount of Turenne*, the *City of Paris*, and the *King William* are small *French* Inns.

sometimes



sometimes at another: Some play, others talk, &c. After you have been introduc'd, and are known, you may go and come when you please without any Ceremony. There are Coaches and Calashes to be let, either by the Day, or by the Month,

LEYDEN. or upon what Terms you please.

An University founded in 1572. There is a large publick Library, in which Abundance of choice Manuscripts are kept. Lugduni nomen à Romanis impositum. *Junius*.

AT *Leyden* go up to the Old \* Fort call'd the *Burg*, in the Middle of the City, and observe the Inscriptions above the Gate: The Well, the Labyrinth, &c. Walk round the City on the Ramparts, which you may do in an Hour, or an Hour and a Quarter. See the Library, and some Paintings in the Town-house. There is good † Cloth, good Camblet, and excellent Butter made at *Leyden*.

\* Ab Engisto, circiter quadringentesimum à Christi Natali Annum extructum, quum Heros ille consilio manuque Potens è Britannis Victor domum rediisset, sunt qui chartis prodidere.—In eo Puteus altissimus & peramplus visitur, quem credulum Vulgus fabulatur cuniculum habuisse pervium ad Armamentarium usque Romanum prope Catuicum.—*Hadr. Junius Bataviæ Hist.* C. XVII. p. 270. They told me there, that Fish coming by that pretended Canal under Ground, have been many Times found in that Well, which is now without Water.

† The Black, Red, and Blue Cloth is better, say they, in *Holland* than in *England*. They spoke *French* at the Sign of the *Prince of Brandenburg*. 'Tis computed that there are at *Leyden* near an Hundred and fifty Bridges on the Canals; the greatest Part of them of Free-Stone.

VOL. I. p. 18. Line 8. *Crollius*, who was present when the Peasant swallowed the Knife, and saw the Operation, affirms that this Knife was nine Inches long. I have seen it in the Emperor's Cabinet, but I could not measure it.

HAERLEM. Upon the little River *Sparren*, *Sparnus* Flumen è Rheno corrivatum. *Vide Junium*.

HAERLEM was formerly call'd *Haerlemstad*. They say 'twas built by *Lem*, Son of a *Burgrave* of

Sitûs Amœnitas, Cœli Salubritas, &c.

*Leyden*, or of a King of *Frizeland*: But these are mere Fables. There was a Bishoprick founded here by *Paul IV*, in 1559. There are several good Manufactures in this City. It was taken and plunder'd by the *Spaniards*, after a long Siege, immediately after it had receiv'd the Reformation. *Monconys* wrote in 1663, that he had seen in an ancient Cloister at *Haerlem*, an Epitaph of a Man who married at the Age of an Hundred and eleven Years, begot a Daughter, and died eleven Years after.

AMSTELODAMO ab Amstela Amne nomen accepisse indubitatum est—*Giselbertus Amstelius*, ante annos ducentos & sexaginta [Junius scribebat, Anno 1575.] plus minus, communiri propugnaculis, Portis, Turribus, Pontibusque subliciis fecerat.

AMSTER-  
DAM.

Hadr. Junius Batav. Hist. C. 17.

AMSTELODAMUM paludoso minimeque firmo solo conditum: Quæ causa est cur Ædificiorum fundamenta incredibili impendio jaciantur, adactis per fistucas trabibus arboribusque ingentibus; aut substratâ Materiâ per sublicas connexâ: Putanturque fundamentorum impensæ subinde reliquam Structuram æquare, ne dicam excedere.

—Idem Junius.

THE great Canal call'd *Dammerack* is form'd by the *Amstel*.—The old Church formerly dedicated to *S. Nicolas*, is the biggest in the City.—The three Brazen-Statues that are on the Top of the Front of the Town-House, represent Justice, Flora, and Plenty. We saw the Arsenal which they call *the Magazine of Artillery*: The Garden of Simples, where there was a little Cinnamon-tree, an Ananas, and many other rare Plants: The House and Gallery of Paintings then belonging to Mr *Nuis* on the *Caisers Graft*: The *East-India* House, or Ware-house: The great Hospital, call'd *Gasthuys*, where they entertain sick

We lodg'd at the Sign of the *City of Lions*, where they spoke French, 1695.



sick Persons of all Religions: The Arsenal, the House, and the *Corderies* of the Admiralty: The Arsenal of the *East-Indies*: The Orphans House: The eight Gates of the City. Upon the Gate of the House where the Opera is performed, is written in *Flemish*; *The World is a Theatre, on which every one Plays his Part*: Princes and others.

FORGET not to go to *Sardam*; and from thence begin your turn to *North-Holland*. The Fund of the Bank, which is kept in *Specie* in the Town-house, is thought to be the richest Treasure in the World. Mr *del' Epine* has published a little Treatise of the Trade of *Amsterdam*, which you may buy for Six-pence.

*Hæc illa est Batavæ non ultima gloria gentis,  
 Amnis cui nomen, cui Cataracta dedit.  
 Dicta prius Damum, raris habitata Colonis;  
 Cùm contenta casis rustica Vita fuit.  
 Hinc Amsteldamum jam facta celebrior, atque  
 Fortunæ crevit tempore nomen item.  
 Urbs bene nota prope, atque procul distantibus Oris:  
 Dotibus innumeris suspicienda bonis.  
 Dives agri, dives pretiosæ vestis, & auri,  
 Ut pleno cornu copia larga beat.  
 Quod Tagus, ac Hermus, vehit & Pactolus, in unum  
 Verè hoc congestum dixeris esse loco.*

Nic. Cannius.

*Aureus, ut perhibent, quondam ab Jove perpluit imber  
 Magnificis turgentem opibus Rhodon: Horrea Romæ  
 Sicaniæ esse, Ceres victuro munere cessit.  
 Horsit & huc oculos facilis Deus ipse benignos,  
 Et me macram Opibus jussit, florereque rebus  
 Tætis: at circumdor Aquis, pigraque Palude  
 Obsita, roboreque Solo stant culmina nixa,  
 Depactis altè trabibus, surgentia Cælo:  
 Alternansque statis Vicibus Maris Æstus aperti*

*Wænia*

Mænia subcingit, quâ parte exotica puppes  
 Meliferæ invectant Onera, exportantque frequenti  
 Mercatu, Hesperias quâ se dimittit in Undas,

Barbaraque Eoüs pandit quâ littora Titan  
 Expedio, quos nostra tamen non Area verrit,  
 Legitimæ Cumulos Cereris, genitalia Dona:  
 Gargara proventu tanto non farris abundant.  
 Inferior fuerit, vel Momo iudice, mecum  
 Contendat locuplete penu si Trinacris Ora,  
 Aequalesque ferax non Africa stipat acervos.

Horreum & agnoscit me non malè Belgica felix,  
 Omnigenas ut Opes, sic Vitæ Alimenta ministro,  
 Rectè ut quis saturæ similem me dixerit alvo,  
 Robore defectos Succum quæ dedit in Artus.

Eximiè hinc adeo Cæsar me ferre \* Coronam  
 Virtutis decus, ac munus spectabile iussit:

Materiem at linquo scribendi Vatibus amplam.

Hadr. Junius Batav. Hist. Cap. XVII. p. 273.

\* See the  
 Beginning of  
 this Volume  
 concerning  
*Amsterdam* ;  
 and concerning  
*Nuyss*, at the  
 End of the se-  
 cond Volume.

IN *Germany* you seldom meet with the Conve-  
 niency of regulated Passages, except those pre-  
 tended *Chariots de Poste* of which we have spoken.  
 We hired a Coach entirely for ourselves from  
*Utrecht* to *Arnheim* for † *Twelve Franks* and *six-*  
*teen Sous*. I will not undertake to reduce the  
 Money to our way of reckoning; the Traveller  
 will find what the Value of it is, when he comes  
 to the Places where 'tis current.

† About 1 *l.*  
 5 *s.* and 4 *d.*

THOSE who travel alone may take Notice,  
 that the Places in the same Coach are sometimes  
 of different Prices; but, as I intimated before, all  
 the Rates are fixed.

IT cost us nothing for the Carriage of our  
 Trunks because we were Masters of the whole  
 Coach; but otherwise we must have paid for 'em  
 by Weight.



UTRECHT.  
The best Inn  
was at the Sign  
of the White  
Gate. *Grant*,  
an *Englishman*,  
kept also an  
Ordinary.

AT *Utrecht*, see the Publick Library, and that in *St Mary's Church*. Hire a Calash, and go to the Royal House of *Loo*, which is but a small Day's Journey from this City. Go also to *Hamsteed*, which is a League from *Utrecht*, not far from *Viane*.

ARNHEIM.  
We lodged at  
the *Golden  
Ploogh*.

WE hired another Coach from *Arnheim* to *Wesel* for nineteen *Francs*, about thirty five Shillings: The Rates vary according to the Season of the Year.

*ARNHEIM* was first fortified by *Otho IV*, Duke of *Guelderland*. The greatest Part of the Churches were ruined an hundred Years ago, during the Wars. The principal Church is dedicated to *S. Eusebius*.

DOES-  
BURG.  
*Arx Drusiana*.

*DOESBURG* is seated at the Mouth of the ancient Canal of *Drusus*; who founded the Town, and gave his Name to it. *In Saltu Teutoburgensi*, says *Bertius*.

WESEL.  
We lodged at  
the Sign of the  
*Black-moor*.  
*French*.

'T WAS near *Wesel* that *Q. Varus* was defeated by *Arminius*, which so much afflicted *Augustus*.

At the City of *Metz*, and at the Court of *Holland* they spoke

DUSSELDORP.

AT *Dusseldorp*, the Capital of the Duchy of *Berg*, see the *Jesuits Church*, and the Seminary for poor Scholars; which was built with the Money that was exacted by Way of Fine from a Priest that was found lying betwixt two Women. The Citadel commands the Town and the *Rhine*

COLOGN.

FROM *Wesel* to *Cologn* we paid four *Francs* and a half each; [nine Shillings:] for thirty *Livres* we might have had a Coach, which would have carryed us streight from *Arnheim* to *Cologn*; but we were desirous to see *Wesel*, on Account of the Citadel.

COLOGN

COLOGN was made an Imperial City by the Emperor *Otho III.* *Ann.* 993. Those who love Relicks may see a great Number of them in the Cathedral, and may also buy a large Sheet of Paper containing the Description and Figures of them.

OVER-AGAINST the Town-house, see the old Synagogue called *Jerusalem.* *Constantine* built the Stone Bridge, which was destroyed by Bishop *Bruno,* *Anno.* 1124.

*Maxima cognati Regina Colonia Rheni,  
Hoc Te etiam titulo Musa superba canit.  
Romani statuunt: habitat Germania: Terra est  
Belgica: Ter felix, nil tibi, Diva, deest.*

We lodged at the Court of Holland.

Jul. Scalig.

AT *Cologn,* or *Colen,* there are all Sorts of Passages to go from thence to *Mentz,* for I speak only of our Road, but all the Land-Carriages are extremely dear; for since they have no constant Times of setting out, the Passenger must also pay for the Return; and besides the Ways are hilly and uneasy: So that having no urgent Affairs to hasten us, we resolved, for several Reasons, to go by Water. In the great Boats, which are drawn by Horses, the common Rate is a Crown a-piece, a little over or under; and if the Passengers please, they may land at any Town by the Way, to dine or sup. But not to retard the Passage which seems tedious enough otherwise to those who are not furnished with a good Stock of Patience; the best way is, to order the Provisions for Dinner to be bought in the Morning.

COLEN.  
*Colonia Ubi-  
orum. Agrip-  
pina.* The U-  
niversity was  
founded, *Ann.*  
1388.

They pretend at *Cologn,* that their *Capitol* is like the ancient *Roman Capitol.*

VOL. I. p. 85. See what *Hartman Springlius* relates in his Treatise *de Extrema Unctione*; and *Simon Goulart* in his *Histoires Admirables,* Tom. iv. q. 964, concerning the little Child *Beatus Guliel-*



*mus Imthum*, that was taken out of the Grave; and whose Descendents are at this Day well known at *Schaffouse*.

VOL. I. p. 87. line 17. Add, *Mary de Medicis*, Mother of *Lewis XIII*, Daughter of *Francis de Medicis* Great Duke of *Tuscany*, married to *Henry IV*, in the Year 1600, and was crowned at *St Denis* in the Year 1610.

*MORERI* says falsely that there are 365 Churches in *Cologne*; and that this Place is one of the strongest in *Germany*. But I must say here by the Bye, that I did not design to make Remarks on the Faults of the Authors that have spoken of the Places that are mention'd in my LETTERS; not but those Remarks would be useful, for it is necessary to undeceive, in order to instruct; yet it would require whole Volumes, only to contain a plain Censure of all those Faults, of which *Moreri* has a great Number.

BONN.  
We lodg'd at  
the *Helmet*.  
*Monconys* says  
in the Year  
1663, that  
the Inhabitants  
of this City  
call the Elector  
of *Cole* Elec-  
tor of *Bonn*.

*BONN* was built by *Drusus*. 'Tis the common Opinion that this City took it's Name *ab omine*, as *Beneventum*, *Maleventum*, &c. The Soil is good, and the Hill produces Abundance of good Wine. See the Palace and the Garden; the Fountain of the four Lions; and the *Grotto*.

COBLENTS.

*COBLENTS* is very pleasantly situated. *Bertius* gives this City a very good Character. He says, the Inhabitants have the Sprightliness of the *French*, with the Candor and Gravity of the *Germans*: 'tis a *German* that speaks.

MENTZ.

\* See the Hi-  
story of *Flo-  
rus*. We

*MENTZ* was built by \* *Drusus*, and neither by *Magog* the Son of *Japhet*, nor by the pretended *Trojan Moguntius*. *Nulla est in Rheni tractu Civi-*

lodg'd at the

Sign of the *Savage Man*. *Drusus* built above an Hundred strong Places upon the *Rhine*.

*tas, quæ plura quàm Moguntia Antiquitatis Monumenta ostendat, says Carol. Stephanus.* The University was founded *Ann. 800,* and restor'd by the Archbishop *Ditberus d' Isenberg, Ann. 1482.* It is not now one of the most frequented.

*Hic Mogus tumido miscet sua flumina Rheno,  
Qui licet ipse suum perdat cum gurgite nomen,  
Dat tamen egregiæ primordia nominis Urbi ;  
Illaque majori quum sit populatior anni,  
Negligit, Et fluvio dignatur ab hospite dici.  
Namque premens Rhenum, si credimus omnia Famæ,  
Nomen ab infuso \* recipit Moguntia Mogo.  
Hæc Urbs Francorum mediis in finibus : Agris,  
Vitibus, Arbustis, Populo generosa frequenti, &c.  
Ligurinus, lib. I.*

\* *Bertius* is not of this Opinion : He denies that the *Mein, Mænus,* was ever call'd *Mogus* by ancient Authors.

FROM *Mentz*'tis but one easy Day's Passage on the *Mein* to *Frankfort*, by the ordinary Boat, which is large and commodious; and sets out every Day. The Rates of the Places are fix'd, and the Traveller needs not look for a more convenient Passage.

WE meet so often with different Sorts of Money in *Germany*, that 'tis impossible to avoid losing by them. The best Way is to make sufficient Provision in *Holland*, of Gold Ducats, and Silver Money of the Emperor's Coin, which are current every where, without any Abatement; but something must be allow'd for the Exchange of those Pieces. At *Amsterdam*, for Example, you must give two or three Pence more than the real Value of a Ducat, and proportionably as much for the *Pistoles*. But the Exchange of Money rises or falls, according to the various Junctures of Trade and of the Times.

WHEN Travellers meet together, they may exchange the Money they have about them; but we



must not depend on such accidental Rencounters, which happen seldom.

THE *Spanish Pistoles* of full Weight are the best Pieces that can be carried into *Italy*.

THE Bankers of *Amsterdam* directed us to *Messieurs Neuville*, their Correspondents at *Frankfort*; who were very honest Persons, and us'd us very kindly.

TRAVELLERS ought always to provide themselves with Letters of Recommendation to some Persons of Note in those Towns where they intend to stay more or less; not only from their own Country, but also from the Places where they stop on the Road; for, if any Accident should happen, they will be glad to know where they may find Assistance; and besides, the Persons to whom they are recommended may be of Use to shew them the Rarities of the Country, to introduce them into Acquaintance, and to give them necessary Instructions. The Recommendations of Bankers are none of the least effectual.

NEITHER must a Traveller forget to take a Pass-port from the Prince or State whose Subject he is: 'Tis true, these Pass-ports are not always absolutely necessary, but they may be useful, even in the most profound Peace; and we were ask'd for ours in some Parts of *Italy*; besides, such a Pass, on some Occasions, procures Respect to a Stranger, and an Accident may happen which may make a Man repent his Neglect of this Piece of Caution.

'Tis better to undergo the Loss that is sometimes a necessary Consequence of Bills of Exchange, than to be troubled with carrying about a Load of Money. I say *sometimes*, for now and then one gains instead of losing. When I was at *Geneva* in 1695, I remitted a Sum from thence for *London*, in which there was six Sous gotten  
by

by each Crown. They gave in *England* Crowns of the Country in Specie, for so many *French Ecus* pay'd at *Geneva* also in Specie.

ON the other Side, one ought not to take only along with him what is necessary to bear his Charges from Place to Place; because many Accidents may happen, in which a Stranger would find himself in great Trouble, if he wanted some ready Money; so that it is good to have always about him forty or fifty Pistols, for unforeseen Accidents.

A TRAVELLER ought never to make a Discovery of his Jewels or Money, especially in the Inns; for almost all the Robberies and Murders that are committed on Passengers, are occasion'd by such Imprudences.

AT *Francfort* we bought some Boxes of *Treacle* from Dr *Peters*, which was highly esteem'd. We had furnish'd ourselves with some such Provisions at *London*. Health is so necessary a Companion to a Traveller, that nothing must be omitted for it's Preservation.

SEE the New Church.

— Cantabit  
vacuus coram  
Latrone Via-  
tor.

FRANC-  
FORT.

The best Inns  
were, the *Red  
House*, the  
*Red Man*, and  
the *Savage  
Man*.

*Multa laboratis debet Francfordia Sulcis;*

*Multa racemiferis Vineæ culta jugis.*

*Quid referam, quanta & quæ convexère Metalla?*

*Quæ Mars bellipotens, quæ petit Alma Ceres?*

*Huc Italus Patris miratur Patribus Orbem*

*Advectum: Stupet huc Gallia magna suum.*

*Hic Oriens, hic Terra novis comperta sub Astris,*

*Agnoscit Genii semina plena sui.*

*Nec tamen in brutis sola hæc commercia rebus,*

*Hic Animi æternæ sed cumulantur Opes.*

*Quod si res paucas operosa est dicere merces,*

*Non Magis est cunctas res operosa dare?*

Jul. Cæs. Scaliger.



ACCORDING to the Journal of News which is printed every Day at *London*, under the Title of the *Daily Courant*, the Senate of *Francfort* has promis'd a Place of meeting [in 1713.] to those whom they call Calvinists, in the City.

WORMS. THE ancient City of *Worms* was destroy'd by *Attila*, repair'd by *Clovis*, and has been frequently ravag'd since that Time.

OVER against the Bishop's Palace there is a little Place, where Criminals receive Sentence of Death; and ten Paces from the Gate they shew a Stone, which is fix'd in the Earth, like those that serve for Boundaries. They cause the Malefactor to go three Times round this Stone; and if during that Time he can touch the Stone, or if a Maid can kiss him thrice, he is set free. But the Officers of Justice take Care that neither of these Things happen.

Monconys, in his Travels.

MANHEIM. THE Citadel of *Manheim* was destroy'd in the Wars, 1689, and 1713, and the Town has also suffer'd very much. Pope *John XXIII*, [*Balthasar Cossa* deposed at *Constance*] was kept Prisoner here for a considerable Time.

HEIDELBERG. HEIDELBERG is an ancient City, and considerable in many Respects; but it has been frequently ruin'd by the Wars. 'Twas lately sack'd by the *French*. I know not whether the Tomb of the Learned *Rodulphus Agricola*, one of *Erasmus's* Intimate Friends, remains still to be seen in the Church that belongs to the *Franciscans*. *Viglius Zwichemius* made this Epitaph for him:

*Invida clauserunt hoc marmore Fata Rodulphum  
Agricolam, \* Pbrisi spemque decusque soli.  
Scilicet, hoc vivo, meruit Germania laudis  
Quicquid habet Latium, Græcia quicquid habet.*

\* He was born near *Groningen*.

ROBERT *le Roux* founded the University, An. 1346. It has the same Privileges with those of *Paris* and *Cologn*.

AN. 1546, 10 Jan. *Missa Heidelbergæ in populari linguâ peracta fuit.* Calvisius.

NUREMBERG is surrounded with a triple Wall and Ditch. The Free-stone, of which almost all the Houses are built, is very soft in the Quarry, and afterwards grows very hard. There are Trees, in some Places, on the Banks of the River, which form a shady and pleasant Walk. This River having pass'd under Eleven or Twelve \* Bridges, washes a great open Place without the City, which may be call'd *The Field of Mars*, by Reason of the Wrestling and other Exercises that are perform'd there from Time to Time for Diversion. See the Paper-mills, and several other kinds of Mills for Copper-Smiths, Sword-Cutlers, Tanners, Cutlers, &c. Observe the Tomb of *S. Sebaldus*, in *S. Peter's* Church. You may also procure some Person to carry you to † Mr ——— who had a considerable Number of Curiosities, and has lately invented the Secret of preparing Iron in such a Manner, that by laying it cold upon the Anvil, and beating it with a Hammer, it grows red-hot, as if it were taken out of a Furnace: I have seen that in 1695. There is another who makes Medals, usually of Tin, upon all remarkable Events: He works well, and sells cheap. *Bertius* says, that *Nuremberg* is not only in the Heart of *Germany*, but in the middle of all *Europe*, equally distant from the *Mediterranean* and *Baltic* Seas; and from the *Ocean*, and the River *Tanais*. The same Author relates, that in the four Corners of the City they speak four different Languages or Dialects; *Suevicâ*, *Francicâ*, *Bavaricâ*, and *Montanâ Linguâ loquuntur*. On the Hill there are several very pretty Country-houses. The Crown,

NUREMBERG.

Made free by *Frederic I.*

We lodg'd at the Sign of the *Goose*.

\* One of these Bridges is very much esteem'd for the largeness of it's single Arch.

† Hewas generally known at *Nuremberg*.

and



and other Royal Ornaments, mentioned in my Letters, were brought from *Prague*, by the Emperor *Sigismund*, by reason of the Disorders with which *Bohemia* was at that Time afflicted. The University of *Altorf*, in the Neighbourhood, was founded by the Senate of *Nuremberg*, Ann. 1579.

INGOLD-  
STADT.

As a considerable Number of the Houses of *Ingolstadt* are built of Wood, they separate them from one another in several Places, to prevent the spreading of Fire. The University was founded Ann. 1410, and it's Privileges were \* augmented Ann. 1459. This City resisted, with Success *Gustavus Adolphus*.

\* By Lewis  
Duke of  
Bavaria.

NEWBURG. THE Situation of *Newburg* is pleasant, and the Air good.

*Intramus Boij præclaram Principis Urbem,  
Indigenæ Cives quam Nova Castra vocant. &c.*

THEY have cut out a Way from the Castle to *Crinaw*, a Pleasure-house, an Hour and a Half from *Newburg*. At the same Distance, on the other Side, there is a famous Glass-house.

IF we had resolv'd to go straight from *Francfort* to *Heidelberg*, we might have been accommodated, as we were inform'd by our Friends, with the Choice of two or three Sorts of Carriage; but since we travell'd only to see the Country, we hir'd a Coach with six Horses, to carry us and our Baggage whithersoever we pleas'd, for three Crowns a Day, paying the same Rate for the Return: So that if we had gone directly from *Francfort*, the Charge of our Coach wou'd have amounted to six Crowns a Day; but after we had spent four Days in traversing the Country, we left the Coach at *Heidelberg*, reckoning only two Days for it's Return to *Francfort*.

WE were forc'd to make another Bargain from *Heidelberg* to *Nuremberg*, which, in that Season of the

the

the Year, is six Days Journey: We gave, as I remember, thirty Crowns for the Carriage of our Persons and Goods, and twenty Crowns for a whole Coach from *Nuremberg* to *Augspurg*, on Condition that we should take *Ingoldstadt* and *Newburg* in our Way. They who go by *Donavert* make a whole Days Journey less; but we were resolv'd to see *Ingoldstadt*, which is the strongest Place in *Bavaria*.

AUGSPURG was famous before the Reign of the *Cæsars*: *Tacitus* calls it *Splendidissima Colonia*.

AUGS-  
PURG.

A Medal of *Augustus* was found there not long ago, on the Reverse of which was a Woman sitting, holding a \* Pine-apple in her Right-hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her Left. See Mr *Thoman's* Cabinet, and some ancient Inscriptions in *S. Ulric's* Church.

\* See what I have written on this Subject, in the preceding Letters.

THERE are Stage-Coaches that go from *Augspurg* to *Venice*, or at least to *Mestré* near *Venice*, and the Rates of the Places are regulated; but they do not pass by *Munick*, which we were very desirous to see for several Reasons; and besides, the Country is extremely rough for Coaches, by the straight Road; they are very apt to overturn, and the Passengers are often constrain'd to alight, by reason of the continual ascending and descending among the Mountains.

AND therefore we agreed to be carried on Horseback, and our Charges born from *Augspurg* to *Venice*, by the Way of *Munick*, *Inspruck*, *Bolsena*, *Trent*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, and *Padua*, at the Rate of twenty Ducats of Gold a Head. We made this Bargain by Advice of an interested Person; but we were inform'd afterwards, that we paid too dear by a fifth or sixth Part.

MUNICK is in the Center of *Bavaria*. The two Towers of the Church dedicated to the *Virgin* are Three hundred thirty three Foot high. The Pipes of the Organs in the same Church are of

MUNICK.  
We lodg'd at the Sign of the Ox.

Box;



Box; and these Organs are very good. There are two yearly Fairs in this City: The first is held on the *Sunday* after *Epiphany*; and there are Horse-races the same Day. The second is kept on *S. James's Day*, and is famous for another Solemnity, which I shall relate in *Bertius's* own Words. *Nundinæ quotannis binæ celebrantur: Una Dominicâ post Epiphaniam: altera ad Festum B. Jacobi. Utrasque celebriores reddit solennis actio: has quidem, cursus in hippodromo; Illas, Patritiorum cum Liberis suis & Conjugibus per Urbem Circumvectio, quam postridiè excipit Epulum in Curia, cui & Aulici & principes ipsi interesse solent.*

WE were desirous to arrive at *Venice* before the *Carnaval*, which was not necessary, for 'tis sufficient to see the three last Weeks of it; especially for those who intend not to spend more Time in Travelling than we determin'd to do.

THOSE who may happen to be at *Augsburg* at the same Season, when we were there, and design also to be at *Venice* during the *Carnaval*, must make a particular Bargain for *Munick*, and from thence go to *Ratisbon*, where they may embark on the *Danube* for *Vienna*, and return to *Venice* by *Saltzburg* and *Palma nuova*; and even they may make a little Excursion from *Vienna* to *Presburg*, that they may see some Part of *Hungary*; and after all, come in time enough to *Venice*. They may afterwards easily find Occasion to see *Padua*, *Verona*, and *Vicenza*.

THOSE who are of a tender Constitution will do well to buy good Furs at *Munick*, before they engage in the *Alps*, if they are to pass them in the Winter; for besides that they will be in a manner overwhelm'd with Snow, the Cold is very piercing among those Mountains.

THERE are Silver-Mines near *Inspruck*, in the neighbouring Mountains, particularly towards *Schwatz*. *J — Cuspinian*, a grave Author, who lived in the Beginning of the last Age, relates, that, in his Time, those rich Mines yielded Three hundred thousand Crowns of Gold a Year. *Bertius* says, that the Palace of the Archdukes was cover'd with Plates or Tyles of Silver by the Emperor *Maximilian I*. I know not whether he speaks of the Palace at *Inspruck*, or the Castle of *Amras*; but I suspect he means the last: Perhaps he has confounded the Palace with the Roof of the Portico which is at *Inspruck*, and of which I have spoken.

INSPRUCK.  
We lodg'd at  
the Sign of the  
*Hart*.

WHEN one is at *Inspruck*, he ought to visit the Cabinet of Curiosities and other Rarities in the Castle of *Amras*; for which little Journey he may hire a Coach of the Inn-keepers. And that he may have Time to satisfy his Curiosity, he ought so to contrive his Journey, that he may have half a Day to spend in this Place.

AT *Sterzlinghen*, between *Inspruck* and *Trent*, 'tis convenient to leave the direct Road which leads to *Trent*, by the Castle of *Tirol*, and to take that of *Brixen*. 'Tis true the first Way is shorter; but 'tis dangerous, by Reason of it's Precipices.

THE Bishop of *Brixen* is *Suffragan* to the Bishop of *Saltzburg*. His Revenue amounts to almost forty thousand Crowns a Year. This Church is endow'd with great Privileges. Any one that can prove his Nobility thro' four Descents, or is a Licentiate in Divinity, is qualified for being admitted into the Chapter. Pope *Gregory VII* was depos'd in this City. See the Bishop's Palace.

BRIXEN.

THE Bishop of *Trent* was formerly very rich; but at present his Revenues scarce exceed those

TRENT.  
We lodg'd at  
of the *Fish*.



of the Bishop of *Brixen*. The Inhabitants complain of the Heat and Cold, which are both excessive in their respective Seasons. They are often reduc'd to Extremities for want of Water, when it freezes very hard.

VERONA.

\* *Tacitus*,  
*Martial*, *Strabo*, and several other ancient Authors speak of *Verona* as of a very large and populous City.

We lodg'd at the Sign of the *Tower*.

*VERONA* was heretofore a fine and \* populous City. It's Situation is very agreeable; and in this Respect 'tis usually compar'd to *Prague*, and *Lions*. I have seen those Cities, but there is not One of them that puts me in Mind of the other Two, at first Sight; tho' I must confess, there seems to be some Resemblance betwixt them, when they are view'd at leisure and with Attention; because their Situation is upon an Hill on one Side; and on the other, upon a flat low Ground. 'Tis commonly said, that *Verona* is seven Miles in Compass; but besides that, as I intimated before, 'tis impossible to draw a positive Argument from the Circuit of a Town, to determine the Number of it's Inhabitants; we ought never to rely upon the Report of the Vulgar, when the Matter in question requires Judgment or Examination: This is an undoubted Maxim. *Franciscus Scotus*, an Author who is seldom exact, and yet is often copied by *Ranchin*, *Lassels*, † *du Val* and others, pretends, without any Reason, that heretofore the Suburbs of *Verona* reach'd to *Ostilia*; which is thirty Miles distant. Nor will it be improper to acquaint the Reader, on this Occasion, that these three Writers have stuff'd their Books with a Collection of Stories that are not only false, but absurd and ridiculous.

† Geographer in Ordinary to the *French King*.

THO' a Traveller at the first View cannot discover any Thing in this City that is very charming to him; 'tis certain that it might furnish an inquisitive Person with Occupation for some Days. For, besides what I mention'd before, there are several

several Monuments of Antiquity that deserve to be considered. The worthy Possessor of the Cabinet of Count *Moscardo* was acquainted with these Things, and was able to oblige those who conversed with him, with several curious Observations. In the preceding Letters I took notice of divers Rarities that are to be seen in that famous Cabinet; and, to gratify the Lovers of Painting, I shall take this Occasion to add a Catalogue of some of the Pictures. I shall only mention the Works of the most celebrated Masters, and rank them according to the natural Order of the Times they liv'd in.

By *Giovanni Bellini.*

A PICTURE of *Christ*; and another of an unknown Person.

By *Andrew Mantegna.*

*CHRIST* whipped, and surrounded with Soldiers.

By *Antonio Corregio.*

THE Holy Family, consisting of the Virgin, the little *Jesus*, *S. John*, and *S. Joseph*. *Venus* and *Cupid*.

By *Raphael.*

Two small Pictures of Women.

By *Andrea del Sarto.*

THE Virgin with her Infant, and *S. Joseph*.

By \* *Giac. Palma.*

\* *Old Palma.*

THE three *Destinies*. *Christ* on the Cross, with the Two *Maries*. *Paris's* Judgment.

By *Julio Romano.*

A *S. GEORGE*, who alights from his Horse, and kills the Dragon.

By *Holben.*

*CHRIST* crown'd with Thorns.

By *Titian.*

THE Virgin, with her Child, and *S. John Baptist*. The Sacrifices of *Cain* and *Abel*: *Venus*,  
*Mars*



*Mars* and *Cupid*: *Venus*, *Mars*, and the God *Terminus*: A Head of the Virgin: Two Heads of Old Men: *Christ* crowned with Thorns: The Picture of the Doge *Sebastian Venier*: Another Picture: A Soldier arm'd *Cap-a-pee*: A Naked *Venus*: The Virgin flying to *Ægypt*.

By *Paris Bordon*.

THE Virgin, with her Infant, and S. *John*.

By *Andrea Schiavon*.

*HERODIAS*, holding the Head of S. *John Baptist*, with two other Figures: Two arm'd Soldiers.

\* Old *Bassan*.

By \* *Giac. Bassan*.

THE Virgin and her Infant, with the Pictures of *Giac. Bassan*, and two of his Sons, *Francis* and *Leander*: The History of *Hagar*: The Virgin and her Child, with several other Figures: The Apprehending of *Christ*: *Christ* entering into *Martha's* House: *Christ* carrying his Cross: Two Shepherds, &c, in two Pieces: A Winter-piece.

By *Francesco Bassan*.

*CHRIST* praying in the Garden of Olives.

By *Paul Veronese*.

A CRUCIFIXION: A Presentation at the Temple: The Marriage of the Virgin: A dead *Christ* with an Angel: A Head of *Mary Magdalen*, and another of S. *Peter*: *Joseph* in *Ægypt*, &c. *Judith* holding the Head of *Holophernes*: The Virgin with her Child: Another with S. *Catharine* and Angels: An Annunciation: *Christ* with two Apostles, a Fragment: A dead *Christ*, with the Virgin, S. *John*, and some Others: A *Medea* performing her Charms, in order to make her Father-in-law young: Two Heads of Women: A *Diana*: An arm'd Man: A Figure of a crown'd Woman, holding a Scepter and Globe, and treading upon the Walls and Towers of a City.

By

By *Tintoret.*

A NATIVITY of the Virgin : An Annunciation : The Virgin holding a dead *Christ* in her Arms.

By *Annibal Carrachio.*

THE Picture of a White Fryar.

By *Augustine Carrache.*

THE Fable of *Salmacis* and *Hermaphroditus.*

By *Guido.*

A LITTLE Head of the Virgin.

I WILL here add the Elogy that Doctor *Cæsar de Blanchis* has made on this Cabinet, and which contains a very ingenious, and exact Description of it.

*Hinc procul Ignavi!*

*Huc digni Sopiæ Amatores*

*Accedite, Conspicite :*

*Penates nam si ex Asiâ flammis desumptâ*

*In Italiam evectos,*

*Si custodes Domorum Lares,*

*Vanaque Idola,*

*Alia quæve ceterò ignara & cæca colebat Antiquitas :*

*Si Libamina, Urceolos, Vasaque Sacrificiorum usui*

*[destinata :*

*Si Urnas,*

*Lacrymarumque Urnulas*

*Mortuorum cineribus*

*Pietati & Religioni*

*Paratas ; inventas ; Dicatas :*

*Si Romanorum Regum, Coss. Dictatorum, Imperatorum,*

*Si Hispaniarum, Galliarumque,*

*Si Ducum nostrarum tempestatum,*

*Aut ante parum,*

*Aliorumque, quos fama Immortalitati*

*Res ob clarè gestas dicavit,*

*Simulacra, Imagines, Sculpturas*

*Ære, Marmore, Argento, Auro*



*Insculptas ; signatas :*  
*Si eximiorum in Arte Pi&cturas Virorum :*  
*Si Erythræi Margaritas,*  
*Ligustici Corallium :*  
*Si cùm asperrimis in Montibus,*  
*Diversis tum in Fontibus Fluminibusque,*  
*Coruscas & rutilantes Gemmas :*  
*Si Nili monstra,*  
*Quodve ibi terribilius inhabitat :*  
*Si Orientis Balsama,*  
*Antidota,*  
*Terras Signatas,*  
*Rhinocerotem, Unicornum,*  
*Quidve aliud crudele & lethale*  
*Superat venenum :*  
*Si Metallorum omnium*  
*E Fodinis remotissimis Matres desumptas,*  
*Lapideas Conchas ; si Piscesque simul*  
*Diluvii, ut fama fert, universalis*  
*Mox terrore captos gelido,*  
*Pro mare*  
*Montium requirentes hospitia ;*  
*Si demum*  
*Tremenda ipsa Jovis Fulmina*  
*Videre absque labore*  
*Concupitis ;*  
*Hæc omnia Veronæ*  
*Portendit*

COM. LUDOVICI MOSCARDI  
 Palatium.

\* \* \*

† What follows is of N. Paul Bertoldi.

† *Hoc unum deerat*  
*Mundi complemento & pulchritudini,*  
*Ut ea quæ longè latèque creando disperferat Deus,*  
*Aliquis non Deus, ut magis mirum foret,*  
*Omnia in brevissimum mitteret compendium ;*

Ut

*Ut si fortasse Natura rerum ideas oblivisceretur,  
Uno intuitu haberet ut reminiscatur :*

*Et ut etiam Homines eodem tempore possent  
Ubique adesse,*

*Dum in uno Museo tot locorum rerumque Miracula  
Contemplantur.*

*Genus Humanum debet hoc compendium  
Inclutiff. L. Moscardo ;*

*Quem Veronense Amphitheatrum genere & dotibus in-  
Posteritati ostentavit in pompam. [signem  
Iste callidissimus Musarum Proxenetæ*

*De Inscitiæ latibulis plurimam naturam extraxit,  
Qui dum fodit è tenebris, & eruit in lucem,  
Metallis pretium addidit, Lapidés fecit lapillos,  
Et lapillos ex ordine Equestri creavit Patricios.*

*Multis Brutorum cadaveribus  
Pretiosorem animam indidit,  
Dum multi qui Homines nec aspiciunt,  
Moscardicas feras  
Obstupefcunt.*

*Pisces, qui extra suum Elementum nihil vivunt,  
Spem concipiunt in hoc Museo immortaliter natandi :  
Artem etiam in multis operibus sepultam  
Ad vitam revocavit :*

*Tot statuæ de latebrosa erutæ oblivione  
Sunt hodie verissimæ statuæ,  
Nempe stupore,*

*Cùm sese repentè à mortuis videant excitatas :  
Idola, & semesa Deorum fragmenta  
Ita ab Homine integrantur in melius,*

*Ut hîc Idola à Christianis etiam innocenter colantur ;  
Sed tamen hæc Numina non aliâ fruuntur immortalit-  
Nisi quam hodie Ludovicus elargitur. [tate,*

*Veterum Numismata quæ olim innumera erant, ævarium,  
Hoc modo singula licèt exesa & cariosa,  
Thesaurum efficiunt,*

*Et pretium exaggerant vetustate.*



*Felix Antiquitas, quæ ne antiquetur in novam recutita est  
Tantâ Sæculorum metamorphe. [juventam  
Ut vel inveterata Sæcula Mæscardus innovaverit,  
Vel nova inveteraverit.*

*Nos certè imposterum in Antiquitate ita versabimur,  
Ut nati videamur antequam nobis Abavi nascerentur :*

*Alius rerum modò nascitur ordo :*

*Sic etiam Antiquitas jam diu obliterated*

*Iterum Literis restituta,*

*Non majorem à Majoribus,*

*Sed à Minoribus gloriam auspicatur ;*

*Et antiquam Nobilitatem non à generis vetustate,*

*Sed incipit à novitate.*

*Hi nimirum Triumphi tui sunt,*

*Gloriosissime Ludovice!*

*De*

*Naturâ, Arte, Antiquitate*

*Optimè meritis,*

*Cui natura ut dignas agat gratias*

*Super hoc cum Immortalitate*

*Negotiatur.*

THE Fruits of *Verona* are much commended ; especially the Olives. The Hill call'd *Monte-Baldo*, adjacent to the City, abounds with medicinal Herbs. *Cornelius Nepos*, and *Pliny* the Elder, were born at *Verona*.

*L. ALBERTI*, and several others, both before and after him, have written long Dissertations concerning the Foundation of this City ; but in my Opinion the Judicious Reader may soon perceive by their intricate Reasonings, that they give themselves a needless and unprofitable Trouble, by searching for Light in the Midst of Darkness. The same may be said of the Original of *Vicenza*, and not only of all very ancient Cities, but of every Thing that is at a very great Distance from us.

THE Territory of *Vicenza* is small, but extremely fertile: 'Tis call'd the Garden and Shambles of *Venice*. Most of the Gentlemen of this City accomplish themselves by Travelling, and value themselves extremely upon their Civility, especially to Strangers: But the Common People have the foul Reputation of being Assassins. The Field of *Mars* mention'd in my Letters, is the Place where the Fairs are held, and where Persons of Quality take the Air. This City is endowed with many Privileges relating to the Administration of Justice, both in Civil and Criminal Cases. A Traveller shou'd visit the Academy of the *Olympici*; the Place call'd the *Signiory*, round which are the *Palazzo du Capitano*; the Mount of *Piety*; and the Town-house, or publick Palace, where the Tower and Dial are taken Notice of. In the Neighbourhood of the City, besides the Country-house of the Marquesses [or Counts] of *Capra*, that of *Circoli* belonging to the Counts of *Trissino*, that of the Count of *Poiani*, of which *Palladio* was the Architect, and that of the Count *Gualdi*, where *Charles V.* lodg'd, are also particularly commended. At *Costosa*, a pretty little Town, not far off, they have certain Pipes which convey a cool Breeze into their Apartments; which is a great Conveniency in the Heat of Summer.

IN your Way from *Vicenza* to *Padua* you may pass by a Country-house belonging to the Noble ——— *Contarini*, where there are many Things worth Observation. This House is nine Miles from *Padua*. Do not believe your Guide, if he pretend that 'tis much out of the Way.

ONE *Dumont* at *Padua*, a Master of Languages, who was a very honest Man, carried us thro' the whole Town. He was a *Fleming* by Birth, but he had liv'd long in *Italy*, and taught that Language

PADUA.  
We lodg'd at  
the *Star*.



\* Take Notice of the Inscription over the Door.

† Here there is a fine Labyrinth, which is so intricate, that you cannot easily find the Way out.

‖ Lord or Tyrant of *Padua*, *Vicenza*, and *Verona*. He died *Ann.*

1259. See the Supplement.

§ So call'd because there was formerly an Inn in the same Place with the Sign of an *Ox*.

\*\* She is interred at St *Justina's*.

†† Observe the pretended Tomb of St *Luke*.

‖‖ For a *Teston*, which is worth about 18 *d*.

§§ See in the Supplement.

with Success, rather by Practice than by Grammatical Rules. He recommended to us to take a View of the \* Garden of Simples, and of the Noble † *Papafava*; the Old Castle, and the Tower of *Azzelino*, or *Encelino*, furnamed the ‖ *Tyrant*; the Well, and the Inscription; the great Hall, where, besides what I intimated before, you may take Notice of the Stone of Reproach; they will inform you of the Use of it: the Episcopal Palace, where you may see the Pictures of all the Bishops of *Padua* from St *Prosdocimus*; the publick Library in the Palace of the *Capitano*, where you may also take a View of the Dial; the Convent of the *Dominicans*, where you will find the Chamber of *Albertus Magnus*, with an Inscription; the Cabinets of *Lazara*, *Mantua*, and *Carlotorta*; the College of the § *Ox*, the Anatomical Theatre, &c. the Church of the *Eremitani*, the Roof of which, on the Inside, is said to resemble a Galley over-turn'd; the Three principal Lamps in St *Antony's* Chapel, one of which was a Fine of the Gentlemen of the *Qui-vivi*; the fine Brazen Candlestick of *Andrea Ricci*, and the \*\* Honorary Tomb of *Helen Cornaro*, in the same Church. A Monk, who spoke *Latin*, well, shewed us the †† Church and Convent of St *Justina*; and they ‖‖ sold a large Sheet of Paper very ill engrav'd, where if you had the Curiosity, you might see the Ground-plat and Prospects of all their Buildings. Five or six Miles from *Padua*, the Palace *de l'Orsato* deserves to be seen. When you go from *Padua* to *Rome*, either by *Ravenna* or *Bologna*, you ought by no Means to pass by without visiting the §§ Baths of *Abano*; where you will find a boiling Spring, which hardens an Egg in four or five Minutes: 'Tis so little out of the Way, that you may satisfy your Curiosity in a Quarter of an Hour. At *Cataglia*, ad-  
joining

joyning to the Highway on the Right-hand, there is a House \* belonging to the Marquess d' *Obizzi*, where there are several Things that deserve to be taken Notice of. You may also oblige your Coachman or Guide to carry you to *Arqua*, or *Arquato*, whither the Curious go to visit the Tomb of the famous *Petrarch*, a Man of rare Merit. These mercenary Guides, whose only Business is to get their Money with as little Trouble and Delay as they can, are always ready to start Difficulties, and pretend Excuses, when you talk of going ever so little out of the Way; but a Traveller ought never, in complaisance to them, to lose the Opportunity of seeing Things which he cannot ever afterwards meet with. The best Way to make them comply with your Desire, is to speak peremptorily, without seeming to be irresolute or uncertain what to do; and at the same Time to promise them some Gratuity. The University of *Padua* was founded in 1221.

\* See the Supplement.

VENICE. *VENICE* is the only great City in *Italy* where there are none who make it their Business to carry Strangers to see Things that deserve their Curiosity. Nevertheless, 'tis certain that this City is an unexhaustible Source of Rarities. I have made large Additions to the last Impression of this Relation, for the Satisfaction of the inquisitive Traveller: And 'tis the same Motive that prevail'd with me to add the following Remarks.

*J. P. ERICO*, who was Master of the Languages, and a Person of † Learning, was very useful to us Travellers in several Respects. He was a *German* by Birth, and spoke very good *Latin*, *French*, *Italian*, &c.

† He has written several Treatises, and among others, an *Italian Grammar*, and

*Origo Vocum, Signorum, Punctorum, Literarum, Numerorum*, &c. This is a curious Work.



VENICE abounds with excellent Paintings: I have already mentioned some of them, but thought it needless to insist long on that Subject, since even the most curious Persons cannot desire a more particular Account of them, than what they may find in a Book, entitul'd, *Le ricche Miniere della Pittura Venetiana* ———— *Non solo delle Pitture pubbliche di Venezia, ma dell' Isole ancora circonvicine.* This Book carries the Lover of Painting from Place to Place, and leaves nothing untouched. And besides, it gives him a short History and Character of the \* principal Painters who were born in the City or State of Venice, and whose Works are most frequently to be met with in this Place.

\* The Bellini's: *Victor Capaccio: J. Bapt. Cima: Civetta: Frangipane: Gior-*

*gion: Titian, Francis Vecelli his Brother, Horatio his Son, Mark his Nephew: Polydore, Santo Zaga, Lorenzino, Nadalino, Bonifacio, Damian Mazza, Alexander Marattò, Alexander Varottari, Pordenone, old Palma, John Cortarini, Paris Bordon, Andrew Schiavon, Old Bassan, [James] and his Sons, Francis, Leander, John Baptist, and Jerôme; Tintoret, Paul Veronese, Benedetto his Brother. Carletto his Son, and Lewis his Nephew, call'd Frison: Maffæus Verona: Francis Montemesano: Zelotti: Sebastian Bombelli: J. B. Zampezzì, &c.*

THERE are also a sufficient Number of Curiosities of another Kind in this famous City, to afford a very agreeable Occupation to Architects and Sculptors; I mean those who love the noble Arts of Architecture or Sculpture. Besides what I have mention'd on another Occasion, they may consider, the Front of *St Lazarus Hospitale de' Mendicanti*, and the Tombs of † *Aloisius Moconigo*, and *Laur. Delfino*, in the same Church: The || Front of *St Julian*, built at the Charge of a Physician at *Ravenna*, as it appears by the Inscription: The \*\* Fronts of the Churches of *St*

† By *James Galli*, according to the Design of *Sardi*.  
|| According to the Design of *Sansovin*.

\*\* Of which *Barth. Longena* was Architect.

St Thomas, Santa Maria Zobenigo, and Santa Maria \* Formosa.

\*This Church has a double

Front, and is said to be the first in *Venice* that was dedicated to the Virgin. The *Doge* goes thither in Procession on the first of *February*, to celebrate the Festival of the *Deliverance of the Maids of Castello*; who were carried away by the Youths of *Frioul*, &c.

THE great Altar of the Church of St *Laurence* is one of the finest in this City; tho' spoil'd in some Measure by the Partition that † separates it half Way from the Body of the Church. The Church of || St *Stephen* is of a *Gothic* Architecture, like those of St *John* and *Paul*, and St *Mary of the Servites*: But 'tis enrich'd with Marble, and the Great Altar is very fine, as well as the Tabernacle.

† One Side of the Church is for the Use of the People, and the other belongs to the *Benedictine* Nuns. *Jerom Campagna* was the Architect

of this Altar. || There are many Tombs in the Cloister. Among the Epitaphs, those of the Philosopher *Antonio Cornaro* [*Anton. Cornelius*] and *Cavalier Ridolfi*, a famous Painter, pleas'd me best. *Carolus Rodulfus Auratus Eques*.

You ought also to visit the Church call'd *Il Sepolchro*, in the Midst of which there is an Imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*, made *Ann. 1484*. After you enter the Church, take a View of the Altar supported by four Angels, &c. and the Brazen Door adorn'd with *Basso-Relievo's*, that encloses our Saviour's Tomb.

AT the Church of the *Servites*, observe the Tombs of the Doges *Andrew Vandramino* and *Francis Donato*: At *Santa Maria della Misericordia*, that of the Procurator *John Moro*: At St *Bennet's*, and \*\* *Santa Maria del Horto*, those of the Family of *Contarini*: At St *Zachary's*, that of the Doge

\*\* There is in this Church a Statue of St

*Christopher*, which is exactly of the Bigness of that Holy Giant; and which was made according to the Proportion of one of his Bones which was brought from *England* in the Year 1470.



*Tribuno Memo*: At the *Augustine* Friars of *St Joseph*, that of the *Doge Marino Grimani*: At *Santa Maria Zobenigo*, that of *Anthony Barbaro*. There are very fine Altars in the Church of the Nuns of *St Terefia*, and at *la Madonna del Pianto*, &c.

\* They only give the Title of *Piazza* to the *Place* of *St Mark*. The other open Places are call'd *Campi*.

THE Church of *St Luke*, or rather the *Pole* or *Mast* that is near it in the \* open *Place*, is in the Middle of *Venice*; if such an Irregular Figure may be said to have a Middle.

AT the Great Altar of *St Mark's* there are four Columns, on which the whole History of the Bible is represented in bad *Basso-Relievo's*. Behind that, on another Altar, you may take Notice of the Pillars of transparent Oriental Alabaster; and those which, they pretend, were brought from the Temple of *Solomon*. Some of the Pew-keepers will inform you of several † other Things, which a curious Traveller may view with Satisfaction, in this Church. You need not look for the pretended human Figure, represented naturally in a Piece of Marble towards the Gate of the Treasury, because 'tis a mere Chimæra.

† *St Mark's* Chair; the Table, at which *Christ* distributed the Five Loaves and two Fishes; the Fox carried by Cocks; the Place of the

Floor over-against the Choir, which is called the *Sea*, by Reason of the Waves which the Marble represents; the Portraiture of *St Dominic* and *St Francis*, made by Spirit of Prophecy; the Architect of *St Mark's* putting his Finger upon his Mouth, as a Sign of his Repentance for having spoken too much; among the Ornaments of the great Gate, above, on the Left-hand, when you look upon it being out; and several other Things mention'd in the preceding Relation.

THE People say, that the Pilasters of white Marble, that are over against the great Gate of the Palace, are the *Doge's* Gibbet; and that his First *Huissier* is to be his Executioner: This Conceit was doubtless occasioned by the tragical Ends of some *Doges* who were hanged or murder'd about this Place in popular Tumults. Some say, that these Pillars were brought from *Altino*, a City

ty that was destroy'd by *Attila*, betwixt *Concordia* and *Padua*. Others are of Opinion, that they came from *Acre*, formerly called *Ptolemais*, in *Syria*. Very near these Pilasters, at a Corner of the Church, on the Outside, towards the *Logiatta*, at the Trunk of a Column of Porphyry, call'd *Pietra del Bando*, is the Place where Proscriptions are publish'd, and where the Heads of proscib'd Persons are expos'd to View, that they may be known; before those who apprehended or killed them receive the promis'd Reward. At the Entry of the Arsenal, you may take Notice of the Lions that were brought from *Athens*, and read the Inscription.

You must also visit some of the neighbouring Islands, besides that of *Murano*; which is particularly mention'd in my Relation. The *Lido* is but a Mile from *Venice*, where there is a little Harbour, defended by a Castle and some Batteries of Cannon, and a pleasant Walk on the Shore. Beyond this is the Harbour of *Malamoco*, where the largest Ships stop.

THE *Doge* treats the *Signiory* four Times a Year, in Memory of four memorable Events. You may easily be present at some of these Solemnities, and be inform'd of all the Days of publick Ceremonies or Diversion. Your Master of Languages will give you Notice of these Things. The Abbot \* *Lith*, whom they call *Leti* at *Venice*, made it his Business and Pleasure to oblige *English* Gentlemen.

\* Library Keeper of St Mark, a Scotchman by Birth.

MOST Travellers furnish themselves with *Venetian* † Point; but they are often cheated. I am confident that when we dealt with Mr *Claude Jamineau*, a *French* Merchant, and depended upon his Honesty, we were faithfully serv'd.

† This is the Occupation of the Courtezans, when they have nothing better to do.

This Trade is not so profitable to them as the other; but, to make amends, 'tis less hazardous.



GOOD Treacle will cost you seven *Lire* a Pound, unless you buy a great Quantity. The Vipers, which are the principal Ingredient of it, are brought from the Parts about *Montfelice*, and the Foot of the Hills towards *Padua*.

THE *Lack* of *Venice* is usually much esteemed; and you may purchase it at all Prices. The other Commodities that are found in the City, are, Looking-glasses and other Pieces of Crystal, Oils and Olives of *Verona*. Rice. Anniseed. Brimstone. Steel. Turpentine. Currans. Silk. Paper. Gloves. Snuff-boxes. Green Earth of *Verona*. Cream of Tartar. Orpiment. And many other Sorts of Druggs that are brought from the *Levant*.

THERE were some good Inns at *Venice*, such as the *Louvre*, the *Three Kings*, the *White Lion*, and the *French Arms*; but when one intends to spend some Months in that City, the best Way is to hire a furnished House. There are always some Apartments to be let in the *Procuraties*; which, as it is the dearest, so, it is also the finest Part of the Town. At the *Louvre* we were entertained for eight *Lire* a Day; the *White Lion* and *French Arms* were somewhat cheaper.

FOR seven or eight *Lire* a Day, you may hire one of the prettiest *Gondola's*, with two Rowers; whom you may put into Livery, and employ in what Service you please. The ordinary *Gondola's* cost fifteen Pence an Hour. Twenty Pence make a *Lira*; and a *Spanish Pistol* contains Nine and twenty *Lire*.

I HAVE already spoken of the *Ridotti* of *Venice*, which are Gaming-houses or Academies of *Basset*, where the Noblemen keep the Bank, and FOOLS LOSE THEIR MONEY.

HERE

HERE we received the Letters we had from *England*. 'Tis not necessary to say that a Traveller ought always to acquaint his Correspondents where he intends to stay for some Time, that they may send their Letters thither, which, for the greater Security may be directed to some Banker. A Man may make a shift to live without certain News; but Bills of Exchange are absolutely necessary in a strange Country, and great Care must be taken to prevent their mis-carrying: The surest way is, to get a Letter of Credit, which is current every where.

TRAVELLERS are not stopped on Account of Customs or Imposts, either in \* *Holland* or *Germany*, and rarely in the State of *Venice*. The Toll-gatherers saw us enter into the *Laguna's* without speaking one Word to us, tho' we had a considerable Quantity of Baggage; but in other Parts of *Italy* the Tolls are very frequent and troublesome. Nevertheless you may usually buy your Peace at the Rate of a few † *Julio's*; and we never met with any of those Officers so obstinate as to open our Portmanteaux: save only upon our Arrival at *Rome*; at *Pisa*, as we came from *Leghorn*; and at our Departure from *Naples* and *Bergamo*.

\* There has been some Alteration about that in *Holland*.

† A Piece of Money about the Value of 6 d.

IT froze without Intermission all the while we staid at *Venice*; and generally speaking, we found the Winter very sharp all over *Italy*. Most People are persuaded that there is hardly any Winter at all in that Country; and therefore they usually chuse that Season to travel thither: But I can produce several Objections against the *Winter*, and I know no more than one against the *Summer*.

IN *Winter* the Ways are uneasy and dangerous, especially in the Mountains, by Reason of the Snow and Ice. The Days are short, a Traveller  
comes



comes late to his Lodging, and is often forc'd to prevent the Sun in the Morning; besides, the Country looks dismally; Nature is in a Manner half dead, and neither Fruits nor Flowers are any where to be seen.

THE *Summer* corrects all those Inconveniences: 'Tis hot, I confess; but that Trouble may be easily avoided, by reposing during the Heat of the Day; and besides, the Coldness of the Winter does sufficiently counterbalance the Heat of the Summer.

AT *Venice* we hired a Boat to *Padua* for four and twenty *Lire*; but we might have taken Places in the common Boat for two *Lire* a piece.

AT *Padua* we found by chance a Coach which had brought some Passengers from *Loretto*, and staid for Company to return thither. We hir'd the whole Coach for fourteen *Spanish Pistols*, on condition that we should also have the Use of a Saddle-horse, that we might stay three Days at such Places on the Road as we should think fit to chuse, that the Master of the Coach should pay for our Passage over Bridges and Rivers, &c. and carry us by the Way of *Ravenna*.

THE Charge of the Passage over Rivers, &c. is not considerable; but we found it convenient to ease ourselves of the Trouble of it.

'Tis always worth the while to make enquiry whether there are any Coaches, or what other Sort of Carriage the Traveller intends to make Use of, returning to the Place whither he designs to go; for by so doing he may save Money considerably.

WHEN we go through *Ravenna*, we leave *Fayence* on the Right-hand: But there is little worth seeing in that Place; and *Ravenna* deserves the Curiosity of a Traveller.

SOME embark for *Ancona* at *Rimini*, and even at *Venice*; coasting along the Shore of the Gulf. But when the Passage by Land is easy, a curious and judicious Traveller will never choose to go by Sea.

IN \* many Parts of *Italy* you may have Horses or Calashes call'd *Cambiatura*, the Rates of which are fix'd. The greatest Conveniency of this Way of Travelling is, that you may stop where you please, and change your Horses or Calash at every *Cambiatura*, without being oblig'd to pay for their Return; and besides, you may take what Time you please to satisfy your Curiosity.

\* In the Ecclesiastical State, in *Tuscany*, and in the Duchies of *Parma* and *Modena*.

THERE is Conveniency for two Persons in a Calash, which I prefer before Horses for several Reasons: In Summer you have the Advantage of the Shade; they are warmer in Winter, and more commodious in all Respects; besides, the Passengers may have their Portmantles ty'd behind, tho' they shou'd amount to two hundred Weight for each Calash; but 'tis convenient to look to them from Time to Time, or to make a Servant follow the Calash on Horseback, to take Care of the Baggage.

THE tying and untying of the Portmantles at every *Cambiatura*, is a necessary Piece of Trouble that attends this Way of travelling; and therefore those who have a long Journey to make, and intend not to stop on the Road, or only to make a short Stay, ought always to agree with one *Vetturino* for the whole Passage; and they may easily calculate whether the Charge will amount to more than if they shou'd make Use of *Cambiaturas*. But the best Way is to have a Calash of your own; for then you may travel more at ease, without the perpetual Trouble of removing your Portmantles. You may furnish your selves with



with Horses to draw your Calash, either to ride Post, or by Way of *Cambiature*, or ordinary Travelling.

ROVIGO. *ROVIGO* is the chief Town of a small Territory, call'd the *Polesino of Rovigo*; which must be distinguish'd from the \* *Polesino of Ferrara*. This was the Birth Place of the Learned *Celius Rhodiginus*, *Julius C. Scaliger's* Master.

\* *Sabellicus* writes always *Polineso*.

FERRARA. *FERRARA* does not want Antiquaries that pretend it was founded not long after the Deluge; but, in my Opinion, it has been sufficiently prov'd, that 'twas never more than a Village, before the Time of *Smaragdus*, the second *Exarch of Ravenna*, who enclos'd it with Walls, about the End of the Sixth Age; and that it was first honour'd with the Title of a City under the Pontificate of *Vitalianus*, near an hundred Years after. There was an University † founded in this Place by the Emperor *Frederic II*, and it's Privileges were augmented by the Marquess *Albert* above 300 Years ago; but it is much decay'd. The Traveller ought to visit the Monastery of the *Carthusians*, and the Citadel; in the Midst of which there is a Statue of *Clement VIII*, with this Inscription:

† To vex those of *Bologna*.

NE || RECEDENTE PADO FERRARIÆ  
FORTITUDO RECEDERET, MARTEM  
NEPTUNO SUBSTITUIT.

|| Formerly those Branches or Canals of the *Po* that pass by *Ferrara* were fuller than at present.

\*\* He wrote many Books. 'Twas according to his Memoirs and those of *L. Antonio* his Brother, that Pope *Gregory XIII* reform'd the *Calendar*.

*URBAN VIII*, lies buried in the Choir of the Cathedral; and not far from thence is the Tomb of the famous \*\* *Lilio Gregorio Giraldi*, who was celebrated by *Thuanus* and several other Authors, as one of the most learned Persons of his Age.

of *L. Antonio* his Brother, that Pope *Gregory XIII* reform'd

*Leander Alberti*, who was Cotemporary with him, and his Friends, relates, that he had so prodigious a Memory, that he thinks he never forgot what he once read. *Ferrara* has also produc'd several other great Men. This was the first Place where they took our Pistols from us: They restor'd them at the Gate by which we went out; and, according to the Custom, we gave them some *Julio's*.

*RAVENNA* has never been able to repair the Losses it suffered by the Forces under *Lewis XII.* Before that Time there were some Riches left in it, especially in the Churches. At present there is nothing to be seen save the miserable Remains of its former Glory: But tho' every Thing appears desolate and poor, there is a certain Grandeur in it's very Ruins. The Traveller may \* go three Miles from the Town, to see the Monument that was erected for the young and brave *Gaston de Foix*, who was † kill'd in this Place, after he had gain'd the Battel. Near the Gate call'd the *Gilded Gate*, there are some Pieces of Marble, which, they say, belong'd to the magnificent Palace of *Theodoric*. There are no Footsteps left of the Amphitheater which was built by that Prince, nor of the ancient Aqueduct mention'd by *Blondus*. Those who desire a full and particular Account of this ancient and famous City, may read what *Desiderius Spretus*, and *Hieronymo Rubei* have written of it.

RAVENNA.

\* He may go and come in an Hour and an Half.

† *April II.* 1512, as he was pursuing his routed Enemies. He was but twenty four Years old.

*CERVIA* is a new City, with a new Name; *CERVIA*. for 'tis not long since 'twas call'd *Phycocle*. The Air is very bad, and the Soil is not good. Yet this poor little Place was honour'd with the Title of a Bishoprick. You may observe, as you pass along, an ancient Tomb of white Marble, of a Pyramidal Figure, about six Foot high, on which there are two Children represented in *Basso-Relievo*,



*lievo*, holding a lighted Torch turn'd downwards in one Hand, and supporting a Garland with the other. Betwixt these two Figures I read, with some Difficulty, the following Inscription :

*M. AUR. MACE. VET. NAT. DELIN. EX-SUB. OPT. SIBI ET ANNO VICTORIÆ LIBERATÆ VIVUS POSUIT. SI QUIS HANC ARC. P. EX. F. S. S. S. S. A. D. F. C.*

I COULD never yet meet with the Explication of it.

**CESENATE.** THE Harbour of *Cesenate* is so small, that it serves only for Fisher-boats. This Country abounds with Sea-fowl, especially Ducks: The Peasants, who in this Place, by an odd Sort of Custom, are call'd *Panthers*, take great Quantities of them, in the Snow or very cold Weather; with Nets, and other Engines which they keep for that Use.

**RUBICON.** 'TIS certain, that the modern *Pisatello* is the same with the ancient *RUBICO*, and not that little River I mention'd in my Letters. 'Tis known how rigorously both the Officers and Common Soldiers in the *Roman* Armies were prohibited to pass that River in their Military Habits; not even in their Return from a Victory. 'Twas this Prohibition that stopped *Cæsar*, and made him so irresolute when he came to the Banks of this Rivulet. *EATUR*, cry'd he at last, *QUO DEORUM OSTENTA, ET INIMICORUM INIQUITAS VOCAT: FACTA EST ALEA.*

*Jam gelidas Cæsar cursu superaverat Alpes,  
Ingentesque animo motus, Bellumque futurum  
Cæperat, ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas, &c.*

Lucan. lib. i.

I SHALL

I SHALL insert here the Inscription on the old Bridge of *Rimini* and the Triumphal Arch, that are mention'd in my Letters. This is one of the four principal Bridges that *Augustus* built on the *Via Flaminia*, which he join'd at *Rimini* with the *Via Æmylia*.

CÆSAR DIVI F. AUGUSTUS PONTIFEX  
MAXIM. COS. XIII. IMP. XX. TRIBUNITIÆ  
POTESTAT. XXXVII. P. P.

*On the other Side,*

TI. CÆSAR DIVI AUGUSTI F. DIVI JULI  
N. AUGUST. PONTIF. MAXIM. COS. IIII. IMP.  
VIII. TRIB. POTEST. XVII. DEDERE.

*On the Triumphal Arch.*

COS. SEPT. DESIGNAT. OCTAVUM. V. CE-  
LEBERRIMEIS ITALIÆ VIEIS CONSILIO  
SENATUS POP. TA. C. S. US. NILEIS.

*In another Place.*

IM. CÆSAR DIVI JUL. FI. AUGUSTUS  
PONT. MAX. COS. XIII. TRIB. POT. XXVII. P.  
P. MURUM DEDIT CURANTE L. TURCIO  
SECUNDO APRONIANI PRÆF. URBIS FI.  
ACTEIO. U. C. CORRECT. FLAM. ET PICENI.

WHEN you come to *Rimini*, it will not be im-  
proper to go to *St Marino*, which is ten or  
twelve Miles further on the Right-hand; for  
which Reason, instead of agreeing with one  
Man for the whole Passage between *Padua* and  
*Loretto*, you may make your Bargain to be carried  
only to *Rimini*, where you take Horses for *St*  
*Marino*, and return the same Way back to *Rimi-*  
*ni*, to continue your Journey. But if you are  
not sure to find a new Carriage at *Rimini* for  
*Loretto*, you may oblige the Person with whom  
*St Marino*, and sixteen from *St Marino* to *Catholica*. See the Supplement.

It is best to  
go from *Rimini*  
to *St Marino*,  
and return  
from thence to  
*Catholica*.  
I have been  
there with a  
Calash, but the  
best Way is to  
go on Horse-  
back. 'Tis  
twelve Miles  
from *Rimini* to  
the Supplement.



you agree for your Passage, to carry you by the Way of *St Marino*.

PESARO.

\* The Birth-place of the famous *Raphael*.

THE Bridge of *Pesaro* joins *Romania* to the *Marche of Ancona*. The Harbour is not good, the Mouth of the River being almost stopped up with Sand. You may go from *Pesaro* to \* *Urbino*, which was heretofore the Residence of the Dukes of that Name, of the Family of *la Rovere*. The fine Library, which was partly joined to that of the *Vatican*, and partly dispers'd by *Cæsar Borgia*, was formerly the greatest Rarity of *Urbino*. In the mean Time, the Palace and several other Things deserve to be seen; and the Time that is spent in going to visit them, is not ill employ'd. From *Urbino* you may, if you please, return to *Fano*. 'Tis true, these Roads are not much frequented; but there is no Reason that should hinder them from being used: And you may easily satisfy your Curiosity, if you make a Bargain with your *Vetturino*, who furnishes you with a Coach or Horses.

FANO

*FANO*, as well as *Pesaro*, was destroy'd by *Totila*, and afterwards repair'd by *Belisarius*. The following Inscription was upon the Triumphal Arch.

DIVO AUGUSTO PIO CONSTANTINO PATRIDOMINO. Q. IMP. CÆSAR DIVI F. AUGUSTUS. PONTIFEX MAX. COS. XIII. TRIBUNAL. POTES. XXXII. IMP. PATER PATRIÆ MURUM DEDIT.

CURANTE L. TURCIO SECUNDO. APRONIANI PRÆF. URB. FIL. ASTERIO. U. C. CORR. FLAM. ET PICENI.

FROM *Fano*, those who have already seen *Loretto*, may take another Way, which perhaps is rougher,

rougher, but shorter, and altogether no less curious. In this Case when you are at *Fano*, you take the Road to *Fossebruno*, which is fifteen Miles distant, and was built out of the Ruines of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, which are still to be seen half a Mile from this Place. You travel along the right Bank of the *Metaurus*, which at present is call'd *Metro. Fossebruno*, or *Fossebrone*, is not destitute of Pieces of Marble and Inscriptions which may satisfy the Curiosity of those who are Lovers of such Monuments of Antiquity. Two or three Miles further you meet with the *Via Flaminia*, the Pavement of which is almost every where extremely well preserved. This Way runs along the Banks of the River *Candiano*, which meets with several Falls in it's Course, and rolls along a very deep Bottom, roaring and foaming perpetually. When *Augustus* undertook to open a Passage in this Place, he was oblig'd to cut the high Rocks on one Side, and, on the other, from Place to Place, to build strong Walls, the Foundations of which being plac'd in the Bottom of the Valley which is the Bed of the *Candiano*, rose up sloping to the Height of the New Road, to support it. For the Space of five hundred Paces the Traveller is surpriz'd to behold the prodigious Labour of those who cut these high and solid Mountains: But his Amazement encreases, when he enters the Grotto of the pierc'd Rock, call'd *Furlo*; which is a Work of *Titus*, as it appears by an Inscription that is still to be seen, tho' very much worn. This Vault or Cave is twelve Foot high, and almost of the same Breadth; it's Length amounts to an hundred Feet. After you have travelled a good Hour further, you enter into the agreeable Plain of *Aqualagna*, where *Totila* was defeated by *Narses* in a memorable Battle. From



*Aqualagna* you proceed to *Fuligno*, by *Cagli*, *Cantiano*, and *Nocera*; and thus you come into the common Road that leads to *Rome*. I know a Gentleman who kept the same Way. Others, having seen *Fossebruno* and *Furlo*, which is only a Journey of eighteen Miles, return to *Fano*; that they may not lose the Occasion of seeing *Ancona*, *Loretto*, and the *Cascade*, or Water-fall of *Terni*, &c.

## SENEGALLIA.

\* There were several *Carthaginian* Generals of that Name.

SENEGALLIA is call'd *Sena Gallorum*, to distinguish it from *Siena*, or *Sena Hetruscorum*. One of the neighbouring Mountains bears the Name of \* *Asdrubal*, because that *Carthaginian* General, the Son of *Hamilcar*, and Brother of *Hannibal*, was kill'd near that Place, with almost Sixty thousand of his Men.

## ANCONA.

ANCONA is so call'd because of the Elbow or Compass which the Shore makes in that Place, from ἀγκών, the Elbow. On the Top of the Promontory there was formerly a Temple dedicated to *Venus*.

*Ante Domum Veneris quam Dorica sustinet Ancon.*

Juven. Sat. iv. 40.

'Tis said, by way of Proverb, *Unus Petrus in Roma; una Turris in Cremona; unus Portus in Ancona.*

I HAVE nothing to add concerning *Loretto*, but only to advise the Traveller to desire a Sight of the four Pictures, that are a Sort of Embroidery made with small natural colour'd † Feathers, that represent the four Doctors of the *Latin* Church. They are kept in the Treasury, but are not usually shewn, lest they should be sullied. This Curiosity is, in my Opinion, one of

† See *Pancirolo de Pictura*

*Plumatili* —

Ex avium pen-  
nis opus plu-  
matile cujus  
generis multa

ab extremis Novi Orbis ad nos allata, tam indumenta quam Gestamina, scuta, diversi generis vasa, &c. Opere tam venustè variato, ut nihil delectabilius oculis possit offerri.

the finest Things that can be seen. There is a Map of the Travels of the *Santa Casa*, on a Sheet of Paper, which you may buy for Five or Sixpence.

AT *Loretto*, being eight Persons in Company, we gave twelve *Italian Pistoles* for three Calashes and two Saddle-Horses, on Condition that we should arrive at *Rome* on the sixth Day.

RECANATI took both it's Name and Materials from *Ricina*, [*Helvia Ricina.*] After the *Goths* had destroy'd the last-named City, the Emperor *Pertinax* transported it's Ruins to the two neighbouring Hills, and built *Recanati* and *Macerata*. The Court of Chancery of the Legate of the Marche of *Ancona* is kept at *Macerata*.

THE Comfits of *Fuligno* are much commended, but without any Reason. You ought not to neglect this Opportunity of seeing *Affisa*. 'Tis better to hire a Calash at *Fuligno*, than to go in the Ordinary, I mean your Stage-Calash; for they drive at a \* Hand-gallop, with fresh Horses. This little Journey requires just six Hours; two of which are spent in going thither, two in visiting *S. Francis* and † *S. Clara*; and two more in returning. The Convent of the *Franciscans* at *Affisa* is remarkable for it's charming Situation: And the Church with three Stories is perhaps the only Church in the World of it's Kind. You may see the Treasury, tho' you cannot admire it after you have seen that of *Loretto*; and, if you think fit, may buy the || little Books that give a particular Account of every Thing that is to be seen there. See the Supplement.

SPOLETO was formerly adorned with a Theatre and an Amphitheatre; and the Stones of these ancient Structures were employ'd in building the Castle. You may take Notice, as you pass, of the Arch called *Hannibal's Gate*, and read the

RECA-  
NATI.

MACE-  
RATA.

FULIGNO.

\* The Road is  
sweet and plea-  
sant.

† In the upper  
Part of the  
Town.

|| One for *S.*  
*Francis*, and  
another for *S.*  
*Clara*.

SPOLETO



† A Turnep of forty two Pound Weight grew at *Ealing* near *London*; which serv'd three or four Years for a Sign at an Alehouse.

## T E R N I.

modern Inscription that is upon it. The Chapel of the *Madona* of *S. Luke* is the finest Thing in the Cathedral. You may visit *M. Ant. Luparini's* Cabinet of Curiosities. There are delicious Mountains, perpetually cover'd with green Trees, betwixt *Spoletto* and *Terni*. *Leand. Alberti*, who after *Pliny* commends the † Turneps of this City, says, that an Ass can hardly carry seven of them. The Pidgeons are also very large, and very delicate.

You ought not to forget, when you are at *Terni*, to visit the Cascade or Water-fall *del Marmore*, which is but three Miles distant from the Town; tho' those who let Horses there will tell you 'tis five Miles, that they may let them a little dearer. You must not give above three *Julio's* at most, for each Horse. You must satisfy the Man who brought you from *Loretto* for the half Day you make him wait at *Terni*; if you did not agree to the Contrary at *Loretto*.

BUT, to avoid this little Trouble, you may contract for that little Journey in the Bargain you make at *Loretto*. You may also agree with your Guide to carry you to *Mount Æolus*, near the little Town of *Cesis*, eight Miles from *Terni*. Here you may have the Pleasure of viewing a very singular Rarity, if *Rd Father Kircher* is not a Liar; for, says he, the Holes and Crevices in this Mountain send forth perpetually, but especially in Summer, certain cool Breezes, which the Inhabitants of *Cesis* bring in Pipes to their Cellars and Houses, to cool their Wines, and themselves also, during the great Heats ||. They open the Pipes more or less, and let out what Quantity of Coolness they please.

|| See *Kircher's Mundus Subterraneus*.

## N A R N I.

As you draw near to *Narni*, you may turn aside to the Right-hand, to see the old Bridge mention'd in one of our Letters; it will not cost

cost you above half an Hour to satisfy your Curiosity.

WHEN you come to *Narni*, you may stop a Moment at the Cathedral, to look upon the fine Stair-case which goes down to the Chapel of *S. Juvenalis*. This City boasts of the Honour in having given Birth to several eminent Persons; among whom they forget not to mention General *Gattamelata*, whose Statue we saw at *Padua*. Half an Hour after you leave *Narni*, you will see the Rocks which they were forc'd to cut, to make a Passage betwixt the Mountain and the Precipices where the *Nera* runs. The Way is very rough for eight Miles, till you come near *Otricoli*. The ancient *Ocriculum* is usually confounded with the *Ocrea* or *Interocrea* mention'd in *Antoninus's Itinerarium*. But others, considering that both these Names are equally ancient, believe that *Ocriculum* was in the Place where *Otricoli* is now seated, and that the Ruines which appear a little lower, on the Right-hand towards the *Tiber*, are the Remainers of *Ocrea*. Each of these Opinions may be defended with some Arguments; but after all, the seeming Difference might perhaps be reconciled, by supposing, that *Ocriculum*, a diminutive Term, was one of the Suburbs of *Ocrea*, which is very near.

OTRICOLI.

THE Way is extremely pleasant for twelve Miles beyond *Otricoli*, till you come to *Citta Castellana*. As you go out of the last of these Towns, you may read the Inscription on the Bridge\*. You will find another at *Castel-nuovo*, which will inform you, that the *Via Flaminia*, that appears so entire and beautiful thro' all this Road, was not long ago buried under the Earth that cover'd it by degrees. 'Tis but seven short Miles from *Castel-nuovo* to *Rome*. All this Part of *Campagna di Roma* is barren and almost wholly dispeopled.

\* Over the Door of the Post-house.



peopled. You will find several ancient Ruines by the Way, but there is nothing very considerable among them.

R O M E.  
See under Page  
367.

\* About six  
*English*  
Guineas.

AT our first Arrival at *Rome* we lodged in an Inn, but after our return from *Naples* we took a *Palazzo*, which in *English* is no more than a *furnished House*; where we were very honourably accommodated for \* twenty *Piasters* by the Month.

WHEN a Stranger arrives at *Rome*, he is immediately pestered with a Multitude of Lackeys, who come to offer their Service to him; but they are generally a Company of Rogues, who are by no Means to be trusted.

Two Things are principally to be observed with them, if you resolve to encrease your Train. Take such as are of the Country, and even of the the Town; for they are acquainted with the Inhabitants and their Customs, speak the Language, and are under an Obligation to perform their several Duties better than if they were Strangers. Secondly, receive them on the Recommendation of a Friend who knows 'em particularly, and can assure you of their Fidelity. You may carry some spare Coats along with you, that you may put your whole Retinue in the same Livery.

THE usual Wages for such *Staffieri*, as they are called at *Rome*, is two and a half or three *Ju-lio's* by the Day for Board-wages: Our Cook was but at the same Rate.

WE gave fourteen Pistols by the Month for a handsome Coach with two very good Horses. In another Season we might have had one for twelve, and even sometimes for ten; but the greatest Concourse of Strangers at *Rome* is in the Time of *Lent*, and at *Easter*, which enhances the Price of many Conveniencies.

THEY who are at *Rome* in *Lent* may easily obtain Licences to eat Flesh; and even the Inn-keepers

keepers on the Road will accommodate you with them; but you must not ask them too openly, lest you expose them to censure. I have had some Passengers quickly satisfy the Scruples of their Landlords, by threatening to go to another Lodging. The *Lean-days* deserve that Name with a Witness, almost every where in *Italy*; 'tis hardly possible for a Stranger to accustom himself to those Lean-Dinners.

A TRAVELLER who intends not to stay above two or three Months at *Rome*, should immediately after his Arrival chuse a skilful Antiquary, and fix certain Times with him to visit the principal Rarities of that famous City; for tho' several Authors have attempted to describe 'em, a curious and inquisitive Person, who examines Things upon the Spot, and with his own Eyes, will always be able to make some new Observations; and therefore, without consulting Books, unless as Helps and Guides, he ought to take a particular View of every Thing that is remarkable, and set down all that he sees in his Journal; for it happens, not unfrequently, that a Traveller finds a very considerable Difference between his own Observations and the Description of others, when he compares them together; especially if those Descriptions are not new. And, to make his Industry the more successful, he ought always to carry a Table-Book about him, and every Evening to examine and transcribe the Observations of the Day; a Method to be observed every where else, as well as at *Rome*.

To ease my Memory, and that I might be able on all Occasions to gratify my Curiosity by an exact Enquiry into what was most remarkable in every City and Country thro' which we passed, I drew up the following Catalogue, which always furnished me with a sufficient Number of useful Questions.

*Climate.*



<i>Climate.</i>	<i>Painting.</i>
<i>Government.</i>	<i>Sculptures.</i>
<i>Forces.</i>	<i>Architecture.</i>
<i>Arsenals.</i>	<i>Palaces.</i>
<i>Garrisons.</i>	<i>Houses of Pleasure.</i>
<i>Fortifications.</i>	<i>Frontiers.</i>
<i>Castles.</i>	<i>Prospects.</i>
<i>Citadels.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
<i>Largeness of Towns.</i>	<i>Entries.</i>
<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Bridges.</i>
<i>Language.</i>	<i>Rivers.</i>
<i>Coins.</i>	<i>Woods.</i>
<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Hills.</i>
<i>Manufactures.</i>	<i>Towns and Villages.</i>
<i>Riches.</i>	<i>Customs.</i>
<i>Academies.</i>	<i>Fashions of Clothes.</i>
<i>Universities.</i>	<i>Privileges.</i>
<i>Bishopricks.</i>	<i>Adventures.</i>
<i>Antiquities.</i>	<i>Late Accidents.</i>
<i>Monuments.</i>	<i>Natural or Artificial Ra-</i>
<i>Libraries.</i>	<i>Soil.</i> [rities.
<i>Cabinets of Rarities.</i>	<i>Plants.</i>
<i>Learned Men.</i>	<i>Fruits.</i>
<i>Skilful Artificers.</i>	<i>Animals, &amp;c.</i>

\* Since the first Edition of this Book, he has published, for the Convenience of Strangers a small Description of *Rome*, entituled *Mercurio Errante*. There are Abundance of such *Cicero's*.

\* *D. PIETRO Rossini*, was our Antiquary at *Rome*; he was pretty well acquainted with Medals, &c. We gave him three Pistols a Month, with frequent Dinners, because he was a good Man and not rich.

'Tis convenient for a Traveller to view the Curiosities of *Rome* in Company of other Strangers; for so his Pleasure is encreased by the Converse of his Companions, and many Eyes see better than one.

No Man ought to undertake a Voyage without making Provision of several Sorts of Measures, Geographical Maps, Prospective-glasses, a Mariner's

Mariner's Compass and a Quadrant: I need not mention a Watch, that being a Moveable with which every one is always provided. As far as the Traveller is able, he ought to take the Dimensions of many Things; in order to which, he may easily carry along with him a Cane divided into several Measures. Besides, I took care to furnish myself with a Piece of Packthread, well twined and waxed, Fifty Fathom long, and exactly divided into Feet by Knots, by the Help of which I could in a Moment measure long

\* Distances, the Height of some Towers, the Bigness of Pillars, and what else I thought fit.

A *ROMAN Palm*, or Span and an half, makes just thirteen Inches *English* Measure; the *Roman Foot* is shorter by six Lines than that of *England*. Eight *Roman Feet* make a *Roman Canne*; and a † *Brasse* or Fathom of *Florence* is equal to two *Roman Feet*.

A TRAVELLER finds so much Pleasure in consulting the Maps of the Countries thro' which he passes, that he can hardly forbear wishing he had all that are extant. Three Things are to be observed on this Occasion, by those who design to travel: First, They ought not to content themselves with resolving to buy Maps in the Countries whether they intend to go, but make sufficient Provision of them before their Departure, and even take some of all Authors: For we inquired for Maps in vain, in several great Cities; and it happens not unfrequently, that the least esteemed are upon Trial found to be the most exact. Secondly, These Maps ought to be pasted on Linen, and rolled upon Sticks. And Thirdly, The curious Traveller should note down all the Errors he perceives in them, and communicate his Observations to those who make them; for, if every ingenious Person would endeavour

\* This way of Measuring, tho' not perfect, is quick and ready, and may serve for Things that do not require a nice Exactness.  
† *Brasse* or Fathom of *Milan* makes twenty two Inches and a half, *English* Measure.



to promote so useful a Design, in a very little Time we should have no great Reason to complain of the Uncorrectness of Maps.

THE Prospective-glasses ought to be of several Sorts, some adapted to great, and others to small Distances; these are useful to take a distinct View of Inscriptions, Pictures, Statues, Ornaments of Architecture, to which the Eye cannot reach easily.

To return to *Rome*: The Curious may furnish themselves with Prints of all it's Antiquities; and other remarkable Things that are to be seen in and about the City; of all which they may have compleat Setts for less than an hundred Pistols.

NOT only in that City, but every where else, 'tis convenient for a Traveller to buy such Prints, which will be of Use to refresh and rectify his Ideas of the Places he has seen. They who are most curious may carry a skilful Designer along with 'em.

I THOUGHT to have subjoined a Catalogue of about three hundred of the finest Pictures we saw at *Rome*; but I am informed there is an entire Collection of all those Pieces already communicated to the Publick.

THE *Roman* Calashes are very pretty, and fit for taking the Air in a Level Country; but not at all convenient for travelling. In the mean Time, since several Persons are fond of them, I advise, those who design to make use of them for a Journey, to take Care that they be bound more securely with Iron than usually they are; to chuse such as are covered with waxed Cloth rather than with Leather, which grows hard, cracks, and is too heavy; and to place the Body of the Calash immediately upon the Shafts, instead of hanging it; for so it will be less apt to overturn.

'TIS

'Tis, in my Opinion, very convenient for one to travel in his own Calash; but I would never advise you to buy one that is made after the *Roman* Fashion: For tho' you should observe all the above-mentioned Directions, there would still remain one Inconveniency; because the Shafts are at least fifteen Foot long, and consequently 'tis impossible to turn the Calash in a narrow Way. You must therefore procure one of some other Fashion, and take Care that it be equally strong and commodious. But tho' I look upon it as the best Way to travel in your own Calash, I am far from thinking it convenient to buy Horses to draw it. A great Equipage is subject to an hundred Accidents, that disturb the Pleasure of Travelling. And even sometimes the Servants at the Inns prick a Traveller's Horses, to oblige him either to buy others, or stay till his own are recovered.

AFTER all, Money makes every Thing easy, and there is no Difficulty so great that may not speedily be surmounted by those whose Pockets are well lined with Gold. And I shall take this Opportunity of saying upon that Article, that those that will travel for their Pleasure, ought not to disquiet their Minds over much with the Cares of too great Oeconomy; for instead of the Pleasure they seek after, they would find indeed much Vexation and Trouble. To travel agreeably, one must spend. 'Tis the Way to be respected of every Body, to gain Admittance every where, and to make great Advantages of Travelling, in all Respects. Since 'tis but once in in your Lives that you undertake such a Thing; 'tis not worth while to be careful in saving a thousand Crowns, more or less. Nothing is more melancholy than to see ones self forced, upon the Account of Thriftiness, to do Things  
which



which expose one to the Contempt of the Rest of the Travellers.

THEY who happen to be at *Rome* at the Time of the Arrival of the *Quails*, will do well to leave the City for two or three Days; and take a Journey towards *Ostia* or *Prattica* on the Sea-Coast. After my Return from *Naples*, I will add some new Remarks concerning *Rome*.

THE Journey from *Rome* to *Naples* is usually perform'd thus: The Travellers hire either Horses or Calashes; or both together, that they may have the Advantage of easing themselves by Change: And the Person with whom they agree at *Rome*, every Passenger paying fifteen *Piasters*, obliges himself to give them eight Meals in their Journey outwards, and as many in their Return: To stay five whole Days at *Naples*, to pay the Boat at *Cajeta*, to lend his Horses one Day to *Vesuvius*, and another to *Puzzolo*; both which are comprehended in the five to be spent at *Naples*. Thus the whole Journey is perform'd in fifteen Days; on the last of which they return to *Rome*.

THIS Way of Travelling is not altogether inconvenient for those who are oblig'd to make haste; but they who are Masters of their own Time, ought to take other Measures: For a curious Person may find Employment enough at *Naples* for twelve or fifteen Days at least; and 'tis impossible in the narrow Space of one Day to take a View of all the Antiquities and other Rarities that are to be seen about *Puzzolo*.

AND therefore they who have Leisure to satiate their Curiosity, may make use of the *Proccaccio* or ordinary Carrier from *Rome* to *Naples*; where they may stay as long as they please, and return the same Way. I could not hear of any *Cambiatura*'s, or such Calashes or Horses as  
may

may be exchanged from Time to Time in that Country.

THEY who chuse the first Method of performing this Journey are forc'd to return by the same Way they came, which must be but extremely unpleasant to an inquisitive Traveller; tho' those who are at *Naples*, and are not engag'd with any Carrier, may in their Return leave the direct Road, and travel farther within the Land, on the right-side of it, hiring Horses from Town to Town. I know some Persons who took this Method, but 'tis not frequented; and therefore I only give this Advice to those who are willing to purchase the Satisfaction of their Curiosity, and the Pleasure of Novelty, at the Expence of a little Trouble. *Villamont* says, that he travell'd from *Rome* to *Naples* by *Marino*, *Cava dell' Aglio*, *Ostaria di meza Silva*, *Valmontone*, *Piminare*, *Castel Mattio*, [*Anagni*, a little on the Left-hand] *Villa Regia*, *Fiorentino*, *Frusino*, *Arnara*, *Ceprano*, *Ponte Corno*, *Fratte*, *S. Agatha*, &c. You may venture to go this Way, whatever those who furnish you with a Calash or Horses may alledge to dissuade you from it. They will assure you that the Road is bad, and it must be acknowledg'd that they have Reason to say so; but 'tis very improbable, or even impossible, that it can be worse than the ordinary Way; and consequently you can run no great Hazard by taking the one after you have travelled the other.

I HAVE nothing considerable to add to what I have said concerning the Towns that are on the Road betwixt *Rome* and *Naples*: For there is almost nothing left, in these Places, of what made them heretofore famous.

BETWEEN *Piperno* and *Terracina* you may PIPERNO. see the Abby of *Fossa Nuova*, about two or three hundred Paces from the Road, as you come out



of the Wood of *Piperno*. Those who are desirous to see the Footsteps of the Mule, of *S. Thomas d' Aquino*, mention'd in one of our Letters, may quickly satisfy their Curiosity.

IF you have half an Hour to spend at *Terracina*, you may go to see the Old Haven, at one of the Mouths of the *Fiume Nuovo*, and of those \* other Rivers that run thro' the *Palus Pontina*.

\* Amaseno,  
Ufens, Stronzola, Sellaro, Lentisco, Mortaccino, Traversa, Cavatella. Tepia, Malfi, &c.

AT the Gate of the City 'tis usual to pass by the Foot of the Mountain towards the Sea, where the Way is more easy; but those who have a Mind to see the Town, may ascend straight to it.

WHEN you agree for a Calash or Horses, you ought to make it a Part of your Bargain, that, if the Sea be so rough, that you cannot with Pleasure pass the Gulf betwixt *Mola* and *Cajeta*, you may be furnish'd with Horses to go round the Gulf, which you may do without fetching a great Compass. The Effence of Oranges made at *Cajeta* is said to be very good: 'Tis only to be had in the Convents.

## CAPUA.

THE usual Road passes thro' *New Capua*; but you may also make it a Part of your Agreement that you may take the Old City in your Way, either in going or returning.

## NAPLES.

See p 404.  
*Palumba d' Oro.*

AT *Naples* we lodged at the *Golden Dove*, where we paid ten *Carlini* each. This *Dove*, and *Three Kings* were the only good Inns in this City. Our Coach cost us no more than twelve *Carlini* a Day. At *Rome* you pay but seven *Julio's* in the best Inns; and if you make a Bargain for a considerable Time, they will content themselves with six.

THEY trade much here in Silk-Stockings, Vests, and other Worsted-Clothes; which are not comparable to those that are made at *London*. The Merchants of this Place over-rate their Commodities extremely.

I NEVER heard that there was any Catalogue made of the Chief Pictures that are to be seen at *Naples*; and therefore, besides those mentioned in my Letters, I shall name some others, for the Conveniency of young Painters, who travel into *Italy*. I speak only of such as are in Churches, Convents, or other Places where a Traveller may be easily admitted to take a View of them.

THE *Virgin*, by *Raphael*; in the Chapel of the Family *Dolce*; at the Church of Saint *Dominic Major*.

THE *Annunciation*, by *Michael Angelo*; at St *Mary's of Health*.

ANOTHER *Annunciation*, by *Titian*; in the Duke of *Acerenza's* Chapel at St *Dominic Major*.

QUEEN *Joan I.* by *Giotto*; at the *Incoronato*.

THE Refectory of *Mount Olivet*, by *George Vasari*.

THE *Nativity*, and St *Agnes*, by *Pomarancio*; at St *Philip de Neri's*.

ST *Thomas*, at the *Cathedral*; and St *Michael*, on the great Altar of St *Angelo a Nido*; by *Mark of Siena*.

SEVERAL Pieces, by *Hannibal Carrache*; at St *Ann's of the Lombards*.

ST *Peter*, by *Caravagio*; at St *Mary's of the Graces*.

THE *Four Angels*, in the Chapel of the *Treasury*, at the *Cathedral*; and several Pieces at St *Ann's of the Lombards*, by *Dominickini*.

ST *Francis*, at St *Philip de Neri's*; an *Annunciation*, and the *Cardinal Virtues*, at the Church of the *Holy Apostles*; by *Guido*.

SEVERAL Pieces at St *Ann's of the Lombards*, and the Roof of the *Holy Apostles*; by *Cavaliero Lanfranco*.

ST *Alexis*, at St *Philip de Neri's*; by *Pietro da Cortona*.



THE *Trinity*, at the Church of the *Trinity*; *St Bennet*, and other Pieces, at *St Severin's* of the *Benedictines*; another *Saint Bennet*, and *St Thomas Aquinas* at *Mount Olivet*; and several Pictures at *St Ann's* of the *Lombards*; by *Santa Fede*.

THE *Virtues* and *Sciences*, at *St Thomas Aquinas's*, in the *Cloyster*; by *N. Vaccaro*.

THE Pictures in *Fresco*, at *St Severin's*; by *Zingaro*.

THE *Magi*, at *Mount Olivet*; by *Cottignuola*.

THE *Assumption of the Virgin*, at the *Cathedral*; by *Andrew of Salerno*.

THE *Roof of St Paul's*; by *Cavalier Massimo*.

*St John*, in the Middle of the *Cieling* at the Church of *St John Carbonara*; by *Rosso*.

*Saint Michael*, at *St Dominic Major*; and the *Ascension*, at *St Ligerio's*; by *Bern. Lama*.

*St John*, and *St Luke*, at *St Clara's*; by *Sylvestro Buono*.

*CHRIST's Marriage* with *St Katharine of Sienna*, at *S. Pietro à Majella*; by *Criscuolo*.

A PICTURE of *St Lewis*, at *St Laurence's* of the *Minor Fryars* of *St Francis*; by *Simon Cremonese*.

*St Jerom*, at *St. Philip di Neri's*; by *Gessi*.

THE *Mosaic Work*, at the *Holy Apostles*; by *J. Bapt. Calandra*.

THE *Adoration of the Magi*, at *St Philip de Neri's*; and several Pictures in *Fresco*, at *St Severin's* of the *Benedictins*; by *Belisario*.

THE Inside of the *Dome* of the Church of the *Holy Apostles*; by *Cavalier Benacschi*.

SEVERAL Pieces in the *Viceroy's Palace*, and *St Philip de Neri's*; by *Fourdain*, a famous Painter, living 1714. He went into *Spain*.

THEY who love *Architecture* and *Sculpture*  
may observe :

THE great Altar at the *Annunciata* ; the Tabernacle and Altar at St *Mary's of the Graces*.

THE Monuments of *Andrew Bonifacia*, and *J. Battista Cicaro*, at St *Severin's* of the *Benedictins*.

THE finest Organs in *Naples* are in this Church.

THE great Altar, and Tabernacle at the *Bare-footed Carmelites*.

THE Tomb of *Ladislaus*, tho' *Gothic* ; the Chapel of the *Marqueffes of Vico*, the Statues of St *James* and St *George* the Martyr, and the Crucifix in the Chapel of the *Seripando's* at St *John à Carbonara*.

THE Altars of St *Ignatius* and St *Francis Xavier*, at St *Mary's of Constantinople*.

THE Statue of St *Sebastian*, at S. *Pietro à Majella* ; by *John de Nola*.

THE Cardinal *Filamarino's* Chapel ; that of the *Annunciation* ; and the Tabernacle at the Church of the *Holy Apostles*.

THE Baptifimal Fonts, the Gate, and the Chapel of the *Treasury*, at the *Cathedral*.

THE great Altar, and the Chapel of *J. Camill. Cacace*, at St *Laurence's*.

THE great Altar, and the Altar of St *Theresa's* Chapel, at St *Mary's the Mother of God*.

THE great Chapel of St *Mary's of the Carmelites*.

THE magnificent Chapel of S. *James*, at S. *Maria Nuova*.

THE Tomb of *Don Pedro de Toledo*, at S. *James's* of the *Spaniards*.

THE Chapel of the *Princes* of St *Agatha*, and a Statue of the *Virgin*, at St *Paul's*.

ALL these Pieces are extremely beautiful. A Traveller ought also to visit the *Treasuries* and *Vestries*.



AT S. *Restituta's*, which was formerly the Cathedral, there is an Image of the *Virgin* in *Mosaick* Work, which is said to be the first that was honour'd with Religious Worship in *Italy*. In the same Place they shew a miraculous Image made by a blind Man.

SEE the Cabinet of Rarities at *Santa Catharina à Formella*.

THOSE who have Time may go to see the Palace of Prince *Mandaini*, and that of *D. Christiano Gasparo*, near *Naples*.

'TIS but a Walk to the Garden of Simples at *la Montagnuola*, without the Town.

THE best perfum'd Soap was sold at the Monastery of *Mount Olivet*. It cost twenty four *Carlini* a Pound; Forty five *Carlini* make a *Spanish Pistol*.

SALERNO. THEY who stay some Time at *Naples* may also take a Journey to \* *Salerno*. They will have Occasion to see three or four Towns by the Way. And since they will have the Opportunity to make several Experiments at *Grotta del Cane*, they ought to take Notice of the Space of Time in which the Animal dies; for the Origin of the Nerves being seiz'd and stuffed by the Vapour, there may happen a Sort of Apoplexy, which may last longer than the Spectators commonly imagine, and produce only a seeming Death.

\* I went from *Naples* to *Salerno* in eight Hours in a *Calash*: See the Supplement.

THE common Opinion is, that the Water of the neighbouring Lake is endow'd with a peculiar Virtue to re-animate the Dog, and one might easily cause some other Water to be brought, to try whether it wou'd not produce the same Effect. And besides, the Dog, or other Animal, might be laid on the Ground without the *Grotta*, to see whether he wou'd not recover without the help of Water. To try all these Experiments, several

several Dogs must be brought thither from *Naples*.

*PLINY* cites an Author, who relates, That those Animals whose Genitals are cut off, receive no Injury by being put into the *Grotta*. This might be easily examin'd, and many other Experiments made by those who are upon the Spot.

I THINK I intimated before, that a Traveller cannot see every Thing that is worthy of his Curiosity, in the Country of *Puzzoli*, *Bayæ*, and the adjacent Places in one Day. I advise you also to visit the Ruines of *Cumæ* and *Misena*, where you will meet with several Things that will give you Satisfaction. Nor must you forget to pass by *P Arco felice*.

GOING from *Rome* to *Naples* you are troubled with no Toll-gatherers; but in your Return, you are perpetually plagued with them, during the first half Day's Journey; for they imagine that all Travellers are laded with Silk-Stockings, or some other Commodities of *Naples*. 'Tis true, they search'd none of our Company; but in two or three several Places, they open'd some of our Portmantles. The best Way to make this Journey pleasant, is to travel with a small Equipage; and in the General, this is a very good Method.

Give 'em some few *Carlina's* to rid your self of that Impor-tunity.

AT *Rome*, as in all other Places, the Cabinets of Rarities, as well as the Libraries, pass thro' several Hands: So that the Catalogues that are made of 'em can only serve for a Time. However, I will acquaint the Reader with the Names of such as I \* saw in that City, in 1694. Those of the Cardinals *Carpegna*, *Barberini*, and *Ottoboni*; † *D. Livio Odeschalchi*, *D. Augustino Chigi*, the Marquess *Massimis*, the Cavalier *de Pozzo*; Messieurs *Bellori*, *Fabretti*, *Ciampini*, *Antonio Kollandi*, *Isidore*, *Urbano*, *Rocci*, *Felice*, *Ronda-*

R O M E  
Again.

\* There are a great many others.

† This is the late Queen of Sweden's Cabinet, which *Don Livio* bought for 153000 Crowns.



*nini*, *Francisco Galli*, *Antonio Sabbatini*, *Mr de la Chaussée*, and the Remainers of *Kircher's* Cabinet in the *Roman* College. There are so many Collections of this Nature at *Rome*, that I cou'd scarce name them all, without giving you a List not only of the Houses of the Persons of greatest Quality, but of a vast Number of private Men. I think I observ'd before, that there is a Catalogue of the finest Paintings to be sold. The most famous Painters who at present are at *Rome*, are, *Carlo Maratti*, *Lewis Garzo*, and the *Trevisano*, for painting Faces and Histories: *Roberto*, for Perspective; *Fr. van Blomen*, for Landskips; *Charles van Vogelaer*, who is usually called *Carlo*, for Flowers; and *David*, for Animals. *Edwards*, an *Englistman*, is also much esteem'd for Pictures: He drew that of *Queen Christina*, and was honourably rewarded for it. *Pietro Santa Bartoli* is universally known to be an excellent Engraver and Designer.

1694.

WE met with Books in *French*, and all Sorts of Languages, at *Mr Crozier*, a *French* Bookseller's Shop, where you might also read the *Gazettes* of *Paris*, *Holland*, and other Places. *Mr Francis de Seine*, his Partner, was a curious, civil, and learned Person; and one from whom a Stranger might learn many Things that deserve to be known. He is the Author of a Description of *Rome*, which was lately publish'd in *French*, in Four Volumes, *Quarto*.

\* By *Lunadoro*. You must buy one of the last Edition.

'TWILL be convenient to purchase the Book call'd \* *Relatione della Corte di Roma*; in which you will find every Thing that relates to the Ceremonies and Publick Solemnities, as well as the State of the Pope's Court and Household. *F. Sestini* has augmented it with a Treatise entituled, *Il Maestro di Camera*, in which he not only describes

scribes many of the same Things, but also several others, such as the Ceremonies of the Great *Jubilee*, the several publick Consistories, Canonization of Saints, &c.

You must be once present at the Ceremony of those devout Souls who discipline themselves at the Oratory of *St Francis Xavier*, or of *Father Caravita*, near the *Roman College*. This is one of the most diverting Objects you can see at *Rome*. Nor must you forget to be a Spectator of another very comical Scene, in the Church *della Pace*, behind the *Place Navona*; where they exorcise those that are possess'd with the Devil.

AT *St Peter's*, observe the Tomb of *Pope Innocent XI*, which they were forc'd to encompass with Rails, by reason of the superstitious Fondness of the People, who carried away Pieces of it as Relicks.

'TIS worth while to take Notice here that the Pope has lately fulminated an Excommunication against those that take Snuff in this Church; for it would be a sad Thing for a poor Traveller to become suddenly a *Loup Garou* at *Rome*, for want of a charitable Advice. The Reason of this pious Prohibition, to mention it by the Bye, is founded upon the Holy Father's being inform'd that a certain voluptuous Priest, while he was saying Mass in this very Church, had his Snuff-box open upon the Altar, and took Snuff many Times. As the least Inattention is sufficient to spoil the Design and the Success of Transubstantiation, has not the prudent Pope done very wisely?

THE curious Traveller shou'd allow Part of his Time to be spent in visiting *Ostia* and *Porto* at the Mouth of the *Tiber*; where he may see the Ruines of the ancient Harbour. But before he undertakes that little Journey, he ought to furnish



nish himself with the necessary Instructions, by conversing a little with the Abbot *Fabretti*, or some other Person endu'd with the same Qualifications, if he can find one. *Ostia* is twelve short Miles distant from *Rome*. I went thither in three Hours, in a Coach. The old ruinous *Ostia* is beyond New *Ostia*, towards the Sea, and the Latter is but a little Cluster of ten Houses.

WE agreed at *Rome* to be carried in Calashes, and to have all our Charges born during the Space of eleven Days, from *Rome* to *Florence*, by the Way of *Viterbo*, *Sienna*, *Leghorn*, *Pisa*, *Lucca*, and *Pistoia*, for six *Italian* Pistoles apiece; which was somewhat too dear a Rate, tho', 'tis true, Calashes were very scarce at *Rome* when we left it: Sometimes there is hardly one to be found; especially when the Brothers of the Frock come abroad in whole Troops to relieve their Garrisons. 'Tis six Days Journey from *Rome* to *Leghorn*, from thence to *Florence* two Days and an half, and as much more we spent in several Places by the Way.

CIVITA  
VECCHIA.

You may agree to go from *Rome* to *Civita Vecchia*, and from thence to *Viterbo*, by the Way of *Corneto* and *Toscanella*. I have travell'd this Way in a Calash. The Port of *Civita Vecchia*

VITERBO.

deserves to be seen. At *Viterbo* you come again into the usual Road. Vol. II. compare Page 229, with Page 307.

THEY who design to stay somewhere in *Italy*, to learn the Language, commonly make choice of *Sienna* for their Place of Residence; the *Florentine* Pronunciation is accompanied with a Harshness that both offends the Ear, and is troublesome to the Throat; and at *Rome* they are confounded by the Multitudes of Strangers with whom they are daily oblig'd to converse: But at

*Sienna*

*Sienna* you may find what the Proverb requires, *The Tufcan Language, and a Roman Mouth.* You may apply your self to a Master of the Languages in those Cities where you intend to stay some Months.

AT *Sienna* there are some Things worthy of SIENNA, your Curiosity, besides what I mention'd in the preceding Relation; such as the \* College of the Nobles, in the fine Palace *Picolomini*, which formerly belong'd to † *Æneas Sylvius*; the Palaces of the Archbishop, and of Cardinal *de Medicis* Governor of the City; the great Hospital; the Churches of *St Francis*, *St Augustin*, and of the *Madona di la Provenzana*, whose History they will relate to you. At the *Dome*, observe the Chapel of the *Madona* of *St Luke*, and the fine Statues that are in it: Those of *S. Jerom* and *S. Mary Magdalen* are the Work of Cavalier *Bernin*; and the other Two were made by one of his Scholars. The *German Nation*, or rather the *German Students*, enjoy several Privileges, of which you may have an Account. *Sienna* is an University, famous for the || Studies that are, or at least might be, profecuted there, and for the Purity of it's Language. These Advantages draw a great Number of young Foreigners to the City, where they are very civilly received. On the First of *July* and the Fifteenth of *August* they divert themselves with Horse-races. There are three or four different Opinions concerning the Figure of the publick Place over against the Town-house. Near *Sienna* you may see the old Scarlet-Oak that sprung from a dry Rod which *St Francis* planted in the Ground.

\* Establish'd in 1681.

† Pope *Pius II.*

|| According to the vulgar Notions.

WHEN you come *alle Fornacette*, between *Ponte d' Era* and *Pisa*, if the Season of the Year will permit, and the preceding Days were not too rainy,



rainy, 'twill be convenient to strike off to the Left, and take the Road that leads straight to *Leghorn*: For by this Means you get at least eight Miles. But the Way is so deep, and so full of Morasses, that 'tis dangerous to engage in it rashly: And therefore your best way is to go by *Pisa*, tho' you must pass thro' that City again in your Return from *Leghorn*.

LEGHORN.

*LEGHORN* is a free Port, where Merchants of all Countries and of all Religions enjoy a full and undisturbed Liberty. The *Protestants* marry and Christen their Children on Board the Ships belonging to *England, Holland, Denmark, &c.* that happen to be in the Port. They have a Burying place without the City, adjoining to the *Glacis*; where the *Turks*, and *Jews* have likewise theirs. The latter are not distinguished by any Mark in their Habits, no more than they are at *London*, or *Amsterdam*; in none other Places that I know, as at *Rome, Venice, Francfort, Metz, &c.* the same Privilege is allowed to them.

The *Jews* are very numerous, and some of them very rich.

You must take a View of the Great Hospital, where the Galley-slaves are lodged; and of the little *Mosques*, adorned with five or six Ostridges Eggs that belong to the *Turkish* Slaves. The Town wants the Conveniency of good \* Water; and some are farther of the Opinion that the Air is not very wholesome. At the Port you must observe the fine Statue of † one of the great Dukes, with the four chained Slaves. They fish *Tortoises* about *Leghorn*: I have seen some that were a Foot and a half broad; and I believe there are some of a larger Size. They have lately procured a Jawbone of *S. Julia*; and their Veneration for this Relick is the greater by Reason of it's Novelty. This Place is the great Staple, or *Entrepos* for all the Merchandizes of the *Levant*: It's Trade consists  
in

\* They bring Water from *Pisa*.

† *Ferdinand*.

in Silk, Coffee, Cotton both in the Wool and in the Yarn, Anniseed, Allum, Fine Lacks, Essences, &c.

WE found at *Pisa*, a Greek born at *Athens*, who was one of the Pew-keepers of the Cathedral; who spoke *French*, and shewed us every thing. In the *Dome* you must observe particularly the Seventy six Columns of several Sorts of Marble, and different Workmanship, which are antique Pieces joined together; the Benches in the Choir; the Lamp with thirty six Capers, which are all lighted and extinguished at once; the Chapter of the Column *del Cero Pasquale*; the Tomb of the Emperor *Henry VII*, who was poisoned with a consecrated Wafer; the Altar of *S. Rainerius*, Patron of *Pisa*; the Altar of the *Santissimo*; the Picture on the same Altar, and the Statues of *Adam* and *Eve* behind it; the Tombs of *Gamaliel*, *Nicodemus*, and *Abibas*; and the three fine Brazen Doors at the Entrance of the Church. In a little Arch of Mosaick Work, which is above one of these three Doors, [that which you leave on the Right Hand as you enter,] you may observe a Head with a black Cap, to which there is something fastned like a little Piece of Paper; they will tell you what it signifies. The Tomb adorned with *Basso Relievo's*, that stands against the Wall near one of the other \* Doors of the Church, is the Sepulchre of *Beatrix*, Mother of the famous Countess *Mathilda*. You first perceive the fine Antique Vessel of white Marble; read the *Italian* Inscription that is under it. Among the various Paintings on the *Campo Santo*, the best of which are by the Hand of *Benozzo* a *Florentine*, you may desire to see the *Asino*, the *Vergogna*, the Picture of *Adam* with Horns, and that of *Solomon*, whom the

P I S A.

We Lodged at the *Donzelle*.

The other Door behind is not of a good Workmanship.

\* Towards the Steeple.

See in the Supplement.

cautious



cautious Painter durst neither Place in Hell nor in Paradise.

You must also take a View of the Churches *della Madonina* and *della Spina*: Your Guide will acquaint you with the Stories of them both. The latter was built by a Beggar, whose Figure you may see upon the Outside of the Wall; over the Key. See also the Old Exchange, the Custom-house, and the College *della Sapienza*. The University was founded in the Year 1399.

THERE are two remarkable public Festivals: on the Seventeenth of *January*, and the Fifteenth of *August*. You may easily procure an Account of them.

THOUGH Butter is a Rarity in *Italy*, you may sometimes find that which is very good at *Pisa*.

INSTEAD of going up the Hill of *St Julian*, as you travel from *Pisa* to *Lucca*, you may leave it on the Right-hand, and follow the Plain; where you will find an easy and pleasant Road. The Road that leads you over the Mountain is shorter than the other, the former being computed to amount to Ten Miles, and the latter to Thirteen: But tho' you may save Three Miles by crossing over the Hill, you can neither save \* Time nor Trouble.

\* You must alight, and walk a foot over the Hill.

LUCCA. THE greatest Part of the Gentlemen of *Lucca* speak *French*, and profess a more than ordinary Civility to Strangers: And the Ladies are not so invisible as in several other Parts of *Italy*.

THE Bishop wears a *Pallium* and a *Cross*, as if he were an Archbishop; and the Canons of the Cathedral wear a *Cope* and *White Mitre*, like Cardinals. The Bishop depends immediately upon the Holy See.

YOU

YOU may enquire about the rich Cross of Gold that was pawned to the Republick, and is carried every Year in Proceſſion on the *Dominica in Albis*; which is the Anniverſary Feaſt in memory of their Liberty.

THE Olives of *Lucca* are the beſt in *Italy*, and the Oil conſequently. They drive a pretty good Trade in the Olives, which are of the ſmaller Size.

THE Country is without Controverſy, both pleaſant and fertile. There is plenty of every thing in this little Republick; and, in my Opinion, the Inhabitants of *Lucca* might boaſt of wanting nothing at all, if they were not wholly deſtitute of *Jefuits*. 'Tis ſtrange they ſhould want a Commodity with which their Neighbours are generally overſtock'd.

You may take Notice of the \* Statue of the Virgin upon a Column, with the Inſcription. \* *At la Frata.*

IF you reſolve to ſpend ſome Time at *Lucca*, you may go to ſee the Bridge of *Borgo Nuovo*, and that of *Seftri*; which the common People imagine, was built by the Devil. The Former is twelve Miles diſtant from the City, and the other Five, upon the Road that goes ſtraight to *Modena*. Thoſe who have already ſeen *Florence* and *Bologna*, may chuſe this Way: For there is nothing in *Piſtoya* that deſerves either the Trouble or Charge of going out of the Way to ſee it. The little Church, called the *Baptiſtery*, is the fineſt Thing I obſerved in it. You may alſo take a View of the Cathedral which is over-againſt it, and in your return ſee the Church of the *Madona of Humility*; the *Cupola* of which is very fine comparatively with the poor deceas'd Republick of *Piſtoya*. An honeſt Monk who was in the Church told us, that the miraculous Image of this *Madona* ſweat Blood and Water, upon a certain



certain Occasion, about two thousand Years ago; that is, above two hundred Years before the Virgin was born. In this Country the Brothers of the Frock do not always speak Oracles; especially those who cannot read.

ON the seventeenth, and twenty fifth of *July*, and the twenty fourth of *August*, there are Horse-races in a large unpaved Street; but these Races are very different from those you see at *Newmarket*

F L O-  
R E N C E.

AT *Florence*, there was an honest *Englishman*, called *Palmer*, who was well acquainted with the City, and shewed it to those who were willing to make use of him; especially to his Country-men.

*JAMES Carliero*, a Book-seller, was an obliging Person, from whom, and at whose House, a Stranger might receive several useful Instructions.

THOSE who admire that fine pieced or inlaid Work, which we call *Marqueterie de Florence*, might satisfy their Curiosity by making a Visit to *Bamberini*, and *Leonard vander Win*, who were two of the most excellent Workmen.

BESIDES the Rarities mentioned in my Relation, that are to be seen in the Great Duke's famous Gallery, and in the Palace *Pitti* where he lodges, I might easily present the Reader with a long Catalogue of others: But I know not what Use could be made of such a List of Names; for every Man has a different Taste, and among so great a Variety of Objects, every Man fixes his Eyes and Attention upon what is most agreeable to his *Genius*. They have left off shewing that Nail in the Gallery, which they pretend was turned into Gold, because they find the World is grown too wise to swallow such ridiculous Absurdities. In the Palace *Pitti* observe the Summer Apartments which are cooled by the Water that is under them. Among the fine Pieces in the Treasury

Treasury that is kept in the Old Palace, the Fore-part of an Altar of massy Gold deserves to be considered. See also the large dark Hall where the great Dukes are installed: And enquire about the great Iron Chain that is fastened in another Hall, not far from the former.

SINCE the first Edition of this Book, the Front of the Dome has been adorned with some Paintings against the Entry of the great Princess, in which the History of the Three *Florentine* Councils is represented.

READ the four long Inscriptions upon the Wall, behind the Choir of the same Church. On the Right-hand, as you enter, you may observe the \* Tomb of *Giotto*, and his Epitaph in Eight *Latin* Verses; on the other Side, you will find, among other Things, the Picture of an *English* Gentleman on Horseback, whose *Latin* Name, in the Inscription, is *Joannes Acutus*. The Head I observed over one of the Doors of the Church at *Pisa*, is also said to be the Head of the same General. - But, in my Opinion, there is sufficient Grounds to suspect the Truth both of this, and of the Story of the Letter, which before you come hither you will doubtless hear at *Pisa*.

\* Against the Wall.

You ought also to spend some Time in viewing the fine Church *dell' Annonciata*, where there is a rich Chapel of a very Miraculous *Madona*. See also the Choir and Altar of *S. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi*; the Church of the *Dominicans* of *Santa Maria Novella*, which 'tis said, *Michael Angelo* loved so well, that he us'd to call it *his Wife*; the Church of the *Holy Cross*, where you may observe the † Epitaph of *Catrick* Bishop of *Oxford*, an *English* Ambassador; the great Altar of the *Augustin Friars* of the *Holy Ghost*; that of *S. Michael dell' Antenore*, with the Picture by *Pietro de*

† In barbarous *Latin*.



\* *Balthasar  
Cossa.*

† Or XXII,  
according to  
the Computa-  
tion of those  
who omit Pope  
*Joan.*

|| *Winter by*

*Taddeo Landini*; *Autumn and Summer by J. Caccini*; and the *Spring by J. Francavilla.* \*\* Made of one Piece of Marble. 'Tis to be seen a'l *Canto de Carneseccchi.*

*Cortona, &c.* the Tomb and Epitaph of the de-  
pos'd \* Pope *John* † XXIII, that of *Paulus Jo-*  
*vius* in *St Laurence's* Cloister; and adjoining to it,  
the curious Stair-case that goes up to the Library.  
There are four fine Statues, representing the  
|| Four Seasons, on the Bridge of the *Trinity*: But  
the Statue of \*\* *Hercules* killing the *Centaur*, by  
*John of Bologna*, exceeds them all.

HAVING never heard of any Collection that  
has been published of the Paintings that are to be  
seen in the Churches of *Florence*; I presume it  
will not be improper to present the curious Rea-  
der with a Catalogue of some that are not men-  
tion'd in the preceding Relation.

By *Cimabüé.*

A *CRUCIFIX*, near the Chapel of *St Anthony*,  
at *Santa Croce*; the *Virgin* holding the little *Jesus*,  
near the Chapel of the *Buon Mattei*, at *St Pan-*  
*cracio's.*

By *Giotto.*

THE Coronation of the *Virgin*, near the Cha-  
pel of the *Baruncelli*, and several other Pieces at  
*Santa Croce*; A *Crucifix* at the Convent of *St*  
*Mark*; Another *Crucifix* at the Chapel of the  
*Carsoni*, in the Church of *All Saints*; several  
Pieces at *St Proculus's*, and *St Mary's* of the *Car-*  
*melites.*

By *Phil. Lippi.*

DIVERS *Sacred Histories*, in the Chapel of the  
Family of the *Strozzi*, at *Santa Maria Novella*;  
The *Altar-piece* in the Chapel of the *Pazzi*, at  
*Santa Croce*; The *Coronation* of the *Virgin*, at *St*  
*Ambrose's*; An *Apparition* of the *Virgin* at  
*Bernard's* of the *Benedictines*; Several Pieces at  
the

the Convent *della Murate*, and in the Vestry of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*.

By *P. Perugin*.

A DEAD *Christ* with *Nicodemus* and the *Mary's*, at *St Pietro Maggiore*; *Christ* in the *Olive garden*, at the *Jesuites*; The *Virgin*, with *St Francis*, *St Zenobius*, &c. at *St Giacomo tra' Fossi*; The Picture in the Chapel of the *Romoli* at *l'Annonciata*.

By *Andr. del Sarto*.

THE *Madona del Sacco*, and seven other famous Pieces, in the Church and Convent *dell' Annonciata*; The *Voyages of the Three Kings*, and several other Pieces at *St James tra' Fossi*; the Picture on the Great Altar at the Nuns of *St Francis*.

By *Pontormo*.

SEVERAL Pieces in the Choir of *St Laurence's* Church; The *Holy Family* in the Chapel of the *Pucci* at *St Michael Visdomini*; The *Visitation*, at *l'Annonciata*; a *St George*, at *St Clement's*; *St Veronica*, at the Convent of *Santa Maria Novella*; The *Virgin* on a Throne, accompanied with *St Barbara*, *St Anthony*, &c. at *St Proculus's*, in the Chapel of the *Nicolini*.

By *George Vasari*.

THE *Conception of our Lady*, at *St Apostolo*; The *History of St Sigismund*, in the Chapel of the *Martellini*, at *St Laurence's*; The *Crucifixion*, in the Chapel of the *Botti*, at *Santa Maria del Carmine*; *Christ* bearing his Cross in the Chapel of *Michael Angelo*, at *Santa Croce*; several other Pieces in the same Church, in the Monastery of the *Benedictines*, in the *Cupola* of the *Dome*, and in the Chapel of the *Capponi* at *Santa Maria Novella*.

By *Naldini*.

CHRIST raising a Man from the Dead, in the Chapel of the *Carucci*, at *Santa Maria del*



*Carmine*; Another *Sacred History* in *St Agnes's* Chapel, in the same Church; The *Nativity of Christ*, in the Chapel of the *Mazzinghi*, at *Santa Maria Novella*; Another Piece, in the Chapel *Sommaja*, in the same Church; The *Purification of the Virgin*, in the Chapel of the *Verrazani*, at *St Nicolas's*; The *Descent of the Holy Ghost*, in the Chapel of the *Holy Ghost*, in the Church of the *Benedictines*; several Pieces at *Santa Croce*, and particularly in the Chapel where *Michael Angelo* is interred.

By *Passignano*.

A DEAD *Christ*, in the Chapel *della Crocetta*, at the Church of the *Trinity*; The Picture in the Chapel of the *Buonacorsi*, at *St Pancratius's*; The History of *St Laurence*, in the Chapel of the *Bel-laci*, at *Santa Croce*; *St John* Preaching in the Desert, in the Chapel of the *Pelli*, at *St Michael Visdomini*; several Pieces at the *Annonciata*, in the Chapels of *John of Bologna*, and the *Brunaccini*; the History of *St Basil*, upon the Altar of *St Basil's* Church.

By *Santi Titi*.

THE *Nativity of Christ*, in the Chapel of the *Michelozzi*, at *St Mary of the Carmes*; The *Virgin* holding the little *Jesus*, accompanied with *St John Baptist*, *St Jerome*, *St Francis*, &c. in the Chapel *Aldana*, in the Church of *All Saints*; The *Resurrection of Lazarus*, at *Santa Maria Novella*; The *Resurrection*, in the Chapel of the *Adimari*, at *Santa Croce*; several other Pieces in the same Church; the *Nativity of Christ*, in the Church of the Nuns of *St Joseph*.

THERE are an infinite Number of Pieces by the \* *Three Bronzini*, the † *Zuccheri*, *Pucetti*, *Cavalier Cigoli*, *Dominico Grillandaio*, *Andrea del*  
 \* *Angelo, Alexander and Christopher*. The  
 Name of their Family was *Allori*. † *Taddeo and Frederic*.

*Castagno*,

*Castagno, Bilivolti, Franc. Morandini, Matth. Rosselli, Vignali, L'Empoli, Honor. Marinari, &c.* But I have only mention'd such as are reputed the best. I cou'd not find, in the Churches, any of the Works of the other Illustrious Painters, who surpass all those whom I have nam'd, except *Andrea del Sarto*. But the curious Traveller may have the Satisfaction to admire many of their Pieces, not only in the Palaces that belong to the Great Duke, and the Princes of his Family, but in the Houses of several Persons of Quality, and other private Men, who are always ready to oblige Strangers with a View of their Rarities. I shall take this Occasion to present here to the Traveller an Alphabetical List, which one of my Friends gave me at *Florence*, of the Names of these Persons, who are almost all Men of Quality, and who, besides their beautiful Pictures and fine Statues, have many other Curiosities that deserve to be consider'd with Attention.

*ACCIAVOLI. Almeni. dell' Antella. Antineri.*

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Arrighi. Bartolini. Buotti. Buonarotti. Cavigiani.</i>   | 1. Two Families.                     |
| 2. <i>Capponi. Castelli. Cennini. Compagnieorfi.</i>   | 2. Two Families.                     |
| 3. <i>Corsini. Cosimo. Dei.</i>  | 3. Marquess.                         |
| 4. <i>Doni. Farinola. della Fonte. Galli.</i>  | 4. Two Families.                     |
| 5. <i>Gerini. Giacomini, Giraldi. Granfigliuzzi. Grifoni. Guadagni.</i>  | 5. Marquess.                         |
| 6. <i>Incrocodo.</i>   | 6. Marquess.                         |
| 7. <i>Martelli. Martellini. Mozzi. Nero. Niccolini. Pandolfini. Pasquali. Passerini.</i>                                       | 7. Two Families.                     |
| 8. <i>Pazzi. Andrea Pitti. della Rena.</i>   | 8. Two, or several Families.         |
| 9. <i>Riccardi. Ricasoli. Ridolfi. Rimbotti.</i>   | 9. Marquess.                         |
| 10. <i>del Rosso. Rucellai.</i>  | 10. Several Families.                |
| 11. <i>Salviati. Samminiati. Scarlatti. Spini.</i>   | 11. Duke.                            |
| 12. <i>Strozzi. Tempi. Torrigiani. Valori. Vazari. Uguccioni. Ximenes; and the Thirteen United Palaces of the Magistrates.</i> | 12. Duke and several other Families. |

WHEN you resolve to take the Air, you may go in a Calash to *Fiesola*, which was formerly a potent City, and the Residence of the ancient



*Tuscan Augurs*: And tho' at present 'tis almost wholly ruin'd, 'tis honour'd with the Title of a Bishoprick.

STRANGERS are usually advis'd to eat little at *Florence*; because every Thing there is said to be highly nourishing.

MR *Magliabecchi* is an obliging Person, and extremely courteous to Strangers that come to visit him: And his Conversation is very instructive.

THE Litters usually cost two Pistols and an half, or three Pistols, from *Florence* to *Bologna*; and the Horses eighteen or twenty *Julios*, according to the Season. The Way is extremely rough till you come to *Scarperia*, and even a little beyond it; after which you will find the Conveniency of the *Cambiatura*.

A TRAVELLER ought never to defer enquiring about a Carriage, till he is just ready to depart; if he would not be forc'd to submit to the most unreasonable Terms.

## BOLOGNA.

AT *Florence* and *Bologna* you may have the Use of a Gentleman's Coach, for six *Julios*, from one o'Clock in the Afternoon 'till Night; and any Boy at the Inn will easily find one for you.

I lodg'd at the Sign of the St *Mark*. The Master of the House was an honest Man, and spoke French.

GIACOMO *Monti*, or any of the other Book-sellers at *Bologna*, can furnish you with a little Book entitled, *Le Pitture di Bologna*; where you will find a List of all the Paintings in the Churches and other publick Places. The Author of this Collection has taken care to distinguish the fine Pieces by placing an \* *Asterisk* in the Margin. And besides, he has made another Distribution of them in the *Index*, by marking, after every Painter's Name, the *Page* where you may find their Works.

AT Saint *Dominic's* Tomb, observe the fine Lamp, which, they say, was sent by the converted  
*Indians.*

*Indians.* The long *Gothic* Inscription, in the same Church, contains the ancient Privileges of the University. In the little Church, called *St Stephen's of Jerusalem*, you will find several Things, and, among others, in the middle of a little Cloister, an antique Vessel of white Marble, the ancient Use of which is unknown. The Inscription round the Outside of it is not easily to be decypher'd. One Part of the Body of this Church is the Remainder of a *Pagan* Temple, which is commonly thought to have been consecrated to *Isis*.

I hear O. F. 1713, that St *Catharine of Vigri*, we spoke of, is newly canoniz'd.

THERE are two publick Libraries in *Bologna*; one at the Church of *St Dominic*, and the other at *St Saviour's*.

FATHER *Bacchini*, a *Benedictine* Monk, who wrote a \* *Journal of the Works of the Learned*, was one of the principal Ornaments of *Modena*. MODENA. When we visited him, we were certainly to be pleas'd with our Reception, and might learn from him any Thing one could desire to know. I will take this Occasion to transcribe a Passage which I found in a Treatise of *S. Didier's*, concerning *Venice*: The curious Traveller may examine the Truth of it. “ Thro' the whole Country, if “ you dig into the Earth but to a certain Depth, “ you will find very bad Water: But if you “ pierce very deep, you will find a Bed of hard “ Stone, on which they lay the Foundations of “ the Well. After which they make a Hole in “ this Rocky Crust, from whence there issues out “ a Spring of excellent Water, which rises up, “ and fills the Well to the Top.

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\* *Il Giornale de' Letterati per tutto l' Anno 1685.* In *Parma*. It was continued to the Year 1690, by the *FF. Gaudenzio Roberti*, a *Carmelite*, and *Benedetto Bacchini*, a *Benedictine*. *G. Roberti* wrote the *Miscellanea Italica Erudita*.



AT the Cathedral you must not forget to ask a Sight of the *SECCHIA RAPITA*, which has made so much Noise.

PARMA. AT *Parma*, besides what I mention'd, take a View of the fine and numerous Library. Go also to the little Palace, and walk in the Gardens.

PLACENZA. THEY say there is an ancient Fountain at *Placenza*, which was built by *Augustus*. Having not heard of it when I pass'd that Way, I did not see it.

CREMONA. THE Knives of *Cremona*, as well as it's Tower and Castle, were formerly very famous. There is, or there was an University, founded here by the Emperor *Sigismund I*. A Canal drawn from the *Po*, passes thro' the Middle of the City; which is a considerable Advantage to it. The best Buildings are the publick Palace, or Town-house; the Palaces of the Bishop; of the *Po-desta*; and of the Signiors *Astaita* and *Tretti*. They make Travellers observe the Great Altar of the Cathedral; the Churches and Convents of the *Dominican*, *Augustine*, and *Hieronymite* Monks; and some others. At *St Peter's* they preserve the Body of *St Mary the Ægyptian*. The Inhabitants of *Cremona* are reckon'd to be an industrious People.

MANTUA. AT *Mantua*, see the House of Pleasure call'd the T, where there are several Things that deserve to be view'd; and, among others, a Closet, like that in the Observatory of *Paris*, the Vault or Roof of which is so contriv'd, that if you put your Mouth to one of the Corners of the Room, at the Height of a Man, and speak very low, the Voice runs along the vaulted Roof; and may be heard and understood by one that lays his Ear to the Wall at the opposite Corner.

THE Mountains on the North Side of *Brescia* BRESCIA. are cold, and produce neither Corn nor Wine; but, to make amends for that Defect, they afford both Pasturage and Iron-mines: And it may be reasonably suppos'd that this is partly the Occasion of the Iron-work that is made in the City. In the same Mountains they find black Marble which is pretty fine. You may take a View of the Place of the *Podesta*, near the Town-house. The Bishop, as Bishop of *Brescia*, has the Titles of *Duke*, *Marquess*, and *Count*. King *Francis I*, yielded up this City to the *Venetians* in 1517. Some Authors call it the *Wife of Venice*; I know not for what Reason they give it that Name, nor why they should pretend that the State of *Venice* has two Wives, the *Sea*, and the City of *Brescia*. 'Tis true, *Polygamy*, and *Concubinage* is very common in this Country. There are some Paintings at *St Afro's*, at *St Mary's of the Graces*, and in the other Churches. I remember I have read somewhere these two Verses on *Brescia*.

*Cælum hilare, & frons læta Urbi: Gens nescia frau-  
Atque modum ignorat divitis uber Agri.* [dis :

BERGAMO was the last Time reduc'd under the Government of *Venice* in 1516, one Year before *Brescia*. Their Mountains furnish them with Mill-stones, and Whetstones.

BERGAMO.

WE travelled quite through *Lombardy* in a Calash, making use of the *Cambiatura* as much as we possibly could.

FROM *Bergamo* to *Milan* we made a particular Bargain: But the Inundation of the River *Adda* forc'd us to send back our Calashes. 'Tis probable the Postilions knew well enough, before they set out, that they could not pass further; for this is one of their ordinary Tricks. They seem  
to



to be surpriz'd when something stops them, and, when they can, make the Passengers pay the full Price that was agreed on for the whole Journey, under pretence that they cannot be justly blam'd for such an unforeseen Accident. 'Tis true, we might have oblig'd our Calashes to take a Compass and carry us to *Milan*, since our Bargain was made so; but then we our selves must have had the deepest Share in the Trouble; and therefore we chose rather to embark on the Canal at *Canonica*, and pay as much as if they had carried us to *Milan*.

I KNOW some Persons, who having agreed for Calashes from *Turin* to *Florence*, were obliged to take Horses at *Bolonia*, by reason of the Falling of the Snow on the *Apennines*; and after much wrangling were forc'd to pay for the whole Journey, chusing rather to lose a little Money than a great deal of Time, in standing to dispute the Matter with them.

THESE Tricks ought to teach Travellers Circumspection in concluding of Bargains.

MILAN.

WE did find very good Accommodation in *Milan*, at the *Three Kings*, and the *Red Hat*. There were two Men in this City who made it their Business to shew the Rarities of the Place to Travellers. One pretended to be the natural Son of one *Borrhomeo*, and bore the Name of that Family. The other, *il Signior Conte*, tho' he was not quite so much a Philosopher, yet he was a good Man, and easily satisfied. When we made use of him, he shewed us every Thing that was worthy of Observation; and therefore I shall content myself with mentioning them in as few Words as I can; besides what I have already taken Notice of in the Body of this Relation. 'Tis impossible for me to observe the Order of the Streets or Quarters of the City; but your Guide will supply that

that Defect. To begin then; Make him shew you, and give you an Account of the *Basso-Relievo's* on the *Roman Gate*; the *Huomo di Pietra*, near the *Gate Renza*; the Man with his Legs across, on one of these *Gates*; the Fifty or Sixty devotional Columns, that are scatter'd up and down the *City*; the Infamous Column, *nel Carubio della Porta Cinese*, for *Ticinefe*, near the Sixteen antique Columns; the Figure of the pretended *Hymen*, on the *Gate de' Fabri*; the Figure call'd *Tosa*, at the *Count Archinti's House*; the *House della Gulielmina*, over against the *Buonfratelli*; the two Churches of the *Rose* and of the *Garden*, &c.

SEE also the *Colossus* of *S. Charles Borromeo*, which is to be erected near *Arona*, where he was born; the Statue of *Gaston de Foix*, at *S. Martha's*; those of *S. Ambrose* with a Whip in his Hand, the one in the Court of the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, and the other at the *Contrada della Rosa*; the *Palatine Schools*; the *Palace della Provvisione*; the Statue of *Ausonius*, and the adjoining Inscriptions: \* the Statue of *Oldradus* on Horseback; that of *Philip II*, and upon the Wall of the opposite Building, the Figure of a Hog, which is call'd *the Sow of Milan*; the bury'd Column at *S. Denys's*; the Wheel, and the Inscription at *S. Stephen's in Broglio*; the Fountain, at *S. Calocero's*, at *S. Barnabas al Fonte*; the Tombs of the *Biragui* and of *J. Borromeo*, at *S. Francis's*; the Place where *Lewis XII* mounted his Horse to make his Entry into *Milan*, and the Inscription near the Church of *S. Denys*; the Pillar that marks the Place where *S. Protasius* was beheaded, near the *Citadel*; the Verses and † unknown gilt Cha-

I know there are several Things mention'd here, which many Persons will look upon as beneath their Regard. But there are others who love to be instructed in the most minute Things, and reckon it an Advantage and a Pleasure when they let nothing escape their Observation.

\* Over against the *Palatine-Schools*. 'Tis a very bad Piece, but, &c.

† See in the Supplement.

These Characters are commonly reputed to be *Slawonian*: But some of 'em are not to be found in the best Alphabets of that Language.



raçters, at the Portal of *S. George's al Palazzo*. Several Statues and Rarities of all Sorts, in the Houses of the *Marquess de Magienta*, the Counts *Archinti* and *Mezzo-barba*, and *Dr Maggi*. The Statues of *S. Charles* at the \**Corduce*; the Crucifix that wears a *Peruke*, in the low Gallery that runs from the *Archiepiscopal Palace* to the *Cathedral*; the fine Convent of the *Benedictines* of *S. Justina of Padua*; the Church of *S. Mary of the Passion*; † the magnificent Front of *S. Paul's*, and that of *S. Celsus's*; the large and beautiful || Convent of the *Olivietans* of *S. Victor*; the †† Monastery of the *Dominicans* of our *Lady of the Graces*; the Monastery of the *Benedictines*, call'd *Maggiore*; the Pulpit and two *Confessionals* at *S. Alexander's* of the *Barnabites*; the great Cloister of *S. Ambrose*, and the little Chapel where they say that *S. Augustin* was converted; the little Church where the same Doctor was baptiz'd, and where he sung and partly compos'd the *Te Deum*; the Churches of *S. Laurence* and *S. \*\* Fidelis*.

\* *Curia Ducis*.

† There are several Things very remarkable in these Churches.

|| Observe the Chapel of Count *Aresio*. The Monks sell *Naples Soap*.

†† Observe the Altar.

\*\* A very fine Building of the Architecture of *Peregrini*.

||| By *Richard Taurin* and Scholar to *Albert Furer*, according to the Design of *Brambilla*.

† This Miracle maker was suddenly and tumultuously metamorphos'd from a General of an Army into a Bishop. See *Euseb. Casar*.

AT the *Domo* observe the Tombs of Cardinal *Maria Caracciolo*, and *James de Medicis* Marquess of *Marignan*; the Treasury of all the Riches of the Vestry; the ||| Benches in the Choir, on which are represented Seventy two Miracles wrought † by *S. Ambrose*; the Tabernacle of the Great Altar; the Glass-Windows at the End of the Church, behind the Choir, &c. The Celebration of the *Mass* in the same Church, according to the *Ambrosian Liturgy*, is one of the Singularities of *Milan*. I could compose a Volume upon all those Things, but I content my self with only taking Notice of them here, for the Sake of those who are Lovers of all Sorts of Curiosities, and will enquire of them. I shall perhaps say something more particularly in the Supplement.

THE Cabinet of *Settala* is a World of Rarities, into which I dare not venture to make a new Sally, lest I shou'd not be able to disentangle myself. The longer you view that Magazine of Wonders, your Satisfaction will still be the greater. I must take this Occasion to acquaint the Reader in the general, that 'tis an extraordinary Mortification to those who shew such Cabinets as this, to be teaz'd by Boys and ignorant Persons, who have so little Judgment and Relish for such Curiosities, that they usually slight those Things that deserve the greatest Attention. 'Tis for this Reason that these Persons dispatch their Business with all possible Haste; and sometimes run over a Cabinet without deigning to speak a Word. When they perceive one amusing himself with Trifles, they shew him only such Things, as they judge most suitable to his Capacity. But they alter their Measures, when they meet with one that has some Knowledge of what they shew him. Immediately their Contentment appears in their Face, and with an eager Alacrity they endeavour to satisfy the Curiosity of their ingenious Visitants. Then the secret Boxes and Drawers are taken out: Those Treasuries of hidden Rarities that are conceal'd from vulgar Eyes. And when the inquisitive Traveller is not satisfied with his first Visit, either because he had not Leisure, or was interrupted by the Croud; as soon as he expresses the least Desire to take a new and more attentive Survey of what he has seen but imperfectly, his Request is immediately granted. I must beg Leave to add one Word more on this Subject, tho' the Thing in it self is obvious to every considering Person. Since the very touching of the Flowers or Fruit in a Garden is reckon'd a childish and unmannerly Action; there is  
all



all the Reason in the World that a Man ought only to make Use of his Eyes in Places of this Nature. 'Tis certain that the Master of a Cabinet cannot patiently endure to see one handling every Thing without permission; and it must be acknowledg'd, that he has Reason to be offended at such an uncivil Curiosity.

I SHALL take Notice here by the Bye, that Cabinets of Rarities are subject to great Alterations, according to the Condition and Character of those into whose Hands they fall by Inheritance. When they are in the Possession of Persons rich and curious, we always find them carefully preserv'd, and enrich'd with new Things: But the contrary happens when the new Master has no Taste of these Sorts of Curiosities; and especially when the ill Posture of his Affairs hinders him from augmenting them, and sometimes obliges him to sell. I make this Remark, that Travellers may make use of it, when they happen to find the Cabinets which have been highly extoll'd to them, not so worthy of Commendation, as they had conceiv'd they were, by the Relation that had been given them of 'em.

WE found at *Frederick Majetta's*, and probably at any other Bookseller's Shop in this City, you may find a little Book, entituled, *Catalogo delle Pitture insegni, che stanno esposte al publico, nella Citta di Milano*. You may also buy a Ground-plot of *Milan*, which is pretty exact, and a Draught of the Cathedral. They will bring these Things to your Inn.

You may hire a Gentleman's Coach here, for the same \* Price as at *Florence, Bologna, and Parma*.

IF you desire to be inform'd of any Thing, or if you intend to spend some Time at *Milan*, and  
wou'd

\* Two Te-  
ftoons for an  
Afternoon:  
About three  
Shillings and  
Six-pence.

wou'd enjoy the Conversation of some curious and learned Persons, you may find them easily, as we applied ourselves to the Doctors *Bedelli* and *Maggi*, who received us civilly, and satisfied us in all Respects.

You must not forget to go to *Munza*, where you will see the Iron Crown, so call'd from the Circle of Iron within it, which was one of those with which the Emperors were formerly crown'd. The Church is a fine Structure, and you will find several Things worth observing in the Treasury. Dr *Boschi*, Arch-Priest of *Munza*, entertain'd me very civilly. He was a great Virtuoso, and spoke very good *Latin*.

MUNZA:  
See the Supplement.  
The Lombard Kings.

UNLESS you have a great deal of Leisure, I wou'd not advise you to go on purpose to the *Borrhomean* Islands, which are forty Miles from *Milan*. These two Isles are pleasant, especially when you view them at some Distance: But there is nothing very rare or extraordinary in them. A Man who never saw any extraordinary Things of that Nature, wou'd doubtless admire these Islands, if he were suddenly transported thither; but the View of them never wou'd produce the same Effect upon one that has seen a little of the World. If you go from *Milan* to *Geneva*, they lie almost in your Way; and in such a Case, you ought not to neglect the Opportunity of seeing them. You must also oblige your Carrier to bring you to *Arona* not far from thence, and near the Lake, that you may see the brazen *Colossus* of *S. Charles Borrhomeo*; as we are since inform'd 'tis carried thither from *Milan*, where I have seen it.

BORRHOMEAN ISLANDS.

COUNT *Pietro Visconti Borrhomeo* has a House at *Leina*, six Miles from *Milan*, where you may see many curious Things. There are also many  
Curiosities



Curiosities at *Villa Castellaza*, five Miles from the City.

You must remember to go to the Monastery of the *Benedictines* of *S. Radegonda*: There we heard the famous \* *Guinsana* sing, who was reputed to have the finest Voice in *Italy*.

\* A Goldsmiths Daughter: *Bella costi costi*. She sung admirably well in 1695, but there is a Time for all Things.

BETWEEN *Pavia* and *Milan* you must turn a little out of the Way, and spend an Hour in visiting the Monastery of the *Carthusian* Friars.

CHARTER-HOUSE.

† The four Doctors of the *Latin* Church, [*S. Ambrose*, *S. Jerome*, *S. Augustin*, and *S. Gregory*.] and the four *Evangelists*.

The little Book that gives an Account of the Painting at *Milan*, contains also a List of those that are in this Monastery. The Front of the Church, to a certain Height, is full of divers Ornaments of Sculpture or Architecture. The † eight fine Statues of white Marble of *Carrara*, that were lately set up in this Church, are the Work of *Joseph Lufenatti*, a Native of *Milan*, yet living 1695.

GENOA. We lodg'd at the Sign of *S. Martha*. † They believe at *Genoa*, that Christ did eat

SIGNIOR *Antonio* did serve us as a Guide at *Genoa*. Mr *Ball* an *English* Merchant, took all Occasions to do good Offices to his Countrymen. I did not see the famous † Dish made of a single Emerald, which, they say, is kept at *S. Lawrence's*.

the Paschal Lamb with his Disciples in this Dish. And some Authors write, that it was one of the Presents which the Queen of *Sheba* made to *Solomon*. But every one is in the Right to fancy what he pleases upon that. Some will also tell us that it was in this very Dish, that *John* the *Baptist's* Head was presented to *Herod*; and no Body can prove the contrary.

WE saw the Cabinet of Rarities belonging to the Canon *Ferro*, and Duke *Doria's* fine Garden, with the fine *Voliere* or Bird-cage, the Epitaph of the Dog, &c. From this Place they export Silk, Velvet, Tabby, Damask, Sattin, Brocade of Gold and Silver, Point, Gloves, Paper, Soap, Rice, Confections, Olives, Citrons, Lemons, Figs,

Figs, Almonds, Oils, *Parmesan* Cheefe, Cream of Tartar, Aniseed, Anchovies, Marble, Perfumes, Oriental Drugs, &c.

You must pass the Mountains between *Novi* and *Genoa* on \* Horseback; the Rates vary according to the Seasons.

WE gather'd a great deal of Baggage during our Voyage, and the Number of our Trunks was increas'd by one half; but to rid our selves of that Encumbrance, we embark'd the greatest Part of them at *Genoa*. They who buy a great Number of Curiosities, will do well to follow our Example: They will find at all the Sea-ports Consuls of their own Nations, who will help them to make a sure Bargain with the Masters of Ships, and give them all manner of Assistance.

AT our Return from *Genoa* to *Novi* we hired a Coach with four Horses for *Turin*, to go by the Way of *Casal*.

THE *Jews* of *Alexandria* are, in my Opinion, the greatest Singularity that are to be seen in it; for the King of *Spain* permits none of that Nation, at least as far as I know, to live in any other † Part of his Dominions. This Toleration, and the Liberty of holding Fairs, were both granted in order to People the City. They will tell you a Story about the little Statue, call'd *Gaiaudi*, which is over the Gate of the Tower adjoining to the Cathedral Church. In the Cloister of the *Dominicans* you will see *David* playing upon a Violin, at the Wedding of *Christ* and *S. Katharine*, according to what I intimated in the Account of *Sienna*.

AMEDEUS V. transferr'd his Residence from *Chambery* to *Turin*, and since that Time none of his Successors have resided at *Chambery*. At the Palace you may see the Gallery of Rarities, and

\* Since the first Edition of this Book, the Way from *Novi* to *Genoa* has been made fit for Calashes: *Strada Carosabile*.

ALEXANDRIA.

† They say there are also some Families of them at *Lodi*.

TURIN.



\*These Gloves are made of a soft Kind of Shamoy, very well dress'd. The best are sold for a Crown a Pair.

the Library. The double \* Gloves, *Ros Solis*, and *Millefleurs* Snuff, are much esteemed at *Turin*. The Paper-Windows are here, as well as at *Florence* and in several other Towns of *Italy*, the most disagreeable Sight to a Stranger. And there is nothing more common in it than Counts, who are at least as numerous here as at *Vicenza*: And more in Proportion than *Marqueesses* in *France*. You must not forget to go up to the Monastery of the *Capuchins*; the Walk is pleasant, and the Prospect altogether lovely. From hence you may have a full View of the City of *Turin*, which is of an indifferent Bigness. The *French* have lately burnt and pillag'd Part of the House call'd *La Venerie*.

ONE might embark at *Turin*, and sail directly and safely to *Venice*, without going out of the Boat till he comes to the Door where he intends to knock.

AT *Turin* we took Horses for *Geneva*, where we hired others for *Basil*, and from thence took fresh Horses for *Strasburg*, agreeing to pass by *Hunninghen*, *Friburg*, *Brisack*, and *Schlestat*. 'Tis to be observ'd, that a Traveller saves himself a great deal of Trouble, by making it a Part of his Bargain, that his Charge shall be defray'd on the Road. 'T'wou'd be needless to mention what our Passage thro' these Places cost us, since the Rates vary perpetually; the Length or Shortness of the Days, Easiness or Badness of the Roads, and greater or less Concourse of Travellers occasion these Variations.

'Tis said, that at *Suza*, which we saw as we pass'd by it at some Distance, there is a Triumphant Arch, which was erected in that Place to the Honour of *Augustus*, and that the Inscription was engrav'd on a Plate of Gold, of which one half is broken off.

QUOD EJUS DUCTU AUSPICIISQUE,  
GENTES ALPINÆ OMNES, QUÆ A MARI  
SUPERO AD INFERUM PERTINEBANT  
SUB IMP. POP. ROM. FUERINT REDAC-  
TÆ. F. Mabillon.

THEY commend certain Apples that grow about *Susa*, and are call'd *Susin Apples*.

You will find very good Inns at *Geneva*, and particularly we were very well accommodated at the *Three Kings*, the *Green Tower*, the *Balances*, and in other Places. But young Travellers who intend to stay for some Time in the City for the most Part board in some Family, or take a House. There are several Houses where you may have the Conveniency of Boarding, and at several Rates. I shall only mention that of Mr *Mussart*, Professor of Law, because 'tis that with which I am best acquainted, and where I was extremely well entertain'd, the last Time I was there, in 1695.

GENEVA.

The *English* generally boarded at his House

GENEVA has all the Advantages of a charming Situation: 'Tis surrounded with delightful Objects, and the Country all around is so pleasant, that Nature seems to have affected a Sort of Mag-

If you wou'd feed your Eye with a Variety of charming Prospects, you must go up to

a high Bastion behind the College. From thence take a View of the neighbouring Valley on the Right-hand, towards the Place where they use the diverting Exercise of Shooting with Bows and Arrows. After which, cast your Eyes upon the Rich Hillock of *Cogni*, a little higher, the Snowy Hills beyond it, and the distant Mountains that set the utmost Limits to your Sight. From thence direct your ravish'd Eyes along the Banks of the Lake, on the Left-hand at the other Side, and consider at leisure that delicious Spot of Ground, which is agreeably strew'd with Towns, Villages, and separate Houses, and bounded with Mount *Jura*. Then look down upon the lower Part of the City, and take a View of the Harbour, with some Boats and Barks which serve to diversify and embellish the Prospect. Lift up your Eyes again, and fix 'em on the vast Surface of the Lake, which is sometimes rough and foamy, and at other Times as smooth as a Looking-glass, and multiplies the Objects that surround it. And after you have view'd this Medley of agreeable Objects, you may venture to affirm, that you have seen one of the finest Prospects in the World. From hence you may go to the *Treille*, a charming Terrass and publick Walk, on the other Side of the City, and admire the Beauties of a new Landskip.



nificence in adorning it. It receives different Embellishments from the Lake, Rivers, Plains, Hills and high Mountains, Walks, and Country-Houses that encompass it: A Traveller cannot chuse a more agreeable Place of Repose, after the various Toils of a fatiguing Voyage. The Shops will furnish him with whatever he can reasonably desire; and I know nothing that is wanting in this lovely City to satisfy those who can be happy without *Opera's* or *Comedies*, and all those noisy and turbulent Pleasures that are the usual Attendants of the Courts of Great Princes. You will soon have occasion to be acquainted with the Hunting, Fishing, and other Diversions upon the Lake. I say nothing here of the Duke of \* *Roban's* Tomb, which is usually too much esteem'd; nor of several other Things, which nevertheless are not unworthy of your Curiosity. *M. Tronchin*, Professor of Divinity, who by the Way was a Man of uncommon Merit, had divers Original Pictures of illustrious Persons, which one would doubtless view with uncommon Pleasure.

\* See Vol. II.  
p. 427.

WHILE you are at *Geneva*, you may hire Horses to see the Fall of the *Rhone*, and at the same Time take a View of the Fort *la Cluse*. You may also take a Walk to *S. Claude*, and to the Mountains *de Salève* and *des Voirrons*, &c.

FROM *Geneva* to *Bern*, or *Basil* make a Bargain with a Carrier, who will carry you and your Baggage on Horseback. The Carriers are usually unwilling to go by *Friburg*, because there is a little Mountain in the Way: But you may oblige them to take that Road which is not longer, that you may have an Opportunity to see that City which is the Capital of one of the *Cantons*.

LAUSSA  
N.A.

THEY told me at *Lausanna* of a Curiosity which I never saw, which I will venture to mention

tion here, upon the Credit of those Persons from whom I had it. 'Tis a very extraordinary Echo, which they say is at the Tower of — below the Town, on the Brink of the Lake. If it is true, as they affirm, that this Echo repeats very distinctly as far as twelve Syllables, almost more than half what the famous Olympick Portico did, nam'd for that Reason *Heptaphone*, it deserves the Travellers going to hear it. *Æneid. xii. 756.*

————— *Ripæque, Lacusque*  
*Responsant circa: gemitu Nemus omne remugit.*

THEY also told me of the Trunk of a Vine of a prodigious Bigness, which People go to see as a Rarity at *Prully*, in the Neighbourhood. You may enquire about the Use of a certain Cupboard that is kept in the Castle. Nor must you forget to visit the College.

*FRIBURG* in *Nuchtland*, upon the River *Sana*, *FRIBURG* is somewhat odly situated, as well as *Lausanna*. in *Nuchtland*. 'Tis wholly built with Free-stone. The Sculptures in the Portal of the Great Church are admir'd by those who are not very skilful Judges, as well as those at *Bern*. The Town and Bailiwick of *Gruyere*, where they make such large and excellent Cheeses, are in the *Canton of Friburg*.

AT *Bern*, see the Library of the College, where there is a considerable Number of Manuscripts; *M. Venerus's* Cabinet of Paintings and other Rarities; the Statue of *S. Christopher*, which is said to be the Statue of *Goliath*, on *S. Christopher's* Gate; the Picture and History of the \* Woman that liv'd † seven Years without taking any Nourishment, which was to be seen at the House of Mr *Thorman*, Minister of the *French* Church; the Precipice, where the Horse and Scholar fell down;

\* Born in 1583. Died in 1653.  
 † From 1601. till 1608.



See the Cabinet of Mr *Verner*: the Town-house, where there are some Paintings; And the Ropes to hang all *Switzerland*, in the Arsenal. the great Council assembled, &c. The Soil about *Bern* is cold; but the Air is good, and there are some Places in the Country that are extremely pleasant.

SOLO- THE River *Aar* runs from *Bern* to *Solothurn*, THURN. and divides the last of these Cities into two unequal Parts, which are united by a Bridge. See The Women have their Age mark'd in Embroidery upon their Habits. the Arsenal, where they keep some Spoils that were taken from the Duke of *Burgundy*, who was defeated at *Morat*; the Town-house, where there are some Historical Paintings; the Churches of *S. Ursus*, and of the *Jesuites*.

BASIL. AT *Basil* we lodg'd at the *Three Kings*, where we were well entertain'd. See the Cabinets of Rarities belonging to Mr *Fech*, and Mr *Mangold*, the Logick Professor; the Arsenal; the Hall where the Council is held; the Statue of *Munatius Plancus* at the Town-house; the House where *David George* liv'd, who call'd himself *the Eternal Father*, according to the false Ideas, and possibly calumnious Imputations of those that accus'd him of that extravagant Blasphemy. If that Man said that he was really God he was mad; and if he was mad, they should have treated him as a mad Man, and not as a Criminal. \* The Library of the University; the Cannon, Fusils, and other Wind-Arms, at *John George Gintner's* House; the Great Council assembled; the College; the House and Epitaph of *Erasmus*. The University was founded by *Pius II*, Ann. 1460. If you can meet with an Opportunity, it will be convenient to be present at the Commencement of a Batchelor or Master of Arts; at the Meeting of some of the Tribes or Corporations; at the Wedding of some rich Burgher; at the publick Feast of the Magistrates, or that of the Professors of

\* We did apply ourselves to *M. Buxtorf*.

of the University. They will give an Account of the Ceremony of the Eggs, and of the Race from *Basil* to *Hunninghen* on *Easter-Monday*; upon which you may see what is related by *Will. Paradin* in his *Chronicles of Savoy*.

FRIBURG in *Brisgow* on the little River *Thre-seim*, at the Foot of the Mountains of the *Black Forest*, was built about the Year 1180, by the same *Berchtold IV*, Duke of *Zeringhen*, who built *Bern* and the other \* *Friburg*, which I mention'd before. There is an University here, which was founded *Ann.* 1450, by *Albert VI*, Duke of *Austria*.

FRIBURG  
in *Brisgow*,

\* *Friburg* signifies a Free Burrough or Town.

MR *Warndley*, a *Swiss* Minister, wrote in the Year 1705, that indeed the *Swisses* make only one People, and that they go under the Title or Name of the *Helvetick* Body; but that it is after the same Manner as the *Italians* are but one People, or one Nation—and that the XIII Cantons are distinct Republicks, more independent from each other than the Republick of *Venice* from that of *Genoa*; or the Kingdom of *Naples* from the Dukedom of *Tuscany*. Page 1, and 2.

You may inform yourself of the Stones that are describ'd in the Book entitled thus; *Specimen Lithographiæ Helveticæ, quo Lapides ex figuratis Helveticis selectissimi, æri incisi, sistuntur & Describuntur*; à *Joh. Jac. Scheuchzero*. *Tiguri*. 1702. 'Tis a small Octavo.

CARION says in his *Chronicles*, that Gold is to be found in the greatest Part of the Rivers in *Swisserland*; upon which he relates that *Claudia* the Daughter of *Henry II*, having had the Thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland* for her God-Fathers, they presented the Queen with a large Medal of Gold, the Growth of their own Country, weighing about 2000 Crowns. An Heavenly Hand issuing out of the Clouds, held thirteen Strings



in a Knot, having at each End the Arms and Devices of all the Cantons ; above it was an Angel holding a White Cross ; and round it was written, *SI DEUS PRO NOBIS, QUIS CONTRA NOS?*

*MONCONYS*, says, that the Emperor has often eat under the Shade of the great Linden-Tree behind the Cathedral Church of *Basil*. Part ii. pag. 305. 8vo. He also writes that Doctor *Erasmus's* Epitaph is engraven on a Stone of an antique Altar, upon whose Frize there is a *Deus Terminus*, which was his Seal with this Device or Motto, *Nulli cedo.* *Ibid.*

In Mr *Fesch's* Cabinet at *Basil*, there is an *Escu-dor* of *Lewis XII*, with this Inscription, *PERDAM BABYLONIS NOMEN.* *I have formerly seen the like Coin in the Hands of Mr Charles Ancillon, first Judge of the Colony of the French Protestant Refugees at Berlin, and in the Neighbourhood. He presented it to the Elector [afterwards King, and Father of the \* present reigning King.]* In the same Cabinet, adds *Monconys*, p. 306. *They shewed me a Piece of the Duke Charles of Lorraine, where on the one Side there is a Sword cutting down Lilies, with this Inscription, DABIT HÆC ULTIO MESSEM ; and on the Reverse a Thunder Bolt, with these Words, FLAMMA METUENDA TYRANNIS.* *Id. Ibid.*

*BERTIUS* says, That the four most remarkable Things at *Strasbourg* are, The Tower or Steeple of the Cathedral, the Arsenal, the Unicorn's Horn, and the University : But, by his Leave, we must take away the Horn, and put the Dial in its Place. *Erasmus* could not find Expressions strong enough to praise this City and its Inhabitants : *Hæc Civitas inter Germanicas florentissima.*

————— *Non alia magis abundat summis Viris, in quibus & Eruditionem commendat Morum Integritas, & Morum*

1713.

STRAS-  
BURG, in  
some old Books  
called  
STRO-  
BOURG.

*Et Morum Integritatem ornat Eruditio. ——— Hu-  
jus nunquam satis laudatæ Urbis laudibus diutiùs im-  
morari liberet, &c.*

FROM *Strasburg* we embarked on the *Rhine* to *Cologn*; the Charge of the Passage is inconfide-  
rable. There are some large and well covered  
Boats, which a Traveller ought to chuse, rather  
than those little Wherries that consist only of  
four or five Boards nailed together. You may  
embark on the *Rhine* at *Basil*.

THE Emperor *Conrade II*, surnamed *The Salic*, SPIRE.  
built the Cathedral of *Spire* above six hundred  
Years ago. 'Tis adorned with the Tomb of it's  
Founder, and the Sepulchres of \* five other Em- \* *Henry III.*  
perors, and several Princes and Princesses. *Henry IV.*

SOME Authors are of Opinion, that the Co- *Henry V.*  
lumns in the Round Temple dedicated to the Vir- *Rodolphus of*  
gin at *Aix la Chapelle*, were brought from *Rome* *Hapsburg,*  
and *Ravenna* by the Order of *Charles the Great.* and *Adolphus*  
*of Nassau.*

THE following Verses were formerly to be AIX LA  
seen upon the Gate of the Palace built by *Charles* CHAPPEL-  
*the Great*, and destroyed by the *Normans*. LE:

*Carolus insignem reddens hanc condidit Urbem,  
Ac liberavit eam; post Romam, constituendo  
Quod sit trans Alpes hinc semper Regia Sedes;  
Vt Caput Vrbs hanc quæque colat; quoque Gallia tota.  
Gaudet Aquisgranum præ cunctis Munere clara,  
Quæ prius Imperii Reges nunc laureat almi.*

WE hired a whole Coach from *Cologn* to *Brussels*,  
where we took another for *Ghent*, and from  
thence continued our Journey to *Ostend* by sever-  
al Canals. The Price of Places in the Boats is  
fix'd, and at *Ostend* we hir'd a Coach, that we  
might arrive the sooner at *Newport*; though  
there is also a Canal between these two Cities.



BRUSSELS. IF you stay some Days at *Brussels*, you may take a little Journey to *Enghein*, where you will see a very fine Garden.

THE Boat that passes between *Brussels* and *Villebroeck* is extremely commodious: The Passengers may be accommodated with Meat and Drink; and in the best Chamber, called the *Roufle*, there is a Chimney, and a little compleat Sett of Furniture: You must pay somewhat extraordinary to be in this Chamber.

ANTWERP. BESIDES the Things which I either describ'd or mentioned in the Account of *Antwerp*, Travellers may visit the Abby of *S. Michael*, and especially the Refectory, and the Pictures in the Abbot's Apartment: The Churches of the *Carmelites*, *St James*, and the *Dominicans*; and the Magazines of Tapestry.

I TOOK Notice of the following Passage in a little Book of Travels in *Flanders*, written by an anonymous Author. "On the Day of the *Virgin's Assumption*, says he, there is a solemn Procession, in which *Semele* and her Son *Bacchus* are represented by a jolly fat young Man, and a Lais of the same Size. They are mounted upon an Hoghead in a Chariot, and are perpetually emptying a Bottle." This is all the Account our Author gives of them. You may enquire farther about this Piece of Mummery.

AT *Antwerp* you might be well accommodated at the *Laboureur's*; and in *Brussels* at the *Sieur Drouin's*, at the Sign of the *Golden Fountain*, at the *Looking-Glass*, and in other Places.

THE ancient Town-house was reduced to Ashes by the *Spaniards*, with several hundreds of other Buildings, as well publick as private, the fourth of *November* 1576, or 1574 according to the following Distich.

•Varta heV! LVCe rVI t antVerpIa VICta noVeMbrIs;  
CIVe orbata, eXVta Lare, aC eXVta nItoe

THE Confederates having almost repaired *Anvers*, the Duke of *Parma* re-took it in the Year 1585, as it is expressed in these two other Verses.

VIrgo LegIt spICas, antVerpa VbI CoLLa potentIs  
prInCIPIs hIspanI subIICI t IMPerIo

AT *Ghent* you may take a View of the great G H E N T, Iron Canon which lies in one of the publick Places; the Statue of *Charles V*, upon a Column, &c. This Place is the Country of the famous *Corn. Jansenius*, who was the first Bishop of it in the Year 1559. See the Bishop's House, and the large Clock called *Rolland*, in the Tower named *Belford*.

I LOOK upon *Bruges* as a very fine City, which B R U G E S, in my Opinion, is not so much taken notice of as it deserves. The Tower, that they call, of the Clock is very high, you must go up it; see the Cathedral dedicated to *Donatus*; the Bishop's Palace: The great Square: The College of *Francks*: The Council Hall, where you will observe the Head and Hand of Marble; The Tomb of *Charles Count de Charolois*, and *Mary* his Daughter in the Choir of the Church of *Notre Dame*: And a *Notre-Dame* of white Marble in the same Church, by *Michael Angelo*, according to *Monconys*. formerly a Bishoprick.

THOSE who have not the Conveniency of a Yatch for their Passage to *England*, need not scruple to go by the Pacquet-Boat; which though not so honourable, is both as safe and as good a Sailer as any other,

D. ANTONIO



D. ANTONIO de Guevara Bishop of Mondoneda, and Preacher to Charles the Fifth, relates, That the Application of a Bag of *Saffron* to the Region of the Heart, is an effectual Remedy against the Sicknes and Vomiting with which those that are not \* accustomed to the Sea are usually troubled. And he adds, That he tryed the Experiment with very good Success, when he followed his Master to *Africk*, in his Expedition against *Tunis*.

\* I'm inform- ed by some Persons, that they have received great Benefit on such Occasions, by applying a Bag stuff'd with Bay Salt beaten small, to the Stomach. And others assure me, That the best Remedy is, to keep always, Night and Day, a Piece of *Earth* under the Nose; for which Purpose they provide a sufficient Quantity of Earth, and preserve it fresh in a Pot of Clay; and when they have used a Piece so long till it begins to grow dry, they put it into the Pot again, and take out some fresh Earth. Lemons have been my best Remedy.

'Tis almost impossible to fix the Road that ought to be taken by those who design to travel to *Italy*, since the Choice of that depends on the Place where they intend to enter the Country, and the Time they resolve to spend in it. Only, in the General, they ought to consult the Map, and so take their Measures, that they may see the last Days of the *Carnaval* at *Venice*, the *Holy Week* at *Rome*, and the *Octave* of the Sacrament at *Bologna*; to avoid being at *Rome* during the great Heats; to traverse the Country, to see as much of it as they can; and to endeavour not to pass twice by the same Way. If they cannot be at *Venice* during the *Carnaval*, they ought at least to be there on *Ascension-Day*.

It may perhaps be convenient for two or three Strangers to travel in Company together; their Fellowship sometimes makes them pass their Hours more chearfully, and employ the Time they bestow in making Observations with better Success and greater Pleasure; especially when they are all honest and of agreeable Tempers. I say honest, for

for I have met with several young Travellers extremely debauched and very extravagant in all their Conduct. One ought to take a great deal of Care not to associate himself with such Company.

SOME are curious, desirous to see and examine every Thing with Care, and never scruple to expose themselves to a Shower of Rain, or to find their Dinner cold at the Inn, if they can but make some new Discovery or important Observation: Whereas there are others who travel like Post-horses, and never mind Things worth Observation, provided they can find a good Bed and good Victuals. And therefore a prudent Person ought never to enter into a Society, till he has first thoroughly studied the Humours of his intended Companions.

BESIDES, 'tis by no Means convenient to travel in Companies in *Italy*; the Inns are so miserable that oftentimes they can neither accommodate their Guests with Meat nor Beds, when they are too numerous.

A TRAVELLER ought always to be furnished with some Iron Machine to shut his Door on the Inside, which may be easily contrived, and made of several Sorts; for it happens not unfrequently that the Doors of the Lodging-Rooms have neither Locks nor Bolts; and 'tis commonly observed, that *Opportunity makes a Thief*.

THE Curiosity of a Traveller, especially of a young Man, who goes to see the World that he may learn to live in it, should not be confined barely to Enquiries after inanimate Curiosities. They whose Quality can procure them an Admittance in the Courts of Princes, ought never to pass by such Places without visiting them. They ought also to see good Company,

to



to enquire after those Persons that are famous for their Skill in Arts and Sciences, and to discourse with them: For 'tis impossible to receive certain Information of any Thing, but from Persons of that Character; and their Conversation is in all respects useful.

To prevent the Inconveniencies of a bad Lodging, those who do not carry a compleat Bed about with them, ought at least to make Provision of a \* light Quilt, a Pillow, a Coverlet, and two very fine Bed-clothes, that they may make but a little Bundle. I do not propose this Piece of Caution, to comply with the Over-niceness of some Persons, but to guard against the ill Consequences of an incommodious Bed, that may be very prejudicial to Health; which is so necessary a Blessing, that if it were only for the Preservation of that, a Traveller ought to avoid all Manner of Excess.

\*I have travelled all over Germany, Italy, &c. very easily with these Conveniences rolled up in a Sack, lin'd with waxed Cloth, three Foot and half high, and less than two of

Diameter, when full: Which being light, is easily carried, with the Port-Mantles; and is of no Charge. Observe the *Ficus prima* of Horace, which *Designatorem decorat Licetribus Atris*. L. I. Epist. vii. 6.

To conclude, if we call to mind that a Traveller is more obnoxious than another Person, to Accidents that may disturb the Repose of his Life, this Reflection ought to be a new and powerful Motive to engage him not to forget the principal Duties of it.

To make these Instructions more compleat, I have thought fit to add a Thing which is extreamly wanted, and is really very useful, as the Reader will see by the following Pages.

*Delicatus ille est, adhuc cui Patria dulcis est;*  
*Fortis autem jam, cui omne Solum Patria est;*  
*Perfectus vero, cui Mundus Exilium est.*  
 Hug. de S. Vict. in Didac. L. 3. C. 2.

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A N  
ITINERARY,

O R

Alphabetical INDEX

O F T H E

Chief Cities of *Italy*, Towns, and other Places, most frequented by Travellers, on this Side *Naples*; with their Distances from each other.

I HAVE not only found a great Difference in the *Itineraries* which I have consulted, but when I have enquir'd upon the Spot of the Distance of one Place from another, I have often received various Accounts, and even from Persons living in the same House. Some, for Example-sake, will tell you, that there are but Fifty five or Fifty six Miles from *Florence* to *Bolonia*; and others, Fifty eight, and more. It may happen therefore, that a Traveller may find a Difference between the following *Itinerary*, and the Informations he may receive in the Places thro' which he travels: But however, he may reap a great Benefit from our Observations; for, after all, they



they cannot much vary, and he may as well take his Measures accordingly, as if the Account was exact to an Inch. Let there be Eight Miles or Nine from one Stage to another, it matters very little; and the Traveller can fall into no great Mistake upon this Account.

THE Reason of the Variety of these Accounts proceeds most commonly from the Goodness or Badness of the Roads; and therefore, without making use of any other Example, those who reckon only Fifty five Miles from *Florence* to *Bologna*, tell us, that it is the true Distance between those two Cities; and such, on the Contrary, who reckon Fifty eight, say, that Fifty five Miles in a mountainous Country require more Time than Fifty eight in a better Road.

ANOTHER Reason may be given of the Variety of these Accounts, when the Distance of Places is considerable; for, if one makes an Addition of the Distances from Place to Place between *Naples* and *Rome*, he will find there is in all only an Hundred and thirty Miles; but if he considers, that every Town between those two Cities is of a certain Extent or Length, which is not included in the general Account, he must then compute that there must be above an hundred and thirty Miles from *Naples* to *Rome*. 'Tis true, that sometimes he must compute on the contrary; that is, when he takes some By-ways to avoid the Towns and shorten the Road.

ONE might enlarge this *Itinerary in Infinitum*, if he would make all the Combinations or Computations that might be made between the Places therein named; but I have contented myself with what has seem'd to me most reasonable, and which is sufficient to satisfy the Traveller. If he has a Mind, for Example, to know the Distance from *Florence* to *Rome*, and that he does not find

it in one single Place, he will find thirty five Miles from *Florence* to *Sienna*, thirty four from *Sienna* to *Radicofani*, twenty four or twenty five from *Radicofani* to *Bolsena*, sixteen from *Bolsena* to *Viterbo*, and Forty from *Viterbo* to *Rome*; so that by adding all these Distances, he will find an hundred and fifty Miles from *Florence* to *Rome*. If he does not find in the *Index Rome*, opposite to *Viterbo*, he must look for *Viterbo* opposite to *Rome*; that is, look for *Viterbo*, and not *Rome*; and so of the rest.

THE Cyphers between the Towns mark the Distance between one of those Places and the other that is opposite to it on the same Line; and when there is a double Figure, it denotes the Variety of the Informations I have receiv'd. The Carriers and other People, who ought best to know it, differ as much as the rest; either for the Reasons I have alledg'd, or for imposing upon Travellers, as to the length or shortness of the Roads. I might have put double Figures almost every where, but it would have been very tedious; and I have contented myself to take Notice of it, where I thought it was necessary.

I LEAVE all that is beyond a Line, which the Traveller may draw upon his Map from *Loretto* to *Spoletto*, and from thence to *Salerne*; that Country being almost impracticable, and very little frequented, because of the bad Inns, in which you find nothing at all to eat; those People being accustomed to provide the Strangers with Fire and Utensils only: an Experience that I have made at *Salerne*.

I HAVE somewhere said, that there is such a Difference between Miles and Miles, that three Miles of *Piedmont* make five of the *Campania* of *Rome*. 'Tis by reason of this Difference that some reckon twenty seven or twenty eight Miles



from *Suza* to *Turin*; whereas others reckon but eighteen or twenty.

To make this *Itinerary* more diverting, as well as more useful, I have taken Notice, as much as ever I could, of one Thing, which is always wanted, and enquired after; that is, the Nature of the Road, and of the Country through which one must travel; and to be as short as possible, I have made Use of the following Figures: But the Traveller is to take Notice, that these Observations could not be made in long Distances.

\* Denotes a Country and a Road indifferently fine and good.

\*\* A Road better than the Former.

\*\*\* An extraordinary fine Road, and fertile Country.

X Bad Road in a bad Country.

† Difficult Road in a Country either bad or good.

‡ Road extraordinary bad.

— Plain or even Country.

Λ Mountain.

H Eminences or little Hills.

R River.

P Bridge and River. Pons.

L Lake.

F Forests.

V. sh. Dist. See the short Distances.

WHEN I make no Use of the said Figures, 'tis either because I have not travelled thro' those Roads, or else that I do not remember the Nature of the Country.

IF there be any Mistakes in the Figures, I hope the Reader will excuse it.

Adria	15	Miles	Rovigo.	* — *R
S. Agathe	16	17	Capoua.	** — ***P
Albano	8		Frescati.	***L**H
Albano	30		Nettuno.	— ***
Albano	16		Rome.	— *X
Albano	7		Vellitri.	**H*
Alexandria	18		Cafal.	** — *P*R
Alexandria	10		Cortona.	— **R
Alexandria	38	40	Turin.	* — **P*R
Alexandria	19		Voghera.	— **R
Ancona	15		Loretto.	H** — H <i>Bad Road</i>
Ancona	10		Osimo.	<i>in Winter.</i>
Ancona	20		Senegallia.	H* <i>upon the S. shore.</i>
Andes	2		Mantoua.	** <i>Vulgo Pictola.</i>
Aoste	50		Turin.	**
Aquapendente	8	9	P. Centino.	+* <i>Bad Country.</i>
Aquapendente	4		Onano.	**
Aquapendente	10		Orvieto.	*
Aquilea	30		Concordia.	
Arezzo	12		Cortona.	
Affise	8		Foligno.	*** —
Affise	10		Perouse.	
Aversa	10		Capoua.	*** — P
Baccano	7		M. Rosso.	— *X
Belluno	30	32	Trevifo.	** — R — **
Bergamo	30		Brescia.	H — R — **
Bergamo	30		Como.	*R** — L
Bergamo	30		Milan.	H*R****
Bolsena	9		Aquapendente.	L*H — X <i>"Vulfinium.</i>
Bolsena	8		Montefiascone.	L†X*H <i>Good Wine.</i>
Bolsena	24	25	Radicofani.	L*H — XRPX†Λ
Bolsena	16		Viterbo.	<i>Vid. Viterbo.</i>
Bonconvento	3		Monterone.	<i>A fine Dale.</i>
Bonconvento	15		Sienna.	***H
Isles Borrhomées	38		Milan.	<i>Vid. Isles.</i>
Bolonia	30		Ferrara.	— ***R
Bolonia	56	58	Florence.	*RX†Λ†Λ†Λ**



Bologna	20	Imola.	—**
Bologna	150 152	Loretto.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Bologna	56 58	Mantoua.	*** R * By Con- cordia.
Bologna	130	Milan.	***—Vid. sh. Dist.
Bologna	20	Modena.	*** R *—Fort Ur- bino.
Bologna	8	Pianora.	**
Bologna	212	Rome.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Bologna	10	Samogia.	—***
Bracciano	12	Ronciglione.	L*
Brescia	30	Bergamo.	H**—R—**
Brescia	60	Milan.	By Bergamo.
Brescia	56	Milan.	By Marteningo.
Brescia	40 42	Verona.	**L**R
Brescia	70	Vicenza.	V. Verona. <i>Good Country.</i>
Capoua New	2	Old Capua.	—**
Capoua	16	Naples.	—***R*** <i>Good Wine.</i>
Carignan	8 9	Turin.	**
Carmagnole	12	Turin.	
Casal	38 40	Novi.	—***R**
La Catholica	10 11	Rimini.	*—** <i>The Sea</i> **
P. Centino	8	Radicofani.	P†Λ†XΛ
Cervia	15	P. Cefenatico.	—* <i>The Sea to the Left.</i>
Cesena	6	Forimpoli.	—*** " Forum Pompilii.
Cesena	10	"Forli.	—*** Forum Julii.
Cesena	20	Rimini.	—** <i>The Sea</i> * P.
Cesena	10	Saviniano.	—*** <i>Vines and O- live Trees.</i>
P. Cefenatico	15	Rimini.	*— <i>The Sea</i> * R <i>The Bridge and Pave- ment of the ancient Via Æmylia join'd with the Flaminia.</i>
Chiusi	20	Orvieto.	

Citta Castellana	15		Castel nuovo.	HP** Via Flami- nia †
Citta Castellana	10	II	Otricoli.	H*RP—**Ruin. antiq.
Citta Castellana	7	8	Rignano.	HP** Via Flami- nia.
" Citta Lavinia	4		Albano.	** "Lanuvium.
Civita Vecchia	10		Corneto.	<i>Bad Country.</i>
Como	28	30	Milan.	L.— <i>All the Country about Milan is fine and good.</i>
Concordia	30		Trevise.	
Conigliano	15		Trevise.	H—**R
Corneto	10		Civita Vecchia.	*X <i>The Sea.</i>
Corneto	10		Toscanelia.	††* <i>Bad Country.</i>
Cortona	20	22	Perouse.	*L*
Crema	28	30	Bergamo.	<i>Good Country.</i> —
Crema	22		Brescia.	Idem.
Crema	45		Mantoua.	<i>Good Country.</i> L.
Cremona	23		Bozzuolo.	**—
Cremona	28		" Lodi.	—**R** "Laus Pompeia.
Cremona	40	42	Mantoua.	*—**R**L
Cremona	48		Milan.	—**R**
Dignano	14		Pordenone.	*†*
Domod'Isola	14		Margotza.	<i>Delicious Dale.</i>
Empoli	18		Florence.	—***
Fano	15		Fossembrone.	
Fano	8		Pesaro.	—R** <i>On the Shore.</i>
Fano	15		Senegallia.	—**R* <i>The Sea.</i>
Fayence	14		Forimpoli.	—***
Fayence	10		Forli.	***—
Fayence	10		Imola.	—***
Feltre	15		Bellune.	<i>Good Country.</i>
Feltre	33		Vicenza.	Idem.
Ferrara	30		Bolonia.	R — <i>Excellent Soil.</i>
Ferrara	50	52	Mantoua.	—R <i>Good Country.</i> L.
Ferrara	45		Padoua.	—**R*—R**
			Qq 3	Ferrara



Ferrara	48	52	Ravenna.	—**R* <i>The Sea.</i>
Ferrara	80		Venice.	<i>By Water.</i>
Fiorenzuola	29	30	Bolonia.	*†Λ†*R**
Fiorenzuola	9	10	Scarperia.	*ΛΛ†*
Florence	55	58	Bolonia.	<i>Mountainous Count.</i>
Florence	28	30	Fiorenzuola.	<i>Idem.</i>
Florence	67		Leghorn.	<i>Vid. sh. Dist.</i>
Florence	40		Lucca.	<i>Vid. sh. Dist.</i>
Florence	66		Perouse.	
Florence	46		Pifa.	<i>Vid. sh. Dist.</i>
Florence	53		Pifa.	*** <i>By Pistoia and</i> <i>Luca.</i>
Florence	20		Pistoia.	** —*** <i>"Pistori-</i> <i>um.</i>
Florence	1		Poggio Imperial.	<i>Fine Walk.</i>
Florence	5	6	Prattolino.	
Florence	35		Sienna.	<i>Two hard Journeys.</i>
Foligno	<i>Vide</i> Fuligno.			
Fondi	10	12	Mola.	** — <i>Via Appia.</i> <i>The Sea.</i>
Fondi	10		Terracina.	— <i>Via Appia F The</i> <i>Sea. H Orange Trees.</i>
Forli	10		Cesena.	<i>Antiq. Ruines.</i>
Forli	4		Forimpoli.	—**
Fornacette	3		Ponte d'Era.	* —**P
Frescati	12		Rome.	H — <i>Bad Country.</i>
Fuligno	16		Serravalle.	*** Λ —*
Fuligno	14		Spoletto.	***†H" <i>Fulginium</i>
Fusina	20		Padoua.	* —***
Fusina	5		Venice.	<i>By the Lagunes.</i>
Gayetta	5	<i>By Land.</i>	Mola.	***" 3 <i>By Sea.</i>
Genoa	44		Alexandria.	<i>Vid. sh. Dist.</i>
Genoa	46		Final.	<i>The Sea to the Left.</i> <i>One may go along</i> <i>the Coast from</i> <i>Genoa to Pro-</i> <i>vence; but the</i> <i>Ways are bad.</i>

Genoa	74	76	Massa.	
Genoa	82	84	Milan.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Genoa	30		Novi.	*†FΛΛF*†Λ*
Genoa	20		Ottagio.	
Genoa	30		Savona.	<i>Torrents. The Sea at the Left.</i>
Genoa	84		Turin.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Genzano	2		Aricia.	** <i>Good Wine.</i>
Genzano	2		Nemi.	***
Genzano	17		Rome.	*—X
Ghemona	18		Udina.	**
Guaftala	8		Sabionetta.	**R*—*
Imola	20		Bolonia.	<i>Fine &amp; good Country.</i>
Imola	10		Fayence.	Idem.
Iles Borromées	38		Milan.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Itru	6	7	Fondi.	†Via Ap. <i>Olive-trees.</i>
Itru	4	5	"Mola.	‡Via Ap. <i>Olive-trees.</i>
Lerice	65	<i>By the Sea.</i>	Genoa.	"Formiæ.
Lerice	12	13	Massa.	
Leuvino	12		Varese.	L**V. Milan.
Leghorn	122		Genoa.	<i>By Land.</i>
Leghorn	15		Pisa.	*—RF <i>Cork-trees.</i>
Leghorn	35		Volterra.	<i>Myrtles. Fine Road.</i>
Lodi	10		Marignano.	—*—*** <i>Rivulets.</i>
Lodi	20		Milan.	<i>Good and most fine Country.</i>
Loiano	9		Pietra mala.	††
Loretto	15		Ancona.	Vid. Ancona.
"Loretto	150	152	Bolonia.	Vid. sh. Dist.
"Loretto	15		Fermo.	" <i>Olive-trees.</i>
Loretto	14		Macerata.	**H—RH
Loretto	3		Recanati.	**H
Loretto	148	150	Rome.	Vid. sh. Dist.
§ Loretto	*233		Venice. }	* <i>By Ravenna.</i>
§ Loretto	†248		Venice. }	† <i>By Rimini and Bolonia.</i>
Lucignano	5		Monterone.	**
"Lucca	24	26	Massa.	" <i>Good Olives.</i>



5 Lucca	* 10	11	Pisa. 2	* <i>By the Mountain.</i>
2 Lucca	† 13		Pisa. 5	*** † <i>By the Plain.</i>
Lucca	20		Pistoia.	***
Macerata	14		Loretto.	V. Loretto.
Mantoua	17		Bozzuolo.	L — * R **
Mantoua	40		Brescia.	L ** — **
Mantoua	40		Cremona.	L ** R * — *
Mantoua	6		Marmirol.	L ** — **
Mantoua	22	23	Mirandola.	L * R *
Mantoua	42		Modena.	L ** — R ***
Mantoua	50		Rovigo.	L ** — **
Mantoua	54		Vicenza.	L ** — ** R — **
S. Marin	12		Rimini.	Λ † * † ** —
S. Marin	16		La Catholica.	Λ Idem.
Margotzo	8		Leuvino.	<i>The great Lake, the Borrhoméan Isles.</i>
Marino	3		Albano.	**
Marino	4		Frescati.	** <i>Via App. Aque- duct.</i>
Marino	12		Rome.	H — X
Massa	* 76		Genoa.	* <i>By Land.</i>
Massa	13		Lerice.	
Massa	29		Pisa.	
Masseran	34		Turin.	
Mestre	12		Trevise.	*** — **
Milan	56		Alexandria.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Milan	38		Isles Borrhomées.	Λ Margotzo. Vid. sh. Dist.
Milan	30		Levino.	** † R † † * <i>Great Lake.</i>
Milan	20		Lodi.	<i>Good Parmezan.</i>
Milan	88	90	Mantoua.	
Milan	110		Mantoua.	<i>By Brescia and Ber- gamo.</i>
Milan	10		Monza.	*** <i>A fine Walk,</i>
Milan	30		Novara.	— ** R ** — *
Milan	75		Parma.	Vid. sh. Dist. ***
Milan	46		Tortona.	Vid. sh. Dist. ***

Milan	85	Turin.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Milan	40	Vercell.	Vid. sh. Dist. ***
Milan	36	Voghera.	*** Vid. sh. Dist.
Mirandola.	18 19	Modena.	** — **
Modena	20	Bolonia.	** — R ** *
Modena	40 42	Mantoua.	— ** R ** L
Modena	105	Milan.	*** Vid. sh. Dist. ***
Modena	30	Parma.	*** — * P ** P
Modena	15	Regio.	** — **
Modena	10	Samogia.	** — * R Fort d' Urbino.
Mola	16 17	S. Agatha.	† Via App. Min- turne. Water- course. R — Bustles.
Mola [V. Fondi]	10 12	Fondi.	*** Vi. Palace d' Obizzi.
Monfelice	3	La Bataglia.	*** Go to Arqua and the boiling Baths of Abano, which is but a lit- tle out of the Way.
Monfelice	8	Padoua.	† L Vi. Bolsena.
Montalcino	7	Pienza.	X
Montalcino	3	S. Quirico:	** L * †† *
Montefiascone	8	Bolsena.	Muscatello. H* — *
Montefiascone	30	Civita Vecchia.	' Good Wine.
Montefiascone	10	Toscanella.	∴ A very bad Inn. X
Montefiascone	8	Viterbo.	
'Monte Pulciano	5	Pienza.	
∴ Monterone between Rome and Vecchia.		Civita	
Monza	10	Milan.	***
Naples	10	Bayæ.	A fine and rare Walk.
Naples	16	Capoua.	Fine and fertile Country.
Naples	20	Cumæ.	Curiosities. **
Naples	10	"Puzzoli.	Id. "Puteol. G. Wine:
{ Naples	134 136	Rome. }	* By the ordinary Road.
{ Naples	155	Rome. }	† By Valmontone. Naples



Naples	27 28	Salerne.	*** <i>A six Hours Journey.</i>
Naples	8	Mount Vesuvius.	*** †† X †† Λ
Narni	7	"Terni.	* P — * — * P "In- teramnia.
Narni	8	Otricoli.	+ * † † Λ † * — * <i>A very uneven Road.</i>
Nemi	2	Genzano.	
Nettuno	30	Rome.	
Nice	8	Monaco.	<i>The Sea to the Right.</i>
Nice	42	Oneglia.	<i>Idem.</i>
Nocera	13 14	Fuligno.	
Novara	30	Milan.	<i>Fine Country.</i>
Novara	10	Vercel.	** — **
Novi	30	Genoa.	<i>Mountainous Country:</i>
Nurcia	16	Spoletto.	∴ <i>Via Ostiensis. The</i>
Oneglia	39	Final.	<i>Tyber to the right.</i>
Orvieto	20	Chiufi.	* † * <i>Woods. Lake.</i>
Ostia	∴ 12 13	Rome.	<i>Salt-marishes. Ru- ines of the ancient Ostia, a little fur- ther. 'Tis but three Hours way in a Coach.</i>
Ottagio	10	Novi.	<i>Nequinum.</i>
Otricoli	8	Narni.	
Otricoli	9	Citta Castellana.	<i>Ruines — *** PHF †</i>
Padoua	5	Abano.	** <i>Curious Bath.</i>
Padoua	7	Arqua.	** <i>The Tomb of Pe- trarch.</i>
Padoua	88	Brescia.	<i>Vid. sh. Dist. **</i>
Padoua	45	Ferrara.	** <i>Vid. sh. Dist.</i>
Padoua	54	Mantoua.	<i>Vid. sh. Dist. **</i>
Padoua	8	Monfelice.	<i>Even &amp; fat Country.</i>
Padoua	25	Rovigo.	** — R * R * <i>Morafs.</i>
Padoua	25	Venice.	** — *** <i>Lagune.</i>
Padoua	17 18	Vicenza.	— *** <i>Bad Road in Winter.</i>
			* <i>Palestrina</i>

* Palestrina	14	† Fregati.	* Ol. Preneste. † Ol. Tusculum.
Palestrina	12	Tivoli.	Tibur.
Palma-nova	12	Aquilea.	
Palma-nova	62 64	Venice.	<i>Partly by Water.</i>
Parma	15	Borgo S. Donino.	** — **
Parma	50	Bolonia.	*** Vid. sh. Dif.
Parma	42 43	Montoua.	** --- R --- * R --- L
Parma	30	Modena.	Vid. sh. Dist. ***
Parma	15	Reggio.	** — R ** <i>Good Pasturage.</i>
Parma	35	Placentia.	*** — *** <i>Meadows.</i>
Pavia	10	Binasco.	*** <i>Country of Rice.</i>
Pavia	5	La Chartreuse.	***
Pavia	20	Milan.	*** <i>Country of Rice.</i>
Pavia	30	Novi.	P**R* — ** — X*
Pavia	25 26	Tortona.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Pavia	16	Voghera.	P**R <i>The Po.</i> — **
Perouse	10	Affise.	R ** HS. Francis,
Perouse	66	Florence.	S. Clara, Amphit. <i>and other ancient Ruines.</i>
Perouse	16	Todi.	
Pesaro	10	La Catholica.	— * <i>On the Sea-shore.</i>
Pesaro	8	Fano.	<i>On the Shore.</i> — R*
Pesaro	20 21	Rimini.	* <i>On the Sea-sh.</i> * —
Pesaro	23	Senegallia.	* Idem. *
Pianora	8	Loiano.	<i>Mountainous Countr.</i>
Pietra mala	5	Fiorenzuola.	X <i>A bad Road.</i> X
Piperno	15	Sermoneta.	H † — * ΛΛ <i>To the Right.</i>
Piperno	10	Terracina.	* F <i>Cork-trees.</i> R —
Pisa	52	Florence.	† F <i>Via App.</i>
Pisa	7	Le'Fornacette.	Vid. Florence.
Pisa	15	Leghorn.	* — *
Pisa <i>Vid. Lucca.</i>			** — * F <i>Cork-trees, Myrtles.</i> P ** <i>Sea.</i>



Pistoia	20	Florence.	<i>Vid.</i> Florence.
Placentia	19	Borgo S. Donino.	** — ** <i>Truffles.</i>
Placentia	8	Casal Pusterlingo.	** — ** —
Placentia	20	Cremona.	** — <i>The Po.</i> — *
Placentia	20	Lodi.	*** — *** <i>Rice.</i>
Placentia	40 42	Milan.	R * — ** — **
Poncallier	12	Turin.	
Pongibon	18	P. di Lenza.	** R * — *** P
Pontebba	6	La Clufa.	† X <i>A dreadful Valley.</i> † X
Ponte di Lenza	12	Ponte d' Era.	P * — *** — * P
Ponte d' Era	17	Leghorn.	—
Prima Porta	7	Rome.	— <i>Via Flamin.</i> X <i>Ancient Ruines.</i>
S. Quirico	4	Tornieri.	*** <i>Good Wine.</i>
Radicofani	8	Ponte Centino.	Λ † X † R
"Radicofani	42	Viterbo.	<i>Vid.</i> sh. <i>Dist.</i> <i>Some say,</i> Rè di Cofano.
Ravenna	16 17	Commachio.	— <i>Morafs</i> — * R **
Ravenna	50	Ferrara	H * — * <i>Ancient Ruines.</i> R H
Recanati	11	Macerata.	
Reggio	15	Modena.	<i>Fine and good Countr.</i>
Reggio	15	Parma.	<i>Idem.</i> * P — ** —
Rignano	7 8	Cit. Castellana.	<i>Via Flam.</i> * P H
Rimini	67	Ancona.	<i>Vid.</i> sh. <i>Dist.</i>
Rimini	70	Bolonia.	*** <i>Vid.</i> sh. <i>Dist.</i>
Rimini	10 11	La Catholica.	** <i>The Sea.</i> **
Rimini	12	S. Marin.	* † X † Λ †
Rimini	38	Ravenna.	P <i>Via Æmyl.</i> * <i>The Sea.</i> * <i>Rubicon.</i> — R F —
Rimini	10	Saviniano.	**
Rimini	44	Senegallia.	<i>Vid.</i> sh. <i>Dist.</i>
Risciuta	4	La Clufa.	† <i>A dreadful Coun-try.</i> †
Rome	15	Baccano.	
Rome	212	Bolonia.	<i>Via Flam.</i> <i>The pretended Tomb of Nero.</i> F
Rome	15	Castelnuovo.	

Rome	30		Cit. Castellana.	
Rome	40		Civita Vecchia.	— X — <i>The Sea.</i>
Rome	152	154	Florence.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Rome	12		Frescati.	* — X — H
Rome	148	150	Loretto.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Rome	12		Marino.	Via App. <i>Water-Course.</i> — H.
} Rome	134	136	Naples. }	<i>The ordinary Road.</i>
	155		Naples. }	By Valmontone.
Rome	30		Ronciglione.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Rome	116	118	Sienna.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Rome	18		Tivoli.	* — X Solfatara.
Rome	21		Vellitri.	<i>Floating Isles. Lake of Bagni.</i> * H
} Rome	296	300	Venice. }	By Loretto.
	314		Venice. }	By Florence and Ferrara.
Rome	40		Viterbo.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Ronciglione	17		Montefiascone.	* H
Roveredo	30		Verona.	† * <i>Olive Trees.</i> **
Rovigo	48		Bologna.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Rovigo	20		Ferrara.	— * R *
Sabionetta	7		Bozzuolo.	* — **
Sacile	10		Conegliano.	** — ** H
Salerno. V. Naples.				
Saviniano	20		La Catholica.	<i>Ruines of the City of Conca, in the Sea.</i>
Saviniano	10		Cesena.	***
Saviniano	30		Fayence.	*** — ***
Saviniano	10		Rimini.	*** — <i>The Sea.</i>
Savona	16		Final.	<i>The Sea.</i>
Savona	28	30	Genoa.	<i>The Sea.</i>
La Scala	9		Radicofani.	† <i>Poor Country.</i> A †
La Scala	4		S. Quirico.	† ** <i>Torrents.</i>
La Scala	8		Tornieri.	† * † X <i>Torrents.</i>
Scarperia	17		Florence.	* †† ** " <i>Knives.</i>
Scarperia	9	10	Uccellatoio.	* ††
				Senegallia



Senegallia	20	Ancona.	* <i>On the Shore.</i> H
Senegallia	15	Fano.	Idem. — R*
Sermoneta	15	Piperno.	V. Piperno.
Sermoneta	14 15	Vellitri.	H * X * X *
Serravalle	15 16	Foligno.	† — Δ ****
Serravalle	30 31	Macerata.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Serravalle	7	Ponte di Trava.	†
Sienna	32	Arezzo.	" Aretium.
Sienna	34 35	Florence.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Sienna	" 60 62	Leghorn.	" <i>By Volterra.</i>
Sienna	8	Lucignano.	H * † * H
Sienna	35	" Monte Pulciano.	" * <i>Good Wine.</i>
Sienna	14	Pongibon.	** † *
Sienna	34 35	Radicofani.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Spoletto	14	Foligno.	H * † ****
Spoletto	15	Terni.	* Δ * <i>Olive-trees.</i>
La Storta	8	Rome.	— X <i>Tomb of Nero.</i>
La Storta	7	Baccano.	* X <i>Via Æmylia.</i>
" Suza	" 26 27	Turin.	† Δ — ** " <i>Segusium.</i>
Terni	3	La Cascade, or <i>Water-fall.</i>	* Δ <i>Orange Trees;</i> <i>in the Plain.</i>
Terni	7	Narni.	V. Narni.
Terni	15	Spoletto.	* <i>Green Mountains.</i> Δ <i>La Somma;</i> <i>Olive-trees.</i>
Terni	85	Urbino.	— Δ <i>The Sea.</i>
Terracina	12	Monte Circello.	<i>Cork-trees.</i> V. Fondi.
Terracina	10	Fondi.	V. Piperno.
Terracina	10	Piperno.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Terracina	60	Rome.	— <i>On the Tegli-</i>
S. Thomas	14	Dignano.	<i>mento.</i> <i>One may see en pas-</i>
S. Thomas	13	Vinsone.	<i>sant the Towers</i>
Tivoli	16	Frescati.	<i>of Udina and of</i>
Todi	14	Orvieto.	<i>Palma Nuova.</i>
Tolentino	23	Loretto.	H — * — H * R
Tolentino	10	Macerata,	— * H *

Tornieri	5	Buonconvento.	+ X **
Tortona	10	Novi.	— ** — X
" Tortona	9	Voghera.	" <i>Ancient Ruines.</i>
Tortona	46	Milan.	Vid. fh. Dist.
Toscanella	10	Montefiascone.	<i>Bad Country.</i>
Trent	60	Brescia.	R ** L **
Trent	62	Mantoua.	Vid. fh. Dist.
Trent	140 142	Milan.	<i>By Verona, Brescia,</i> <i>and Bergamo.</i>
Trent	14 15	Roveredo.	* + ** + *
Trent	80	Venice.	Vid. fh. Dist.
Trent	42 44	Verona.	** + R F Chiufa — **
Trent.	36 38	Vicenza.	— <i>Olive and Cypress</i> <i>trees.</i>
Trevifo	17	Venice.	*** — * <i>Bad Road</i> <i>in Winter.</i>
Turin	50 52	Aoste.	** R **
Turin	22	Ast.	** — * R
Turin	45	Casal.	**
Turin	10	Chivas.	** R H
Turin	4 5	Moncallier	** " <i>Ruined Palace.</i>
Turin	5	" Rivoli.	" <i>V. Suza.</i>
Turin	26	" Suza.	<i>A fine Walk.</i>
Turin	1	<i>The</i> Valentin.	***
Turin	8	Veillane.	** " <i>Fine House.</i>
Turin		" La Venerie.	* R **
Turin	20	Verrue.	** R * R * H
Turin	25 26	Yvrea.	R * — * R ***
Valencia	32	Milan.	++
Valcimara	7	Ponte di Trava.	* + * + *
Valcimara	8	Tolentino.	++ * <i>Famous Mo-</i> <i>nastery.</i>
" Vallumbrosa	18	Florence.	++ **
Valmontone	14	Frescati.	++ ** " <i>Good Wine.</i>
Varese	18	Milan.	" <i>Utina.</i>
Uccellatoio	2	" Florence.	" <i>Strong Fortrefs.</i>
" Udina	7	Ciudad di Friuli.	" <i>Lanuvium.</i>
Udina	12	" Palma nova.	
Vellitri	5	" Citta Lavigna.	



Vellitri	9	"Frescati.	"Tusculum.
Vellitri	21	Rome.	*H* $\Delta$ FLH <i>Ancient Ruines.</i> X. Via
Vellitri	14	Sermoneta.	Ap. <i>Water-course.</i>
Venice	25	Chioggia.	<i>The Lagune.</i>
Venice	70	Ferrara.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Venice	5	Fufina.	<i>The Lagune.</i>
Venice	96	Mantoua.	<i>By Vicenza.</i>
Venice	5	Mestre.	<i>The Lagune.</i>
Venice	25	Padoua.	V. Padoua.
Venice		V. Rome.	
Venice	130	Ravenna.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Venice	17	Trevifa.	Lagune. *—***
Venice	43	Vicenza.	Lagune. *** Idem.
Verceil	12	Cafal.	<i>Rice.</i> **R
Verceil	45	Milan.	Idem.
Verceil	40	Turin.	<i>Rice.</i> *—**
Verona	24	Mantoua.	*—**
Verona	15	Peschiera.	** — *RL
Verona	47	Padoua.	***† <i>in Winter.</i>
Verrue	20	Verceil.	R**
M. Vesuvius	8	Naples.	†X†*** <i>Good Wine.</i>
Vicenza	70	Brescia.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Vicenza	17	Padoua.	**—***—**† <i>in</i>
Vicenza	35	Trevifa.	<i>Winter.</i>
Vicenza	42	Venice.	*** Lagune.
Vicenza	30	Verona.	***† <i>in Winter.</i>
Vinfone	11	La Clufa.	**†† X
Vintimiglia	15	Nice.	<i>Sea.</i>
Viterbo	8	Montefiascone.	* — *H <i>Good wine.</i>
Viterbo	10	Ronciglione.	* $\Delta$ *L*X
Viterbo	76	Sienna.	Vid. sh. Dist.
Voghera	16	Pavia.	*—*R*P
Voghera	9	Tortona.	**—** <i>Ruines to</i>
			<i>the Right.</i>
Volterra	28	Sienna.	**
Urbino	60 62	Ancona.	†*†*R*R*
Urbino	15	Cagli.	*†*†*

Urbino	34	Rimini.	* + * + *
Urbino	138	Rome.	
Yvrea	25 26	Aofte.	H + * + **
Yvrea	25	Turin.	H * R * R **

As the *Italians* do most commonly reckon the Distance between one City and another by the Number of Stages, I hope the Traveller will not be dissatisfied to find here a new *Itinerary*, and the Distances set down according to this Way. One must take Notice, that the Stages are unequal, being sometimes of Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, and even of Twelve Miles, according to the Distances of the Places where Horses may be conveniently kept, and Travellers entertained. It must be likewise observed, that the Stages may be differently distributed; and so it happens that some reckon seven Stages between *Florence* and *Bolonia*, and others eight; the latter dividing the Way into four equal parts between *Florence* and *Fiorenzuola*. The double Figures I have set here to this *Itinerary*, do not therefore denote so much the Uncertainty of their Distance, as the various Distributions of the Stages, according to the Season, or the Caprichio of the Travellers.

Alexandria	* 6 Stages.	Genoa.	* Alii 7.
Alexandria	6	Milan.	
Alexandria	5	Turin.	
Ancona	* 14	Bolonia.	* Al. 13.
Ancona	10	Forli.	
Ancona	* 6	Rimini.	* Al. 5.
Affise	9	Loretto.	
Ast	4	Turin.	
Ast	* 8	Genoa.	* Al. 9.
Bergamo	* 3	Brescia.	* Al. 4.
Bergamo	* 3	Milan.	Al. 4.
Bolonia	12	Brescia.	
Bolonia	* 14	Loretto.	* Al. 13.



Bologna	8	Borgo S. Donino.	
Bologna	4	Ferrara.	
Bologna	4	Fiorenzuola.	
Bologna	* 7	Florence.	* Al. 8.
Bologna	<del>8</del> 4	Forli.	
Bologna	14	Loretto.	
Bologna	7	Mantoua.	
5 Bologna	* 16	Milan.	* <i>By Placentia and</i>
7 Bologna	† 17	Milan.	Modena. Al. 15.
Bologna	6	Parma.	† <i>By Mantoua and</i>
Bologna	9	Pesaro.	Cremona.
Bologna	* 24	Rome.	* Al. 25. <i>By Sien-</i>
Bologna	† 11	Sienna	<i>na and Florence.</i>
Brescia	‡ 3	Bergamo.	† Al. 12.
Brescia	12	Bologna.	‡ Al. 4.
Brescia	* 4	Mantoua.	* Al. 5.
Brescia	† 5	Milan.	† <i>By the direct Road.</i>
Brescia	5	Placentia.	
Brescia	* 5	Verona.	* Al. 4.
Capoua	4	Mola.	
Capoua	2	Naples.	
Capoua	* 14	Rome.	** Al. 13.
Citta Castellana	4	Rome.	
Citta Castellana	5	Spoletto.	
Coni	11	Genoa.	
Cremona	5	Guaftala.	
Cremona	3	Lodi.	
Cremona	5	Mantoua.	
Cremona	5	Milan.	
Cremona	11	Padoua.	
Cremona	3	Placentia.	
Ferrara	* 5	Mantoua.	* Al. 6.
Ferrara	† 16	Milan.	† Al. 17. <i>by Mant.</i>
Ferrara	* 18	Milan.	Brescia, & Bergam.
Ferrara	‡ 15	Milan.	* Al. 19. <i>By Parma</i>
Ferrara	5	Modena.	<i>and Modena.</i>
Ferrara	9	Parma.	‡ <i>By Mantoua, the</i>
Ferrara	5	Ravenna.	<i>direct Road.</i>

Ferrara	* 8	Venice.	* Al. 7.
Fiorenzuola	† 4	Florence.	† Al. 3.
Florence	† 8	Bologna.	† Al. 7.
Florence	* 15	Mantoua.	* Al. 14.
Florence	† 10	Modena.	† Al. 9.
Florence	† 14	Parma.	† Al. 13.
Florence	* 4	Fiorenzuola.	* Al. 3.
Florence	† 18	Genoa.	† Al. 19. <i>By Lucca</i>
Florence	† 17	Loretto.	<i>and Lerice.</i>
Florence	4	Lucca.	† <i>By Perouse.</i>
Florence	8	Perouse.	
Florence	* 6	Pisa.	* Al. 7.
Florence	† 19	Rome.	† <i>Ordinary Road.</i>
Florence	† 18	Rome.	† <i>By Orvieto.</i>
Florence	4	Sienna.	
Florence	* 12	Viterbo.	* Al. 13.
Foligno	† 8	Loretto.	† Al. 7.
Fondi	7	Naples.	
Fondi	* 9	Rome.	* Al. 8.
Forli	10	Ancona.	
Forli	4	Bologna.	
Forli	5	Pesaro.	
Forli	3	Rimini.	
Genoa	* 6	Alexandria.	* Al. 7.
Genoa	† 8	Ast.	† Al. 9.
Genoa	11	Coni.	
Genoa	* 18	Florence.	* Al. 19. <i>By Lucca</i>
Genoa	† 10	Lerice.	<i>and Lerice.</i>
Genoa	† 15	Lucca.	† Al. 9.
Genoa	* 11	Milan.	† Al. 14.
Genoa	9	Mondovi.	* Al. 10.
Genoa	15	Pisa.	
Genoa	4	Novi.	
Genoa	42	Rome.	
Genoa	4	Savona.	
Genoa	* 5	Tortona.	* Al. 6.
Genoa	* 12	Turin.	* Al. 11.
Genoa	† 29	Venice.	† Al. 30.



Guaftala	5	Cremona.	
Imola	5	Rimini.	
Lerice	* 10	Genoa.	* Al. 9.
Lerice	5	Lucca.	
Leghorn	* 6	Pifa.	* Al. 7.
Lodi	3	Cremona.	
Lodi	2	Milan.	
Lodi	* 7	Parma.	* Al. 6. <i>By the direct Road.</i>
Lodi	3	Placentia.	
Lorètto	9	Affife.	
Loretto	14	Bologna.	
Loretto	* 17	Florence.	* <i>By Peroufe.</i>
Loretto	8	Foligno.	
Loretto	10	Peroufe.	
Loretto	* 8	Rimini.	* Al. 7.
Loretto	† 18	Rome.	† 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loretto	9	Spoletto.	
Loretto	11	Terni.	
Loretto	* 15	Venice.	* Al. 16.
Lucca	4	Florence.	
Lucca	5	Lerice.	
Mantua	7	Bologna.	
Mantua	* 5	Brefcia.	* Al. 4.
Mantua	5	Cremona.	
Mantua	5	Ferrara.	
Mantua	* 10	Milan.	* <i>By Cremona.</i>
Mantua	† 6	Padoua.	† Al. 7.
Mantua	† 9	Venice.	† Al. 8.
Milan	* 4	Bergamo.	* Al. 3.
Milan	17	Bologna.	
Milan	* 5	Brefcia.	* <i>By the direct Road.</i>
Milan	5	Cremona.	
Milan	* 15	Ferrara.	* <i>By the direct Road.</i>
Milan	† 17	Ferrara.	† Al. 16. <i>By Bergamo, Brefcia, and Mantoua.</i>
Milan	† 19	Ferrara.	† Al. 18. <i>By Parma and Modena.</i>
			Milan

Milan	111	Genoa.	11 Al. 10. <i>One may embark at Sestri, Lerice, Sarzana, &amp;c.</i>
Milan	4	Isles Borrhomees.	
Milan	2	Lodi.	
Milan	* 10	Mantoua.	* <i>By Cremona.</i>
Milan	† 14	Modena.	† <i>By Placentia and Parma.</i>
Milan	10	Parma.	
Milan	2	Pavia.	
Milan	5	Placentia.	
Milan	12	Reggio.	
§ Milan	* 45	Rome. } Rome. }	* <i>By Modena.</i>
§ Milan	† 42	Tortona.	† <i>The direct Road.</i>
Milan	* 5	Trent.	* Al. 4.
Milan	† 14	Venice. } Venice. }	† Al. 13. Al. 15.
§ Milan	* 17	Milan.	* Al. 18. <i>By Mant.</i>
§ Milan	† 16	Placentia.	† <i>The direct Road.</i>
Modena	* 14	Genoa.	* <i>By Parma and Placentia.</i>
Modena	3 9	Capoua.	
Mondovi	9	Fondi.	
Naples	2	Rome.	* Al. 15.
Naples	7	Salerno.	* <i>A fine Road.</i>
Naples	* 16	Rome.	
Naples	* 3	Urbino.	
Narni	6	Genoa.	
Narni	12	Voghera.	
Novi	4	Cit. Castellana.	
Novi	2	Rome.	
Otricoli	1	Cremona.	
Otricoli	5	Ferrara	* Al. 5.
Padoua	11	Mantoua.	† Al. 7
Padoua	* 6	Venice.	† Al. 2½
Padoua	† 6	Verona.	* Al. 9
Padoua	13	Vicenza.	
Padoua	* 8	Bologna.	
Padoua	2	Ferrara.	
Parma	6	Florence.	
Parina	9	Lodi.	
Parma	14		
Parma	7		



Parma	10	Milan.	
Parma	4	Modena.	
Parma	5	Placentia.	
Pavia	2	Milan.	
Perouse	8	Florence.	
Perouse	* 10	Loretto.	* Al. 11.
Perouse	† 6	Narni.	† Al. 7.
Perouse	‡ 12	Rome.	‡ Al. 13.
Pesaro	9	Bologna.	
Pesaro	5	Forli.	
Pesaro	3	Fossibrone.	
Pisa	* 5	Florence.	* Al. 6.
Pisa	15	Genoa.	
Pisa	* 6.2	Leghorn.	* Al. 7.
Placentia	5	Brescia.	
Placentia	3	Cremona.	
Placentia	4	Ferrara.	
Placentia	3	Lodi.	
Placentia	5	Milan.	
Placentia	9	Modena.	
Placentia	5	Parma.	
Placentia	7	Reggio.	
Placentia	5	Voghera.	
Radicofani	4	Sienna.	
Radicofani	5	Viterbo.	
Ravenna	5	Ferrara.	
Ravenna	* 4	Rimini.	* Al. 5.
Ravenna	8	Urbino.	
Reggio	4	Bologna.	
Reggio	12	Milan.	
Reggio	7	Placentia.	
Rimini	* 6	Ancona.	* Al. 7.
Rimini	3	Forli.	
Rimini	5	Imola.	
Rimini	4	Urbino.	
Rome	* 24.26.	Bologna.	* Al. 25. By Sienna and Florence.
Rome	† 14	Capoua.	
Rome	4	Citta Castellana.	† Al. 13.

{ Rome	* 18	Florence. }	* By Orvieto.
{ Rome	† 19	Florence. }	† Ordinary Road.
Rome	* 9	Fondi.	* Al. 8.
Rome	42	Genoa.	
Rome	* 18	Loretto.	* Al. 17. or 17 <sup>2</sup> .
{ Rome	† 42	Milan. }	† The direct Road.
{ Rome	* 45	Milan. }	* By Modena.
Rome	† 16	Naples.	† Al. 15. Ord. Road.
Rome	6	Narni.	
Rome	5	Otricoli.	
Rome	* 12	Perouse.	* Al. 13. By Narni.
Rome	† 14	Sienna.	† Al. 15.
Rome	9	Spoletto.	
Rome	7	Terni.	
Rome	* 8	Terracina.	* Al. 7.
Rome	57	Turin.	
{ Rome	* 36 38	Venice. }	* By Florence and
{ Rome	† 38 39	Venice. }	Ferrara.
{ Rome	† 45 46	Venice. }	† By Urbino and
{ Rome	" 40 42	Venice. }	Ravenna.
Rome	* 6	Viterbo.	† By Loretto, Bolo-
Rome	18	Urbino.	nia, & Mantoua.
Ronciglione	4	Rome.	" By Loretto & Ra-
Savona	4	Genoa.	venna.
Sienna	† 12	Bologna.	* Al. 5.
Sienna	4	Florence.	† Al. 11.
Sienna	4	Radicofani.	
Sienna	* 15	Rome.	* Al. 14.
Sienna	9	Viterbo.	
Spoletto	5	Citta Castellana.	
Spoletto	9	Loretto.	
Spoletto	9	Rome.	
Suza	* 3	Turin.	* Al. 4.
Terni	11	Loretto.	
Terni	7	Rome.	
Terracina	* 7	Rome.	* Al. 8.
Terracina	5	Vellitri.	
Tortona	* 5	Genoa.	Al. 6.



Tortona	†4	Milan.	†Al. 5.
Trent	†14	Milan.	†Al. 13. Al. 15.
Turin	5	Alexandria.	
Turin	4	Ast.	
Turin	*12	Genoa.	*Al. 11.
Turin	†8	Milan.	†By Novara.
Turin	57	Rome.	
Turin	*3	Suza.	*Al. 4.
Vellitri	5	Terracina.	
Venice	*8	Ferrara.	*Al. 7.
Venice	†3	Padoua.	†Al. 2½.
Venice	See	Rome.	
Venice	*7	Verona.	*Al. 7½. Al. 8.
Verona	*5	Brescia.	*Al. 4.
Verona	†9	Milan.	†The direct Road.
Verona	*7	Venice.	*V. Venice.
Verona	†3	Vicenza.	†Al. 3½.
Vicenza	2	Padoua.	
Vicenza	3	Verona.	
Viterbo	*12	Florence.	*Al. 13.
Viterbo	5	Radicofani.	
Viterbo	*6	Rome.	†Al. 5.
Viterbo	9	Sienna.	
Voghera	5	Placentia.	
Urbino	12	Narni.	
Urbino	8	Ravenna.	
Urbino	4	Rimini.	
Urbino	18	Rome.	

THOSE who design to have a Cabinet of Curiosities, make a Collection of every Thing, even of the least Insects; and curious and inquisitive Travellers are for seeing every Thing. If therefore they do not slight to know the most considerable Fairs in *Italy*, they may have here a Catalogue, which I believe to be very exact, having obtained it from a very understanding Man of that Country. I have seen my self but few of those

those Fairs; tho' from what I have seen, I have Reason to believe, that a great Number of them are very poor and insignificant. The Traveller may enquire about it, when he comes to any Place not far from that wherein any Fair is kept. I have set down here the Catalogue of those Fairs at large, because it is not very long; tho' there are some Places, and especially in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which are far out of the Way.

<i>Fair</i>	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Lasts d.</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Lasts d.</i>
Alexandria	24 April	12	Campobasso	25 June	8
Alexandria	4 Oct.	12	Capoua	2 Dec.	4
Alta muta	25 April	8	Caraglio	21 June	3
Aoste	3 May	5	Carignan	15 May	3
Aoste	1 Nov.	3	Carignan	15 Oct.	3
Aquila	15 Aug.	8	Casal S. Vaast	30 Mar.	8
Ast	10 Mar.	30	Casal S. Vaast	1 Dec. to Christ. d.	
Ast	18 Oct.	15	Cavoure	11 Nov.	3
Atipalda	24 April	8	Cento	8 Sept.	3
Aversa	21 Nov.	8	Cesena	1 Aug.	31
Barge	21 Sept.	3	Ceva	24 Aug.	3
Barletta	11 Nov.	8	Ceva	18 Oct.	3
Bari	6 Dec.	10	Coni	11 Nov.	3
Bene	21 Oct.	2	Cortemiglia	25 Nov.	3
Benevento	2 July	10	Cozenza	1 July	8
Benevento	14 Aug.	8	Cozenza	25 July	8
Bergamo	20 Aug.	8	Crema	25 Sept.	16
Biela	22 July	3	Fayence	1 Sept.	30
Biela	24 Aug.	3	Felizzano	13 Oct.	8
Biela	11 Nov.	3	Ferrara	15 Aug.	2
Bitonto	7 April	8	Ferrara	4 Oct.	3
Bolonia	24 Aug.	15	Final	14 Sept.	2
Brachi	24 April	3	Foggia	20 April	30
Bruino	18 Oct.	3	Foligno	25 April	30
Bruino	21 Nov.	3	Fossano	17 Jan.	3
Bruino	13 Dec.	3	Fossano	2 May	3
Busca	18 Nov.	3	Gaietta	22 March	3



<i>Fair</i>	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Lasts d.</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Lasts d.</i>
Gaietta	1 Sept.	15	Ponte di Stura	9 Feb.	3
Lanciano	<i>last Mond.</i>	May.	Potino	15 Oct.	3
Lanciano	30 Aug.	15	Quiers	10 May	3
Luccerna	24 Febr.	3	Quiers	11 Nov.	3
Lugo	15 Aug.	15	Raconi	1 May	3
Mantoua	15 Aug.	3	Raconi	15 Dec.	3
A la Madona delle Gratie.			Ravenna	1 May	15
Mirandola	19 Sept.	3	Recanati	15 Sept.	15
Modena	14 Sept.	8	Ricardina	4 Oct.	3
Moncallier	28 Oct.	3	Rimini	20 July	15
Mondovi	1 Nov.	3	Rivoli	25 Nov.	3
Montebello	11 Nov.	2	Rovigo	9 Oct.	10
Monteleone	21 July	8	Salerne	8 May	8
Montecalvo	21 May	3	Salerne	21 Sept.	10
Montecalvo	5 Aug.	3	Saluffes	18 April	5
Montiralvo	9 Sept.	4	Saluffes	18 Oct.	3
Mulazano	24 Sept.	2	Saluffes	30 Nov.	3
Nice de la Paille	8 Sept.	8	Santia	25 Nov.	3
Nocera in	} 1 Nov.	5	Sassuolo	4 Oct.	3
Ombria			Senegallia	22 July	8
Nocera in Calabria, <i>the first</i>			Squilazzo	8 July	8
<i>Sunday of Lent.</i>			Suza	21 Sept.	8
Orvieto, <i>the</i> Corpus Dom.	8		Taranto	7 17 Jan.	8
Orvieto	13 Nov.	8	Taranto	1 May	8
Osimo	1 April	6	Tortona	2d. Sund. Sept.	5
Ostilia	10 Aug.	3	Toscanella	1 May	8
Padoua	13 June	15	Trani	4 Oct.	8
Pavulla	24 Aug.	8	Trevise	21 Oct.	15
Pesaro	15 Nov. <i>to Chr.</i>		Trin	26 Sept.	15
Pisa	15 April	8	Trin	18 Oct.	8
Pisa	15 Sept.	8	Turin	1 Nov.	3
Pizighitone	9 Oct.	10	Valencia	24 April	8
Placentia	15 April	15	Valencia	24 Aug.	8
Placentia	9 Sept.	15	Udina	28 Nov.	15
Polla	27 June	8	Venice	<i>Ascension Eve.</i>	
Polla	12 Aug.	8	Verceil	1 May	3
Poncallier	1 Dec.	8	Verceil	1 Aug.	3
					Verceil

<i>Fair</i>	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Lasts d.</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Lasts d.</i>
Vercell.	1 Nov.	3	Villa Franca	24 Feb.	3
Vicenza.	16 Oct.	15	Villa Franca	8 Dec.	3
Vigiliana	1 Nov.	8	Urbino	28 Aug.	3
Vignola.	21 Sept.	3	Urbino	4 Oct.	3

WE may add in this Place a Catalogue of Things that are particular to certain Places of *Italy*; that the Traveller may provide himself with them, if he think fit.

### At R O M E.

ALL Sorts of fine Stamps or Prints, as of Antiques, Palaces, Churches, Gardens, Statues, *Basso-Relievo's*, Fountains, Ornaments of Architecture, Pictures of Popes, Princes, Cardinals, Illustrious Men, Works of the most famous Painters, Geographical Maps, Plans of Towns, &c. All these Things are copied at the Place *Navona*; but those Copies never come up to the Originals.

GOOD Perfumes, admirable Bergamot, *Limetta*, Imperial Oil and of *Millefiori*, and all Sorts of Quintessences, Balsams, Pomatums, &c. I found these Things extremely good at the famous *Pompeo Vandini's*. His *Bergamot* was of all Scents the most sweet and delicious; and this little Treasure being not to be met with in any other Place in the World, I advise the Traveller to furnish himself with it. One may buy the Fruit of *Bergamot*, a kind of Lemon, while it is still upon the Tree, and have the Essence drawn at his own House; but it costs as much as if he should buy it at the Perfumers, and sometimes it is not so good. I said, that the Fruit must be bought while it is still upon the Tree, and not at the Market-place; because it can never be too fresh.



THE *Roman* Perfumers have a particular Secret or Way to perfume Skins, of which they make Gloves, Purfes, Fans, &c. so that these Things may be accounted among the Rarities of *Rome*. However, if one abates the Scent of their Gloves, they are not extraordinary, and they make them much better and more neatly at *Paris* and *London*.

ALL Sorts of fine modern Metals might be had at *J. Hameranus's*, who was an excellent Artist. 'Tis known that all Merchants in general endeavour to be rid of their bad or defective Goods as fast as ever they can; and this Man being of the same Temper, a Traveller ought not to be satisfied with the first Medals that he shewed; for if they were narrowly examined, there would appear some Defect in them. If he saw that a Traveller perceived those Faults, he would shew him incomparable Pieces, *P. Bonner* work'd then for the Pope, and was likewise a very skilful Man.

THE small Greyhounds of *Rome* are much esteemed; but I think they are as fine any where else.

#### At *NAPLES*.

STOCKINGS, Waistcoats, Breeches, Caps, and other Works of Silk; perfum'd Soap, Snuff-boxes of Shell inlaid with Silver, good *Spanish* Snuff.

#### At *VENICE*.

POINTS. All Sorts of Works of Glass and Crystal: Snuff-boxes: Silk Stuffs: Fine Scarlet.

#### At *MILAN*.

FINE Works of Rock-Crystal, Swords, Heads for Canes, Snuff-boxes, and other fine \* Works of Steel. If a Traveller desired to have something neatly done, he ought to bespeak it some  
Time

\* Better and cheaper at *Birmingham*, and *London*.

Time before ; for what is sold commonly in the Shops being of an indifferent Price, is but indifferently wrought. The Fryars of *Mount Olivet* make the same sweet Soap as those of *Naples*.

At *FLORENCE*.

ESSENCES, Balsams, Pomatums, and other Perfumes, at the Monastery of *St Mark*, and of *St Mary Novella*. The *Roman Bergamot* is much better than that of *Florence* ; that is, the Scent is more sweet and agreeable. That which they call at *Florence*, *Forte*, is too sharp and rough ; but there *dolce* is not so strong, and comes something near that of *Rome*. *These Things are subject to Changes*.

THE *Cedrato* of the Monks of *St Mark*, the *Mella Rosa*, the *Scorza di Limoni*, and the *Vette di Cedro*, are likewise very sweet Scents. *Ambra*, *Muschio*, *Arance*, *Myrrho*, *Fior di Spigo*, are talked of, but not very pleasant, according to my Opinion. The *Rose* is good in it's kind ; it pleases the Nose at first, but it disturbs the Head, and the frequent use of it is very dangerous.

STONES called *Dendrites*, and others called *Ruines of Florence*, which come from *Monte Limagio* : Inlaid Works with these Stones.

At *GENOA*.

POINTS, Velvets, and other Silk Stuffs ; Dry Sweet-meats, Soap and Wash-balls.

At *BOLONIA*.

SEVERAL Sorts of Snuff, Wash-balls, shining Stones, or *Phosphorus's* of *Bartolomeo Zanichelli*. The *Bolonian Puppies*, once famous, have quitted their Country.

*GALASSI* did formerly prepare very well Snuff at *Pontgibon* ; but what they did lately was not so good.

THEY



THEY make all Sorts of Fire-arms at *Brescia*; but tho' they are much esteemed, they make them finer and better in several other Places in the World.

THE *Augustin* Nuns at *Tortona* make and sell very curious Works of Straw; but if you have a mind to have something well done of this Kind, you must bespeak it some Time before. They make Boxes, Flowers, Birds, small Caskets for Toilets, &c.

THE Knives made at *Scarperia*, within Sixteen or Seventeen Miles of *Florence*, are neither fine, good, nor bad; but because they have a Fancy to put two, six, and even twelve Blades on the same Haft, Travellers use to buy some. There was a *Turk* in *Rome* who made admirable damask'd Knives, and sold them for a *Roman* Crown; ten *Julio's* and a half.

LORETTO is famous for Beads, which you may for a small Matter rub again and again on all the sacred Pieces of the *Madona*, and the *Santa Casa*. They give them afterwards another Degree of Holiness at *Affise*; and at last they come to Perfection at *Rome*. Such a pair of Beads, provided besides with some *Agnus-Dei*, a Cross stuff'd with Relicks, and some blessed Medals, is able to rout Hell it self; but as there are some Devils more obstinate and wicked than others, a devout Traveller never forgets to rub his Beads against all the *Madona's* drawn by *St Luke*, and some other most Holy Relicks, as the Pease which sprouted in the Issue *St Francis* had in his Neck, which have such Virtue, that no Devil can stand it. I must however advise him to rub his Beads always the same Way against the Horns of *Moses*, and the Poles of *St Christopher*, that is, from the Bottom upwards; for if he should come to rub them the contrary Way, this second Rubbing would

would take away all the Virtues they have received by the first. 'Tis the Precaution Seamen take in rubbing the Needle of their Compass with the Load-stone; and this is very remarkable.

THERE are some Nuns at *Gaeta*, who pretend that their Essence of Orange is the best that is made in *Italy*; but this Sort of Essence is never very good any where, being too strong and sharp.

MODENA boasts of it's Masks, and *Reggio* of it's Spurs and fine Toys; but this deserves not to be taken Notice of.

I HAD almost forgot to mention the *Milled* Gloves, the *Rosa Solis*, and the sweet Snuff of *Millefiori*, at *Turin*.



HERE



HERE follow several exact Measures, which may be of great Use.

1. The Two and Thirtieth Part of a *Roman Cane*.
2. Sixteenth Part of another *Roman Cane*, marked at the *Capitol*.
3. Twentieth Part of the *Cane* for Architecture, marked at the *Capitol*.
4. Eighth Part of the *Roman Brasse* [or *Fathom*] marked at the *Capitol*.
5. Eighth Part of the *Brasse di Toffito*, marked at the *Capitol*.
6. Ninth Part of the *Sbaiolo*, marked at the *Capitol*.
7. Half of the *Roman Palm*.
8. Fourth Part of the *Roman Foot*, marked at the *Capitol*.
9. Fourth Part of the ancient *Grecian Foot*, marked at the *Capitol*.
10. Sixteenth Part of the *Cane* of *Naples*.
11. Half of the *Palm* of *Naples*.
12. Eighth Part of the *Brasse* of *Venice*.
13. Eighth Part of the *Brasse* of *Milan*, for measuring Wool-  
len Stuffs.
14. Fourth Part of the *Brasse* of *Milan*, for measuring Silk  
Stuffs.
15. Eighth Part of the *Brasse* of *Florence*: Eight *Brasses* make  
a *Cane*.
16. Half a *Palm* of *Genoa*.
17. Half a Quarter of the *Ras* of *Turin*: One hundred and  
three half-Ells of *France* make one hundred *Ras*.
18. Fourth Part of the *Brasse* of *Bolonia*.
19. Half a Quarter of the *Brasse* of the Republick of *St Marin*.
20. Fourth Part of the *Foot*, and twelfth Part of the *Yard* of  
*England*.
21. Half a Quarter of the *Ell* of *Vienna*.
22. Half a Quarter of the *Ell* of *Prague*.
23. Half a Quarter of the *Ell* of *Dresden*. Twenty one *Ells*  
of *Dresden* make Twenty *Ells* of *Prague*.
24. Fourth Part of the *French Foot*.
25. Sixteenth Part of the *French Ell*. Four *English Feet*  
make an *Ell* of *France*.
26. Eighth Part of the *Dutch Ell*.

SINCE

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56	Common Ells of <i>Amsterdam</i>	equal to	17	<i>Canes</i> of <i>Naples</i> .
50	— to	50	<i>Ells</i> of <i>Nuremberg</i> .	
50	— to	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Ells</i> of <i>Osnabrug</i> .	
7	— to	4	<i>Ells</i> of <i>Paris</i> .	
50	— to	50	<i>Cavidos</i> of <i>Lisbon</i> .	
100	— to	33	<i>Canes</i> of <i>Rome</i> .	
7	— to	4	<i>Ells</i> of <i>Rouën</i> .	
119	— to	96	<i>Ells</i> of <i>Seville</i> .	
110	— to	117	<i>Ells</i> of <i>Stockholm</i> .	
110	— to	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Canes</i> of <i>Thoulouse</i> , <i>Alby</i> and <i>Castres</i> .	
42	— to	16	other <i>Canes</i> of <i>Thoulouse</i> .	
7	— to	6	<i>Ells</i> of <i>Troyes</i> .	
7	— to	8	<i>Ras</i> of <i>Turin</i> .	
35	— to	26	<i>Barres</i> of <i>Valence</i> .	
14	— to	15	<i>Brasses</i> of <i>Venice</i> .	

'Tis to be observed that the *Ell* for Linen Cloth in *Holland*, is longer than the common *Ell*. They make Use also of the *Ell* of *Brabant* for certain Measures.



O F

# Mount *Vesuvius*.

See Vol. I.  
p. 426.

’T IS not my Design to write here a compleat History of this famous Mountain; and much less to dive into the Secrets of it’s Bowels, by a tedious Philosophy; as all the Conjectures relating to that Place are, which I find to be only grounded upon some slender kind of Probabilities. I have already given an Ingenious Account of the general State of this Mountain, according to what I myself have been an Eye-witness of; but perhaps a short Collection of some other Curiosities, which may serve to illustrate it more particularly, may not be disagreeable to the Reader.

EVERY one knows that *Vesuvius* lies near to *Naples*, in the old *Campania*, now called *Terra di Lavoro*, or *Campagna Felice*; which is the most fertile, and most agreeable Province of all *Italy*. It is known to the neighbouring People by the Name of *Vesuvio*, but they call it more commonly *Monte di Somma*, upon Account of a certain Castle of that Name which was built hard by it. Ancient Authors give it the Names of *Vesuvius* and *Vesevus*. Sometimes also we meet with *Ves-*  
*survius*, *Vesebius*, *Vesævus*, *Vesubius*, *Vesbius*, *Lesbi-*  
*us*, *Bespius*, *Vesvius*, and *Vessebus*. The Borders

*Pblegræus* is rather an Epithet than a Name.



\* Atlas maritatus  
 Populos, *Hor.*  
*l. v. Od. 2.*  
 † Pulchritudini  
 respondet ubertas;  
 nam integrum quan-  
 doque ex una vite  
 dolium repleri affir-  
 mant. *Dominic. Bot.*  
*Leont. Pyrolog. lib. 3.*  
 † They come also  
 from several other  
 Places. *Cœli semper  
 Verna temperies,  
 D. Bot. Pyr. lib. 3.*

† 'Tis the same  
 at *Mount Gibel.*

particularly on the *East-side*, where the Mountain itself bears Vines, which \* twist themselves about great Poplar Trees, and yield † Abundance of excellent Wines. ‖ 'Tis from thence, that we have the famous *Greco, Malatesta, Lacryma Christi*. Those who have examined more narrowly into the Cause of the Fertility of the Land thereabouts, pretend, that the Ashes which are vomited out, and scattered up and down the Plain, dissolve in a little Time, and incorporating themselves with the Ground, which is naturally good, fatten it the more, and contribute very much to it's Fertility. Besides, the subterraneous Fires with which that Country is filled, do, like so many Stoves, preserve the Juice of the Earth, and the Air that environs it, in a temperate Heat during the Winter. So that if this hideous Mountain does, like a furious Giant, keep this fine Province under it's Tyrannick Empire, and commits sometimes terrible Cruelties therein; it does in some Measure make amends by the good it does to the Ground: And it may be said, that the Damage it does by the Barrenness which it occasions, by it's Disgorgements, is in another Way † surmounted by the Fertility which it spreads farther. - But as to other Respects, and comparing all Things together, it is certain that the small Advantages reap'd therefrom, ought not to be put in the Balance with it's Fury, which in the Transports of it's Rage affects the Air, the Earth, and the Sea all together; and carries Horror and Death with it. What *Claudianus* saith of the *Nives Innoxie*, on the Top of the *Ætna*, doth not agree with the *Vesuvius*, where, I'm sure, Snow and Flames never fall in a long Contradiction together. See *Mart. Del Rio*, p. 98. Col. 2.

ANCIENT Authors mention five or six furious Eruptions before the Empire of \* *Augustus*; but give none of the Particulars. One may guess, by what *Suetonius* writes of it in the Life of *Titus* § 10. that it committed terrible Disorders then: But that Author leaves us to think more than what he says. *Dion Cassius* specifies it enough: He tells us, that the thundering Noise of an Eruption of this Mountain was heard as far as *Rome* and *Egypt*; that the Towns of *Pompeia* and † *Herculana* were swallow'd up; and that most of the Inhabitants, who at that unhappy Minute were assisting at the Publick Spectacles, were bury'd in their Ruines. It was also then that the Ancient *Plinius* and *Cesius Bassus*, whose rash Curiosity embolden'd them to advance too near, suffer'd the like Fate. The Writers of Chronicles have taken Notice of the Years wherein the most furious Eruptions of *Vesuvius* have happen'd; but they have made the Intervals so long at some Times, as may well give a Suspicion that they have forgot some of them; which may also be confirm'd by their differing so much about the certain Times in which they happen'd.

*THEODORUS Valle* gives a very particular Account of all that happen'd in the Year 1631, of which he was an Eye-witness, and protests that his Fright was inexpressible. It was dark at Noon-day. The Sea retired several times, and left the Ships dry upon the Shore. A great Rain fell, when the Air was fill'd with Ashes, whereby it was turned into a sort of Mortar, which fell in great Lumps in the City of *Naples*. The Floods of Fire run in great Streams into the Sea. Many Villages were utterly overthrown, and above 30000 Persons, with an infinite Number of Cattle, perished. It was an odd Sight, says he,

\* We must not take Notice of what the pretended *Berose*, forged by *Annius de Viterbo* says of it. *Strabo's* Description of it is not very different from what we see in this Age.  
 † Or *Heraclea*, *Heracleum*, *Herculanum*. 'Tis disputed now where those Towns were certainly situated. According to the Opinion that to me seems to be best grounded, *Herculana* stood where we now see *Torre di Ottavo*. Those two Towns had received some Damage before, in the Reign of *Tiberius*.



to see the Processions of the Religious of all Orders, accompany'd by the most devout of all Qualities and Ages of both Sexes, march bare-headed and bare-footed through the Streets of *Naples*, carrying heavy Crosses, with large and long Ropes ty'd about their Necks, and trailing behind them, burthening themselves likewise with great *Chaplets*, *Beads*, *Images*, and *Relicks*, singing, howling, and making the Blood trickle down their Shoulders. He adds, that all the Orders, not excepting the young Libertines, came out of their infamous Places, with dishevelled Hair, and did Penance on themselves; nothing less having been able to divert them from their Occupations.

Le Meretrici  
uscirano fuora  
delli prostiboli,  
scapillanti &  
piangenti, rico-  
verandosi nelle  
Chiese, chi-  
dendo miseri-  
cordia & fa-  
cendo Cento  
& mille atti di  
pentimento.

THE Smoke of the Burning in the Year 1682 was so great, that it fill'd the Air two Days together with thick Darkness for twelve Miles round. The Flames which gushed out afterwards destroy'd the neighbouring Forest call'd *Ottajano*. This terrible Fit lasted from the fourteenth of *August* to the twenty sixth of the same Month, and the City of *Naples* had a perpetual Trembling, which lasted three Hours, without mentioning several small Shakings it had both before and after.

IN the Year 1685, the little Hill I mention'd before, which surpasses the rest, was brought forth by a great Eruption. The Flame was very high and lively, and cast a greater Light all Night than that of the clearest Moon; the whole Country for Twenty Miles about being enlightened thereby.

It has been observ'd, that when the subterraneous Fires, which cause all those Disorders, can get Vent by the opening of the Mountain, then the Tremblings of the Ground are not very great; but, on the other Hand, when the

Flames

Flames cannot go forth, they cause most terrible Earthquakes. We had a notable Instance of this Truth on the Fifth of *June*, in the Year 1688. I was then at *Genoua*, where I receiv'd the Copy of a Letter wrote upon that Subject by an *English* Merchant, living at *Naples*, to a Gentleman of the same Nation who was at *Rome*, and who sent it to me. This Letter containing, in my Opinion, several Things worthy the Reader's Observation, I am perswaded he will not take it amiss if I give him a Copy of it here.

S I R,

“ ABOUT Eight Days ago, we all believ'd  
 “ the World was at an End. We felt  
 “ a most terrible Earthquake in the Town of  
 “ *Naples*. It lasted only Three Minutes, but in  
 “ that little Time such strange Things happen'd,  
 “ as without all doubt, were done by the Hand of  
 “ the Almighty. About a Quarter of an Hour  
 “ after Four in the Afternoon a terrible Earth-  
 “ quake shook the whole City \* all of a sudden, \* N. B.  
 “ and put the People into such a Confusion as  
 “ cannot be express'd. Mount *Vesuvius* being  
 “ quiet, no Body mistrusted any such Thing;  
 “ and tho' they perceiv'd the Houses to stoop,  
 “ and to recover again; to part from one ano-  
 “ ther; to move every where, and in some Places  
 “ to fall, their Astonishment was so great, and  
 “ their Eyes so dazled, that some cry'd out Fire,  
 “ others fanfy'd to themselves that it was popu-  
 “ lar Sedition, and very few guess'd at what it  
 “ really was. But another more violent Earth-  
 “ quake immediately succeeding the first, a sub-  
 “ terraneous Noise, surpassing that of Thunder,



“ was heard, and accompany’d by a domestick  
“ Noise of all the Household Goods, which were  
“ overturn’d, and a good Part of them broke  
“ or bruis’d. The Bells rung in all the Steeples;  
“ the Cisterns vomited up their Waters; several  
“ Houses parted from each other; some rejoyn’d,  
“ others fell, and some stood as if they were  
“ stooping and ready to fall. Then every one  
“ was sensible that it was an Earthquake; and  
“ sent forth such hideous Shrieks, as rebounded  
“ after a most fearful Manner. In every Family  
“ they embraced, and bid the last Farewel to  
“ each other, begging at the same Time for  
“ Grace and Mercy. At the third Trembling,  
“ the People being come to themselves, began  
“ to think of their Condition, and to consider  
“ how they might escape the Danger by Flight;  
“ and some had the Misfortune to throw them-  
“ selves headlong from high Windows, without  
“ considering that they thereby inevitably threw  
“ themselves into a Danger which they might  
“ otherwise have escaped. The Streets were in  
“ an Instant filled with a Multitude of People,  
“ who went tumultuously to and fro, every one  
“ desiring to shun being swallow’d up, tho’ at the  
“ same time they could see no way to avoid it.  
“ Their Consternation was several times renew’d;  
“ and when the Earthquake was over, those who  
“ had shelter’d themselves in the middle of the  
“ Publick Places of the Town, or who had re-  
“ tired into the Gardens and other Places remote  
“ from Houses, remained there a long Time,  
“ some in Coaches, others under a Sort of Tents,  
“ and some under the Canopy of Heaven, being  
“ almost deprived of their Senses by the Fright,  
“ and by the Coldness of the Night. However,  
“ the confused Noise of the great Alarm was  
“ succeeded,

“ succeeded, in less than an Hour’s Time, by a  
“ surprizing Silence. Every Body returned to  
“ his House, but seeing the Disorder it was in,  
“ they spent the rest of the Day with their Arms  
“ a-cross, sighing, and bewailing their Losses.  
“ The next Morning their Consternation was re-  
“ newed, and it lasted the three following Days;  
“ for the Lightning, Thunder, Wind, and Storm  
“ continuing till *Tuesday* Night, the Fright con-  
“ tinued also till then, and No-body could do  
“ any Business. There was no Coach nor Cha-  
“ riot going to and fro in the Streets, nor any  
“ Shop open’d; but the whole Town look’d as  
“ if all the Inhabitants were dead. The frequent  
“ Reports at one End of the Town, of the Dis-  
“ asters that happen’d at the other, kept them  
“ also in a continual Alarm; every one easily  
“ believing the Reports, and fancying to them-  
“ selves that they felt the Earth yield under their  
“ Feet; they had not the Courage to eat or drink,  
“ but stood still as if they had been transformed  
“ into Statues. However, at last they began to  
“ move to and fro on *Wednesday*. Just now as I  
“ am writing to you, the Streets are fill’d with  
“ Processions of Penitents that have been walk-  
“ ing these three Days past: The Women, Chil-  
“ dren, Old Men, Ecclesiasticks, and others, are  
“ cloathed in Sack-cloth, crowned with Thorns,  
“ with Ropes about their Necks, and their Feet  
“ chained, whipping themselves; and often sink-  
“ ing under the heavy Burthens of Crosses, great  
“ Stones, and other Things wherewith they have  
“ loaded their Shoulders, only to torment them-  
“ selves. Some of them are naked, having only  
“ some Rags that hang before and behind: Their  
“ Bodies are cover’d and disfigur’d with Clay and  
“ Blood: They breathe nothing but bitter Sobs,  
“ and pour forth Showers of Tears. Whenever  
“ they



\* *Antonio Pig-*  
*ratelli*, after-  
wards styled  
*Innocent XII.*

“ they meet with any Ruines occasion'd by the  
 “ Earthquake, they redouble their Cries and  
 “ Blows. \* The Cardinal Archbishop, sitting in  
 “ a Balcony of his Palace, has spent three full  
 “ Days in distributing Blessings; his Arms reliev-  
 “ ing each other for making the Sign of the Cross.  
 “ He has also given leave to all the Priests of the  
 “ Town to Confess and Absolve all Sins, not ex-  
 “ cepting those reserv'd in the Bull in *Cæna Do-*  
 “ *mini*; so that one can see nothing but People  
 “ on their Knees, confessing in the Streets, who  
 “ hasten to take Advantage of the Easiness of their  
 “ Absolution. There are also Swarms of Priests  
 “ and Monks, with Halters about their Necks,  
 “ and their Heads cover'd with Ashes, who, get-  
 “ ting upon the Shops, preach in every Street of  
 “ the Town.

“ YESTERDAY Morning, as I was going by  
 “ the Pyramid of St *Januarius*, a Capuchin was  
 “ preaching there, who play'd his Part so well,  
 “ as oblig'd me to stop. I had not been three  
 “ Minutes there, but a Woman, whose Brains  
 “ were still turning, cry'd out, that she saw the  
 “ Pyramid shake: A Man who heard her, with-  
 “ out further Examination, cry'd, *Misericordia.*  
 “ This *Misericordia* being also pronounced by  
 “ some others, was forthwith repeated by every  
 “ Body, and caus'd so sudden an Alarm, that  
 “ the whole Assembly disappear'd in a Minute's  
 “ Time, just as the Shot of a Gun frightens a  
 “ Flight of Birds. The poor Monk, with his  
 “ Cord about his Neck, and his Feet chain'd,  
 “ swooned away with Fear; and they had a  
 “ great deal of Trouble to bring him to himself  
 “ again.

“ THE Cathedral of the Archiepiscopal Pa-  
 “ lace, and the Seminary, receiv'd great Damage.

“ The



“ The famous ancient \* Front of the † *Teatines* \* This antique  
 “ of *St Paul*, and two of the Dorters of the other Edifice was  
 “ *Teatines* at the Holy Apostles were overturn'd; dedicated to  
 “ and the magnificent *Cupola* of the Jesuits Church *Apollo*, and  
 “ is wholly destroy'd, as well as the fine Chapel some while af-  
 “ dedicated to *St Ignace*, in the same Church. ter to *Castor*  
 “ But I shall not give you any further Account and *Pollux*,  
 “ of the Damage sustain'd, as well because we according to,  
 “ don't yet know fully how Things stand, as that *Caraccioli*,  
 “ you don't know the Places well enough to be *Summonte*,  
 “ particularly concern'd for any: Only I shall tell *Marmile*, and  
 “ you in general, that I heard this Morning at others. They  
 “ the Vice-Roy's, that the Loss is reckon'd, by preserve some  
 “ knowing People, to amount to about || Ten Fragments, of  
 “ Millions of Crowns. the antique  
 “ *Facade* that was  
 “ overturn'd in  
 “ *June 1688*.  
 “ and that I had  
 “ seen some few  
 “ Months before.

† 'Tis in vain that some pretend to derive the Word *Teatin*, which they commonly write with a *Tb*, from the Greek *Θεατής*, *Contemplator*; or from *Θεατός*, *Speſtabilis*. The Origin of that Name comes from the little City of *Teati*, a Bishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*, of which *John Peter Caraffa* being Bishop, under Pope *Paul IV*, founded this new Order. You may see *Prosper Stellarius*, in his *Fundamenta ac Regulæ omnium Religionum*, c. 38. p. 544, and *Lud. Miranda, Direct. Prælatorum Regni*, Tom. 1. Quæst. 4. Art. 12. Some others have written that the first Founder of this Religious Order was at *St Gaetan*. These good Men were establish'd at *Rome* in the Year 1524; at *Venice* in 1527; and at *Naples* in 1530. Their Convent at *Paris* is the only one in *France*; and I take heartily the Opportunity of saying here, that *Father Boursault*, Son of that good and ingenious Man, whose Reputation a certain famous Slanderer among our Poets has vainly attempted to abate, is now one of the most worthy, civil, and learned Members of that Society. During his Attendance, as first Almoner to the Duke d' *Aumont*, Embassador Extraordinary of *France* in this Court of *Great-Britain*, Anno 1713. he got, with Justice, our sincere Esteem, and of all those who had the Advantage of his Acquaintance.

|| Too much, I believe.

“ I SEE but two sorts of People that have got  
 “ any thing by those Misfortunes, viz. the Priests  
 “ and the *Belles Marguerites*; 'tis by this Name *Bella Marga-*  
 “ they call the Courtesans at *Naples*. Many of *rita*.  
 “ these were marry'd to the Gallants that kept  
 “ them, the poor Sots having been frighted out  
 “ of their Senses. And as for the Priests, how  
 “ many



“ many extraordinary Masses! how many Vows  
 “ to the *Madona's*! how many devout Liberali-  
 “ ties, and such Benefits! If, considering the Dis-  
 “ orders which those *Madona's* have suffer'd to  
 “ happen, you should conclude from thence, that  
 “ they have not deserv'd any Recompence, you  
 “ would certainly be very much deceiv'd: For if  
 “ we suppose, with the Publick Voice, that there  
 “ were Five hundred thousand Inhabitants in  
 “ *Naples*, and that only Forty of them were kil-  
 “ led, you must know that the Four hundred  
 “ ninety thousand nine hundred and sixty that  
 “ are still alive, were preserv'd by Four hundred  
 “ ninety nine thousand nine hundred and sixty  
 “ Miracles, done by the *Madona's*, Images, Re-  
 “ licks, and Tutelar Saints. And I lay down  
 “ as Matter of Fact, that there is not one of those  
 “ Persons that can speak, but who will name you  
 “ the Saint or Image that miraculously preserv'd  
 “ him, upon the Account of a Vow made in the  
 “ height of Danger; and does not such a Service  
 “ deserve Thanks?

“ We hear every Day new Stories, and those  
 “ very Tragical ones, as you may think. There  
 “ were Fifteen hundred sixty and seven Persons  
 “ crush'd in Pieces, and buried under Ruines in  
 “ the Town of *Benevento*; among which were  
 “ two hundred Pilgrims, who were travelling  
 “ to the *Madre di Dio di Monte Vergine*. That  
 “ poor Town is nothing now but a Heap of  
 “ Stones. The Archbishop was pulled out half  
 “ dead from under the Ruines of his Palace;  
 “ and there had never been a Bit of him seen  
 “ together again, if it had not been for the  
 “ Intercession of *St Philip of Neri*, his Patron.  
 “ We have here a List of Eight hundred Persons  
 “ more, kill'd in twelve or thirteen Villages  
 “ about

D. orsini,  
 see pope.

“ about the said City of *Benevent*. The Town  
 “ of *Ceretto*, belonging to the Duke of *Mattalo-*  
 “ *ne*, was entirely overturned, and Four thou-  
 “ sand Persons perished therein: Five hundred  
 “ were also lost at *Mirabella*: a Thousand at St  
 “ *Lupo*; Three hundred at *St. Laurence Major*;  
 “ Four hundred at *Pietra Roya*; and every Soul  
 “ without any one’s escaping, in the Boroughs of  
 “ *Civitella*, *St Laurence Minor*, and of *Guardia*  
 “ *S. Framondi*: ’Tis a most terrible Desolation.

“ ON the Day that the Earthquake happen’d  
 “ the Earth opened in many Places in the Plain  
 “ of *St George de la Molinara*; and some Mills  
 “ were swallow’d up into it’s Bowels. There is  
 “ a Talk of Fires of several Forms that appear’d;  
 “ of Fountains dryed up; and of others that  
 “ gush’d out of the Earth, and run for some  
 “ Time; of stinking and noisome Exhalations  
 “ that spread themselves in the Air; of Winds  
 “ that blew out of Mountains, through which  
 “ they opened a Passage, and shut it again; and  
 “ of many other Wonders; of the Truth of  
 “ which I am not yet sufficiently informed. I  
 “ must not forget to tell you, that the \* Vice-  
 “ Roy, so soon as he perceived the first Dan-  
 “ ger, set most of the Prisoners at Liberty; and  
 “ that the Town being not sufficiently protected  
 “ by it’s ancient Patron *St Januarius*, who of late  
 “ had suffered many disagreeable Disasters to  
 “ happen to it, it was thought fit to give him *St*  
 “ *Michael* the Archangel to assist him.

\* *Francesco di*  
*Benavidez,*  
*Count de S.*  
*Stephano.*

“ I MUST further tell you, that we look here  
 “ upon these subterraneous Attacks which di-  
 “ sturb our quiet from Time to Time, as the  
 “ Effects of the Rage of *Vesuvius*; which some-  
 “ times insults us to our Face, and declares open  
 “ War with us; and at other times treacherously  
 “ surprizes



“ surprizes us after the same manner as I have  
 “ here described to you.

“ THIS, Sir, is what I can at present relate to  
 “ you, in Answer to your Demands upon this  
 “ fatal Accident. If I hear of any other remark-  
 “ able Particulars, you shall certainly be inform’d  
 “ of the same.

“ I OUGHT also to resolve your other Que-  
 “ stions about *Vesuvius*, which I shall do in a few  
 “ Words. Some People do verily believe that  
 “ the two Hills were once united, and made on-  
 “ ly one Pyramid. But I can neither find evident  
 “ Proofs of this, nor yet any Conjectures strong  
 “ enough to convince my Reason. There is a Space  
 “ between those two Mounts, which is a good  
 “ Mile in length, and is call’d by the Name of  
 “ *Atria*. It is fruitful enough for Pasture.

“ THE Mount that vomits Fire was once  
 “ higher than the other ; but ’tis now lower by  
 “ Two hundred and twenty Fathom. It is Ele-  
 “ ven hundred and odd Fathom of perpendicu-  
 “ lar Height, taking it from the Surface of the  
 “ neighbouring Gulf.

“ ’Tis very true, what has been told you,  
 “ that this ugly Mountain blows both cold and  
 “ hot, illuminates and darkens the Air, and gives  
 “ both Life and Death. It is a Traytor, as I  
 “ have already told you. You have seen the  
 “ burning breathing Holes which appear in feve-  
 “ ral Places of this Mountain, even when it is  
 “ the most quiet ; but had you had more Time,  
 “ and a better Guide than those Fellows they call  
 “ *Cicero’s*, who conduct Strangers, he would  
 “ have show’d you also, towards *Ottaviano*, cer-  
 “ tain Crevices, through which comes so cold  
 “ a Wind, that it is not possible to hold one’s  
 “ Hand there.

“ IT

“ It is also true, that the same Mount which  
 “ pours forth Torrents of Sulphur, and Floods  
 “ of Fire, produces at the same Time very sweet,  
 “ good, and wholesome Waters. Some of it is  
 “ brought to *Naples* for our ordinary Use, and  
 “ the rest runs into the *Fornello*, or *Fiume della*  
 “ *Maddalena*; which is the ancient *Sebethus*.

“ I HAD forgot to tell you, that I had left the  
 “ Town for fear, and fled into the Country in  
 “ the Night, with some Thousands besides, that  
 “ had no more mind to die than I. But the  
 “ House wherein I lodged stood still, and I lost  
 “ nothing during my short Absence.

“ I EXPECT to hear from you before your  
 “ Departure from *Rome*, and am, &c.

*Naples, Saturday, June 12, 1688.*

“ I SHALL only add, seeing it comes now in-  
 “ to my Memory, that a Child of about three  
 “ Years of Age that was left alone in a House  
 “ which shook three Days before it fell, was bu-  
 “ ried under the Ruines of the said House; but  
 “ was so miraculously preserved, that three Days  
 “ after the Fall of the House it was taken out safe  
 “ and found; though not without being very  
 “ much weakened with Hunger, and by the  
 “ Coolness of the Nights.

THERE occurred nothing extraordinary in the  
 Burning that happened the Year following, ex-  
 cept that it cast forth it's Flames for Twenty two  
 Days together, viz. from the Ninth of *December*  
 to the first of *January*, without Intermission;  
 and that they heard at *Naples* a certain Noise  
 within the Bowels of the Mountain, like to that  
 of boiling Caldrons.

ON *Tuesday* the sixth of *April* 1694, it broke  
 out with a horrible Fury. I was at *Naples* about  
 Fifteen



Fifteen Days before, and in the Night-time observed some Forerunners of that Fit; the Flames appearing now and then through a dark and thick Smoke. The Mountain was all on Fire, during the remaining Part of the Month; and the Letters from *Naples* to *Rome*, several of which I saw, gave an Account that it threw out the burning Matter with such Force, that some of it reached *Benevent*, which is about thirty Miles off. But that which was most extraordinary, was the prodigious Quantity of melted Minerals, mixed with other Matters, which it poured out at divers Places, and which run for about three Miles. On the Second of *May* 1694, being at M. *Ciam-pini's* Academick Conferences, I heard a Letter read there, which gave an exact Account of this Burning; and, among other Things, that those melted Minerals which it spew'd up run slowly, just like melted Tallow which begins to cool, but at the same time carryed all Things that lay in their way before them: That one of those lazy Floods running over a great Rock, on the other Side of which was a deep Precipice, and falling down the said Precipice with Violence, there arose from the Fall so great a Smoak, that every one believ'd a new Opening had been made there: That the Vice-Roy sent a good Number of Workmen to clear the Way for those new Floods, to some convenient Place where a Chanel might be made for them, and to prevent them from overflowing their Banks: And that those liquid Matters congealing, at last rais'd themselves into little Hills, some of which were sixty *Canes* high. This seem'd to some to be exceeding; but, at the same time, was affirmed for a Truth, by those who had received the Account of it. The same Letter gave also an Account that those li-

quid.

quid Matters were chiefly composed of a mixture of Metals, and that some had had the Curiosity to extract out of them as much as to make three Cups, one of Iron, another of Copper, and the third of Silver. But many of my Friends, who came some Days after from *Naples*, told me, that it would cost above a Pistole to extract half an Ounce of Silver out of them, and that this Matter was good for nothing; no not so much as to make Cannon-Bullets. One of them shewed me a little Cup that was made of it, which was of an iron Colour, founding like Porcelain; and it was almost as brittle.

I HAVE given you, in the Beginning of this Tome, p. 431, a fine Inscription, which is to be seen about three Miles from *Naples*, upon the Burnings of *Vesuvius*; I shall here transcribe another upon the same Subject, which I had not then seen: It is about three Miles further than the other, near the *Torre del Greco*; of which I took a Copy as I was going to *Salerne*, in 1695.

*VIAM à Neapoli ad Rhegium perpetuis antea latrociniiis infamem, & conflagrati Vesuvii saxis impeditam, purgato insidiis loco, exæquatâ planitie, latam rectamque duxit ære Provinciali Perasanius Ribera Ascalano Dux Prorex, An. Dom. CIO IO LXIII.*

*At ô!*

*VIII & LX post Anno XVII Calend. Januarii, Philippo IV Rege; fumo, flammis, boatu, concussu, cinere, eruptione, horrificus, si unquam Vesuvius, nec nomen nec fasces tanti Viri extimuit. Quippe exardescente cavis specubus igne; ignitus, furens, irrugiens; exitum eluctans coercitus aer, disjecto violenter Montis culmine, immuni erupit hiatu postridie, ejaculatus trans Hellepontum cinerem, pone trahens ad explendam Viam Pelagus, immite Pelagus, fluvios sulphureos,*



phureos, flammatum bitumen, fætas alumine cautes, informe cujusque Metallî rudus, mixtum aquarum voluminibus ignem, ferventemque undante fumo cinerem, seseque funestamque colluviem jugo Montis exonerans; Pompeios, Herculânium, Octavianum, perstrictis Reatinâ & Porticu, Sylvasque Villasque Ædesque momento stravit, ussit, diruit; luctuosam præ se prædam agens, vastumque triumphum. Perierat hoc quoque Marmor altè sepultum, consultissimi Monumentum Proregis Ne pereat, Emmanuel Fonseca & Zunica Gom Mont Reg. Pror. quâ animi magnitudine publicæ calamitati & privætæ consuluit, extractum funditus gentilis sui lapidem Cælo restituit, viam restauravit, fumante adhuc & indignante Veservo. An. Sal. MDCCXXXIV. Præfesto Viarum Antonio Suarez Mésfia March. Vici.

Tantôt, jusques au Ciel il elance ses feux,  
Et roule a gros bouillons de sa cime enflamée  
Un tourbillon epais de cendre & de fumée.  
Tantôt, de plus profond de ses goufres Ouvers,  
Furieux il mugit, & vomit dans les Airs  
Du Mont et tincelant les entrailles brulantes,  
Et les Rochers fondus dans ses grottes ardentes.

Ségrais.

BESIDES the two *Pliny's*, and several other ancient Authors that have spoken much of *Vesuvius*, those that are curious may read what divers Historians of that Country have written of it, either in their Annals, or the Descriptions they have given of the Kingdom of *Naples*; as *Colunucci*, *Costo*, *Summonte*, *Ciarlanti*, *Rinaldi*, *Valle*, *Nardio*, *Recupito*, &c. but especially the *Notitie Istoriche de' Terremoti* of the Abbot *Vincenzo Magnati*, [a very grave Man, whose Discourse is always addressed to the King's Person, in the 431 Pages of his Book,] and the *Pyrologia Topographica* of Mr *Bottoni* [*Dominicus Bottoni Leontinus*] chief Professor of Philosophy in the great Col-  
lege

lege at *Naples*. They must also consult the Jesuit *Kircher* in his *Mundus subterraneus*.

THE \* Causes of the Burning of *Vesuvius*, and those of the Earthquakes which generally accompany it, ought to be the same: The Difference only consists in the greater or lesser Quantities of Sulphureous Matter. Mr *Magnati* observes that these Accidents are commonly preceded by Signs which may serve to make People use some Precautions. He says, that before these horrible Agitations, the Air is very calm, but cold, considering the Season. Certain hollow Noises are heard in the Country, and sometimes little Whistlings that are heard from the Earth. Notwithstanding the great Serenity of the Air, there appear little Clouds immoveable as it were, round or rather under the Sun; and the Sun is surrounded with red Circles. The Water which is brought by Pipes into the City of *Naples* grows foul, and of an ill Taste and Smell. Some Springs dry up, and even the Water in Wells disappears, while at the same Time, in several other Places, new Fountains are seen to rise. It has been observed, that the Badgers, Foxes, and Rabbits leave their Holes; as do also the Scorpions, Serpents, Moles, and Worms. Sometimes also it happens, that the tame Pidgeons fly away into the Woods. Every one may judge that these several Things are not always, nor at one Time perceived by the Inhabitants of the City, but the Curious have taken Notice of them. The Fright has made many Persons quite stupid, and thrown others into Transports of Folly and Rage, out of which they never recovered.

\* Little Knowledge in the Operations of Chymistry will teach one how to compose a small *Vesuvius*, by the mixing of different Matters purely natural; which growing hot together, in a very little Time, burn and produce such Inflammations. I have seen that done several Times.



\* The City of *Amalphis*, not far from thence, boasts of having given Birth to *Flavio Gioïa*, as being the Inventer of the Compass, in the Year 1300; upon which

THEY have observed, that the \* Needle touch'd by the Load-stone varies mightily in all those Seas, since the Burnings of *Vesuvius* have been frequent. Sometimes *Vesuvius* and *Ætna* (*alias Mount Gibel*) fall into their raging Fits in the same Moment, which shews that there is a Communication, by some subterraneous Ways, between those two Mountains: And we have other Proofs of this Truth.

Mr *Magnati* cites the following Verse of *Panormitan*;

Prima dedit Nautis usum Magnetis Amalphis.

\* Auteur du Romam, qu'il intitula *la Bible de Guyot*. Il vivoit encore à la fin du douzieme Siecle.

But Father *Fournier*, who has throughly considered this Affair, in his *Hydrographia*, shews by the Verses which he takes out of the Poet \* *Guyot*, who lived Two hundred Years before *Gioïa* was born, that from that Time the Use of the *Bouffole*, then called *Marinette*, was settled.

Icelle Etoile ne se muët,  
Un Art font qui mentir ne puët,  
Par vertu de la Marinette,  
Une pierre laide & noirette  
Où ly Fer volontiers sejoint, &c.

Father *Fournier* is of Opinion that it was made use of in *Charlemagne's* Time, and even a long Time before, by the *Tyrians*, the *Phœnicians*, and the *Chinesse*. The *Flouer-de-luce*, which marks the North of the Compasses of all the Nations in *Europe*, seems to give one some Grounds reasonably to suppose that the Invention of it is owing to *France*.

THE famous *Petrarch* was in a terrible Fright at *Naples*, as much a Philosopher as he was, when being lodged in the Monastery of the \_\_\_\_\_, a very strong Building, and even in a low Room Arched with Free-stone, he felt all the House crack and tremble: And what stupid Soul should not be terrify'd? This great Man relates that Accident in an affecting manner, in one of his Letters to *J. Colonna*, a Noble

Noble Roman. *Hæc ego non legi, faith he, non audivi alium narrantem, sed oculis meis vidi* ———  
*Nox aderat, quam lux suspecta sequebatur: Trepidula Fæminarum turba, periculi potiùs quàm pudoris memor, per vicos plateasque discurrere, atque ad ubera pressis Infantibus supplex & lacrymosa Templorum liminibus obversari: Trepidatione igitur publicâ permotus, primâ vesperâ domum redii: Solito, quidem, tranquillius Cælum erat, quâ fiduciâ, qui mecum sunt maturiùs in cubiculum concesserant, mihi expectare visum est contemplaturo quâ Luna fronte occumberet: Erat autem, ni fallar hora septima. Institi igitur, ad occasum spectantibus fenestris, donec eam obvolutam nimbis, & mæstâ facie, ante medium Noctis proximus Mons abscondit. Tum demum, & ego lectulum meum dilatatum soporem excepturus ingredior. Vix dum totus obdormieram, cùm, repenti, horribili fragore non tantùm fenestræ, sed murus ipse saxeâ testudine solidus, ab imis fundamentis impulsus tremit; & nocturnum lumen sopito mihi vigilare solitum extinguitur. Excutimur stratis, & in locum somni vicinæ metus Mortis ingreditur. Ecce autem, dum inter tenebras alter alterum quærit, & beneficio diræ Lucis ostensos trepidis invicem nos vocibus cohortamur. Religiosi Viri quorum Aedibus habitamus, & sanctissimus eorum Prior, quem honoris causâ nomino, David, qui ex more ad nocturnas Christi laudes surgebant, repentino malo territi, Crucibusque, ac Sanctorum Reliquiis armati, & altâ voce Dei Misericordiam implorantes, thalamum ubi ego eram prælatis facibus irrumpunt. Revixi tantisper: Omnes inde ad Ecclesiam pergimus ibique effusi multis cum gemitibus pernoctamus, cùm jamjam ad futurum finem, & ruitura circum omnia crederemus, &c. Vol. ii. Lib. v. Epist. ad Johan. Colonna.*

———— Cadentes aquas tecta propellunt; fugientes non sequitur incendium: adversus Tornitrua & minas Cæli, subterraneæ domus, & defossi in altum specus,



*remedia sunt. — In Pestilentia, mutare sedes licet: nullum malum sine effugio est. — Sed malum hoc latissimè patens, inevitabile, avidum, publicè noxium. Non enim Domos solum, aut Familias, aut Urbes singulas haurit, sed Gentes totas, Regionisque subvertit; & modò ruinis operit, modò in altam voraginem condit; ac ne id quidem relinquit, ex quo appareat quod non est, saltem fuisse; sed supra nobilissimas Urbes sine ullo vestigio prioris habitus, solum extenditur. Annæus Sen. Quæst. Nat. Lib. vi. Cap. i.*

VIGILATE, ET ORATE, QUIA NESCITIS  
DIEM, NEQUE HORAM.

WHEN the unhappy Town of *Ceretto*, mentioned in the foregoing Letter, was so deplorably buried in it's own Ruines, there happened one particular Instance worthy to be taken Notice of, the Truth of which is attested at *Naples*: And that I may do what lies in my Power to preserve the Memory thereof, I shall here give you an Account of it. A Scholar of between thirteen and fourteen Years of Age, who was playing in the Streets with many of his Comrades, was buried with them under the Ruines of the neighbouring Houses, and alone preserved alive, tho' he lay thirteen Days under the Ruines, without taking any other Nourishment than sometimes a little of his own Urine. Here follows an Abridgment of what he wrote himself concerning this memorable Accident.

‘ I UNDERWRITTEN, *Joseph Ciaborri*, of the  
‘ Town of *Ceretto*, Nephew to the Baron *de la*  
‘ *Ginesta*, do for the Glory of God, and to the  
‘ Praise of his infinite Mercies, which he has been  
‘ pleas'd to bestow upon me a poor Sinner, parti-  
‘ cularly in preserving me after a most miraculous  
‘ manner, on the Fifth Day of *June* in the Year

‘ One thousand six hundred and eighty eight, and  
 ‘ the twelve Days following, declare and affirm  
 ‘ upon Oath, to all those that love and fear God,  
 ‘ the naked and genuine Truth of the Things  
 ‘ that are here under-written.

‘ ON *Saturday* the fifth of *June*, in the Year  
 ‘ 1688, being *Whitson-Eve*, about half an Hour  
 ‘ after \* Twenty being in one of the Streets of  
 ‘ the Town near my Father’s House, with ma-  
 ‘ ny of my School-Fellows, a sudden Earthquake  
 ‘ happened, with a most hideous Noise, which  
 ‘ having frightened us all, made us run away.  
 ‘ But as we were flying to save our selves, the  
 ‘ Houses sunk on all Sides, and fell in upon us.  
 ‘ The Mercy of God not only preserved me alive,  
 ‘ but also kept me, as by a Miracle, from being  
 ‘ in the least hurt. All my Companions were  
 ‘ killed upon the Spot, except one only, who  
 ‘ happened to be near me, and who liv’d about  
 ‘ two Days time, as I may guess. We comforted  
 ‘ each other, and spent our Time in Prayers:  
 ‘ But at last he dyed, and I tarryed behind, hav-  
 ‘ ing his Head ever since for my Pillow; and be-  
 ‘ ing very much incommoded by the Stench of his  
 ‘ Body. I never lost my Senses, and spent all my  
 ‘ Time in imploring the Mercy and Compassion  
 ‘ of God; resigning my self at the same time  
 ‘ wholly to his Blessed Will. My Posture was  
 ‘ not extream incommodious; for though I was in  
 ‘ a narrow Place, and of Necessity obliged to  
 ‘ rest my self upon the Head of my unhappy  
 ‘ dead Companion; I could also turn my Body  
 ‘ a little. Thirst was that which troubled me  
 ‘ most; but I quenched it in some measure,  
 ‘ sometimes by drinking as much of my own  
 ‘ Urine as I could convey to my Mouth; and  
 ‘ sometimes by licking a *live Stone*, [*Pietra viva*]  
 ‘ which happened to be there for my Refresh-

\* According to what may be seen in *Tom.* ii. pag. You will find that it was about a quarter or half an Hour after Four in the Evening, after our Way of reckoning.



ment, with my dry Tongue. I finding my  
 self in good Health, but seeing Death un-  
 avoidable in so deplorable a State, one may  
 guess how bitterly it afflicted my Soul: But  
 the Almighty and most Gracious God, whose  
 Pleasure it was that I should yet glorify him  
 among the Living, assisted me in the middle  
 of the greatest Distresses. He cast me into so  
 long and so deep a Sleep, that the thirteen  
 Days of my hard Captivity \* appeared but ve-  
 ry short to me. In fine, on the thirteenth  
 Day in the Height of the greatest Agony, as  
 I was calling, though with but a feeble Voice,  
 upon my benign Creator, and imploring his  
 Assistance, and pronouncing the sweet Names  
 of my dear Father and Mother, calling them,  
 tho' apparently in vain to succour me, I heard  
 a Noise, and rumbling over my Head. I can't  
 tell if I had thence some Glimpse of Hope;  
 but however I cryed out, my Voice then grew  
 stronger, and I was heard. Ten Persons  
 wrought incessantly upon my Tomb, and in  
 two Hours time they dug through † eleven  
 Palms of Rubbish that surrounded me, and  
 having at last taken me up from under  
 the same delivered me alive, and well in my  
 Senses, into the Hands of my Father and  
 Mother, who had run to the Place, upon Ad-  
 vice that my Voice had been heard. Doctor  
*John Dominicus d' Adoni*, an able Physician,  
 took me under his Care the three first Days,  
 and nourished me with Broths, prepared by  
 his Directions; so that I perfectly recovered  
 my self in a very little Time. 'Tis now four  
 Years and five Months and a half after my  
 Deliverance, which I may call a kind of Re-  
 surrection, that I write this, to publish the  
 Blessings that I have received from my good  
 God;

\* When he was  
 taken out, he  
 said he be-  
 lieved that he  
 had been but  
 three Days  
 there.

† About eight  
 Foot.

' God ; and I find my self as well as if that  
 ' lamentable Accident had never happened to  
 ' me. I return immortal Thanks to that God  
 ' of Charity, for having delivered me from the  
 ' Jaws of Death ; and more particularly for  
 ' changing my natural evil Inclinations, and  
 ' putting me in the Way of Salvation. I de-  
 ' vote my self wholly to him, and beg of him  
 ' from the very Bottom of my Soul, to bestow  
 ' his precious Blessings more and more upon me,  
 ' to the end that I may never cease to glorify  
 ' him, till that out of his immense Love he  
 ' shall glorify me himself in his Paradise. *Amen.*

*Done at Ceretto, Nov. 19, 1692.*

JOSEPH CIABORRI.

I HAD this History from those who were  
 Eye-witnesses of it, and who are worthy to  
 be believed. They also told me, that of Four-  
 score Nuns belonging to one Convent that  
 were buried in it's Ruines, Fifty and nine were  
 crush'd to Death, and the other One and  
 twenty were all dangerously hurt, some of  
 whom said, when they were dug up again, and  
 do still affirm that they remembered nothing,  
 nor had any Idea of the Earthquake that had  
 happened.

THE same Persons also told me, that they  
 and the rest who escaped the Danger, having  
 been forced to encamp in the Field, that they  
 might the more conveniently go and search a-  
 mong the Ruines, to succour those who had been  
 buried alive under them, they were assaulted  
 and persecuted in their Camp by a prodigious  
 Number of famished Mice and Rats which came  
 from



\* See *Tom. I.*  
pag. 55. *The*  
*History of*  
*Archbishop*  
*Hatton.*

from the ruined Town, and which \* leaped upon them to bite them; insomuch that they were necessitated to wage an open War with that Vermin, and to watch in good Numbers, by Turns, to prevent their assaulting those who slept. They also say that those same Creatures attacked a Cat and devoured her.



A N

## A B S T R A C T

O F T H E

Memorable HISTORY

O F

Capt. *Francis de Civille*,

Wrote by himself and now

P R I N T E D.

*See above, Vol. I. pag. 86.*

**F** R A N C I S *de Civille*, [*a*] a Norman Gentleman, was Captain of a Foot-Company of an hundred Men in the City of *Roüen*, when it was [*b*] besieged by *Charles IX*, and was then about Twenty six Years of Age. The Count *de Montgomery*, Governour of the Place, having commanded him [*c*] to oppose the first Efforts of the Assault, he was wounded at the End of the Assault [*d*] with a *Musket-Shot in the Cheek, and right Jaw-bone, the Bullet going out behind the Nape of the Neck, and piercing his* [*e*] *Hausse-col.*

*a* Near *Roüen.**b* In the Year 1562,*c* Octob, 15.*d* These are his own Words.*e* These Gorges were then very different from those they use now.

T H I S



*f* Claude  
le Forestier,  
Druggist.

*g* Nicholas  
de la Batre,  
born in the  
Village of Ri-  
volet, near  
Vernon.

*h* Captain  
Clarke, Lieu-  
tenant of the  
Guards of the  
Count of  
Montgomery.

*i* It was  
Civille.

*k* The Left  
Hand.

*l* The Officer  
and Footman  
were both on  
Horse-back.

*m* They  
were at the  
Monastery of  
S. Clara.

THIS Shot having made him fall from the Rampart into the Ditch, some Pioneers that happened to be there put him into a Hole with [*f*] another Body which they put upon him, and covered them both with a little Earth. He remained there from a little before Eleven in the Morning, till half an Hour after Six in the Evening. His [*g*] Servant being informed of the fatal Accident, thought to give him a more honourable Burial, and obtained Leave of the Count *de Montgomery* to go and dig him up, an [*h*] Officer of the said Count's Guards going along with him. After having narrowly view'd the first Body, without knowing it, the Servant drew the second out of the Grave, and did not know that neither; being so disfigured with Clay, Blood, Swelling, and Paleness. He put them both into the Grave again, and covered them lightly with Earth. As the Officer and he were going away, the first observed, that the [*i*] Body which they had laid uppermost, was not well enough cover'd, a whole [*k*] Hand appearing. Upon this he returned, and as he was going to force it down with his Foot, he spy'd, by Favour of the Moon, a Diamond-Ring, which cast a good Glance. He took it off the Finger, and having covered the Hand, show'd the Diamond to the Servant, telling him that he had not lost all his Labour. The Footman knowing the Diamond by it's triangular Figure, returned for to carry off his Master's Body. After he had wiped it, he knew it at last, and his Love was so great, that he kiss'd and embraced it, and found some Heat and Tokens of Life in him. Whereupon he [*l*] carryed him as fast as he could, to the [*m*] Chirurgeons of the Army: But they looking upon him as a dead Man, had no Regard to his Prayers to them, to try if they could bring him to Life



Life again ; they alledging for themselves, that they had but few Medicaments left, so that they ought not to use them where they could do no Good. But he not being of the same Opinion with them, carry'd the Body to the [n] House where his Master had used to lodge. The Body lay there above five Days and five Nights, without Speech, Motion, or any other Marks of its being sensible, but as burning hot with a Fever, as it had been before cold in the Grave. Some of his [o] Relations being come to see him in this Condition, they sent for two [p] Physicians and a [q] Chirurgeon to visit him. These having narrowly consider'd him, and prob'd his Wound, they thought convenient to dress it, altho, there was almost no Appearance of a Cure. They also thought it adviseable to make him a Rowel, which was forthwith done. They open'd his Mouth, and put some good nourishing Broth down his Throat. Next Morning, when they took off the Plaister, they found that a great Quantity of putrid Matter had come out of the Wound, and that the Swelling of his Head and Neck was very much fallen. The Patient began also to shew some Tokens of Sensibility ; he spoke some Words, and [r] complain'd of the Pain in his Arm : But he knew no-body at first. He was in a great Consternation, as if a Man had been waked by Surprize out of a deep Sleep. His Senses being come to him by Degrees, gave some Hopes of his Recovery, tho' at the same Time he was very feverish. But the Place being [s] taken by Storm, the Fright thereof augmented his Fever very much. [t] Four Soldiers plunder'd the House where he lodg'd, and they us'd him with much Humanity, and even very charitably. But those Soldiers being some Days after remov'd from thence, and an [u] Officer

n The Sieur  
de Coque-  
reaumont.

o MM. du  
Verbois, de  
Velly, and  
Du Val.

p MM Gue-  
ronte and  
le Gras.

q M. Jaques  
Davaux.

r The Hif-  
tory says, he  
cry'd out, *Han!*  
*han ! han les*  
*bras !* This  
*han ! han !*

is an Expression  
of Pain in the  
*Norman*

Speech ; as  
*Han la teste !*  
Oh my Head!  
*Han les bras !*  
Oh my Arm !  
This is the  
way of such  
complaining  
in *Normandy*.

s Octo. 26.  
eleven Days  
after his  
Wound.

t Four *Gas-*  
*cons* of Capt.  
*Lago's* Com-  
pany, who was  
a Friend of  
*Civille*.

u *Des Mou-*  
*lins*, Lieute-  
nant of the  
*Scots Guards*.

of



of the Royal Army quarter'd there, his Footman pulled *Civille* out of his own Bed, and threw him upon a sorry Chaff Bed in a little back Room. To crown his Misfortunes, some Enemies of his younger [x] Brother being told that he was in that House, came thither to murder him, and not finding him, they vented their Fury upon the innocent Brother, and threw *Civille* out of the Window. But this Window not being very high, and there being a Dunghill just under it, lying at a Stable Door, he fell pretty soft. However, he lay there about three Days and three Nights, naked to his Shirt, with only a Night-Cap on his Head, exposed to the \* Injuries of the Air, without being succour'd by any-body. At last [y] one of his Relations who knew that Captain *Civille* used to lodge in that House, but had heard nothing what was become of him, came to enquire after him. An old Woman, who was there all alone, answering him, that he was in a back Court, and that he dy'd three Days before upon a Dunghill, he went to see him, and was very much surpriz'd to find him still alive. *Civille* was so feeble, that he could not [z] speak, but by some Sign or other he made him understand that he was thirsty. Some Beer was brought him, which he swallow'd down very greedily, but his Throat was so contracted, that he could not get down one Mouthful of Bread, and the Passage was so narrow, that they were forced to pull a little Bit, which he thought to have swallow'd, out of his Throat again. In the mean time his Fasting, and the Cold, had probably so good an Effect, that his Fever had almost quite left him, and in a few Hours after, it was thought he might safely be carry'd by Water to the Castle of *Croisset*, upon the *Seine*, about a League

x The young *Civille* had lost an Arm by a Cannon-shot, during the Siege, and had lodged some Time in the House.

\* At the End of *October*.  
y *M. de Croisset* his First Cousin.

z Thirst and Pain had dryed up his Tongue and Lips.

He afterwards at *Toast* soakt in Beer.



a League below *Roüen*. The same [a] Soldiers, who had been so charitable to him before, help'd to carry him to the River-Side, and that without the Knowledge of *M. de Croisset*, who being a *Roman Catholick*, durst not do any Kindness to a Protestant in that Time of violent Persecution; no, not to a near Relation, without being suspected. *Civille* was but ill receiv'd by the House-keeper of the Castle of *Croisset*, who made him tarry a long Time upon the Bridge, where he was seiz'd with a great Cold, and had certainly dy'd, if one of *M. de Croisset's* Servants had not happily come, who took him into the Castle, and order'd Things necessary for him. But notwithstanding these Orders, he was so ill look'd after the first Month, that he suffer'd very much. All that they made Use of for an Ointment, was only the Crumb of-Bread mix'd with the Yolk of an Egg, and their other Medicaments were proportionable. At length *M. de Croisset*, being acquainted with his deplorable Condition, sent him a [b] Physician, and the same [c] Chirurgeon who had him under Cure before the Town was taken. They staid two Days with him, left him Ointments, and visited him now and then (d) as they had Opportunity, till he was pretty well recover'd. By this Time the faithful Footman was also come again, and was very serviceable to him. After he had gather'd a little Strength, he resolv'd to commit himself to the Care of two [e] Gentlemen, Brothers, very famous for their Skill in Cures, who lived in the Country of *Caux*. These Gentlemen took the greater Care of him, because their Families had had a long and mutual Friendship for each other. They employ'd all their Skill with such Success, that in six Weeks Time one might say he was in good Health. By that

[a] Of Capt. *Lago*. They gave him a little Money, and procured him some Linnen Rags to dress his Wounds with.

[b] *M. de Bet-tencour*.

[c] *M. Jaques Davaux*.

[d] Being both Protestants, they durst seldom go abroad, lest the Mob should fall upon them.

[e] Mess. *de Rufosse*, and *de Bailleul*. *Civille* was carried to them in *July*, when *Havre de Grace* was besieged.

Time



Time, nothing ail'd him, only he was a little deaf, and lost the Use of the little Finger of his Right-Hand, the Tendon of which was cut by the same Bullet that gave him the great Wound. *Civille* finding himself, by this Time, as he thought, as healthy as ever, betook himself again to the Army, where he receiv'd many Blows; and went through abundance of Fatigue and Hardship. This occasioning the great Wound upon his Jaw-bone to open again from Time to Time, he was also much afflicted with [f] Imposthumes form'd there, and very often reduced to the last Extremity. King *Henry III*, having banish'd the Protestants out of the Kingdom, in the Year 1585, *Civille* returned into *England*; where, the Year following, he met with two [g] famous Physicians, who perfectly cured him. He wrote his own History himself, in the Year 1606, when he was above seventy Years of Age, and forty-four Years after his Wound; from which Manuscript this present Abstract has been drawn. This unusual Chance has been related, in general Terms, by many famous Historians, but always with divers Faults or Omissions. The Copy that is in the Hands of [b] Mr *de Sicqueville*, hath one Particular which I have not met with elsewhere, and which I will not forget here, because it does *Civille* a great deal of Honour. It is, that Queen *Elizabeth* having heard of him, desired to see him, and to hear a Relation of his Adventures from his own Mouth; after which she presented him a Diamond-Ring, and her Picture.

f Several little Bones came also now and then out of the Wound.

g *Lavinius* of *Prague*, and *Maillard* of *Orleans*.

b A French Minister late of *London*.

Tom. I. lib. iii. cap. 10.

M. *de Aubigné* tells us another particular Circumstance about Mr *Civille*, which, tho' it is not mentioned in the History wrote by himself, I see no Reason why we shou'd refuse to give Credit to it, seeing he speaks as an Eye-witness.

*I have*

I have seen him, says M. d'Aubigné, Deputy of Normandy to the National Assemblies, forty-two Years after his Wound; and I observ'd, that when we signed any Resolutions, he always subscribed himself, Francis de Civille, thrice dead, thrice buried, and thrice, by the Grace of God, risen again. Some Ministers, contrary to my Opinion, would have perswaded him to have left out that Curiosity; but could not prevail with him to do it.

CIVILLE was twice married; both times since his last Resurrection. He had no Children by his first Wife; but several by his second. There are \* now two of his Great Grand-daughters alive in *England*; one of whom is married to M. de Sicqueville, just now mentioned; and the other is married to an *English* Gentleman, called Mr *Brune Sandham*.

\* This was writ in 1698. In *April*.

THE following Letter, written in *February* 1699, as the Reader may see by the Date of it, was inserted in one of the preceding Editions of this Book; and belongs properly to it in several Particulars: And therefore, we thought fit to give it here again with some Alteration.





T O

*Samuel Waring, Esq;*

S I R,

**T**HE last Letter with which you honoured me, coming later to my Hands than you foresaw, I could not so much improve it to my Advantage, as I might otherwise have done. I should have reap'd some Benefit from several Observations which you have very judiciously made, and perhaps might have added something in those Places which you have taken Notice of; but the Printer being just upon the last Sheet, there was no Possibility of doing it. If you take the Trouble to read the Preface, and a second Advertisement which I have inserted in this Edition, you will see that I have answer'd all the main Objections that have been made to you; and I am very glad that these Answers are conform to those which, out of your Judgment and the Knowledge you have of Things, you have already made for me. The first *English* Editions, done in my Absence, and unknown to me, as I have noticed in the Advertisement just now mentioned, are so full of gross Mistakes, and of all Sorts of Faults, proceeding from the Incapacity and Negligence of the Translator; that if People had not done me the Justice to consult my Meaning in my own Language, they might have, without  
all

Preceding  
Editions.

all doubt, much oftner blamed me than I have deserv'd to be. But those who shall have done it thus, have done it wrongfully; seeing Translations, as you have justly said, may always be lawfully suspected. I question not but that whatever Pains may have been or shall be taken to correct this Third, or \* any Future Edition, by myself and others, yet all the Mistakes of the former will not be rectified. I do not expect to find all those imperceptible Transitions and Connections, that are so necessary in our *French* Tongue, not only to chain the different Matters agreeably together, but also to tie the Periods themselves so industriously, as to make the Discourse run smoothly; and to animate it with that certain secret Grace, which contributes no less to the Fineness of the Style, than doth the *Energy* and Property of Terms: But perhaps they don't subject themselves to those Niceties in the *English* Tongue. If the Terms of Art are express'd by just Equivalents, I shall be glad of it: I have referred myself in this, to those who have taken Care to correct this Book, because they are certainly more capable than I am. I have desired them to put an *Errata* at the End, if they should perceive any gross Faults after the Impression is done.

I DON'T know by what Mistake they have put in the Letter dated from *Verona*, *Pepin le Bref*, Father to *Charlemagne*, instead of *Pepin*, King of *Italy*, Son of that Emperor; in the foregoing Edition. *Pepin le Bref* had never any thing to do with *Didier*, and much less with *Adalgise*. *Didier* did not begin to displease *Charlemagne*, till some Years after the Death of *Pepin* his Father. This Error is neither in the first *English* Edition, nor in any of the *French*.

SEEING this Passage occurs now, I must also add one Word upon what I have said of

\* These Letters have been inserted in Mr *Nicholson's* Collection of Travels in *Fo io*.



*Adalgise.*

*Adalgise, that he was put to Death.* I had found it in our *Mezeray*, who had positively written, after many others, That that unfortunate Prince falling alive into the Hands of his Enemies, was cruelly put to Death. But having had Occasion since to examine that Affair with more Attention, I have been convinced that *Mezeray* was deceived as well as *Baronius*, and the rest who had said the same. *Valeriano Castiglione*, in his Annotations upon the History of the Kings of *Italy*, written by Count *Emmanuel Tesauro*, gives a clear Insight into that Matter. He proves, by strong and sufficient Presumptions, that *Adalgise* was killed in the Battel, and not cruelly condemn'd and put to Death in cold Blood, after he had lost the Battel. What Probability is there that his own \* Nephew, who had no Hatred against his Person, and who had used a great many other conquer'd Enemies with much Humanity, should commit so great an Indignity against his own Uncle, who was a Man of Merit? And that without the Order, and in the † Absence of the Emperor? This false Notion is solely grounded upon the ill-understood Expression of *Theophanes*, a Greek Chronologer that liv'd then, and who relates in his own Language, that *Adalgise* was *bitterly killed*. But that does not necessarily infer a judiciary Punishment, as People have imagin'd; and is very consistent with a Death like to that of our Illustrious Duke of *Schomberg*, for Example, who was cruelly killed by a Party of the Enemy. It may very well be said at present, of that great General, that he was *bitterly killed*, without concluding eight or nine Ages hence, that he had suffer'd a decreed Punishment.

\* *Grimoald.*

† *Charlemagne* was then in *Bavaria*, and the Battel was fought in *Carlabria*. That Prince had too brave a Soul to be guilty of so base an Action.

I WOULD most willingly, Sir, communicate to you in this Letter, as you have desired me, some  
of

of the numerous Things that I have collected, in the second Voyage, which an Accident made me undertake: But the Design I have to write those Observations more amply, hinders me at present from giving you any Relation thereof. Without doubt, you have not forgot, that notwithstanding the Satisfaction we had sometimes met with in our Pilgrimages, yet after we had finished the same, we tasted the Pleasure of our Return into our dear *England*, with a sweeter Relish. After having wandered enough over Mountains and Seas to make us weary of both, we said to one another that we wou'd never again see the Winter, and it's Snows, on the Top of the *Alps*, or of the *Apennine*: Yet you see that one must swear nothing. When I was in *Holland* some Years ago, waiting for a favourable Wind to repass into *England*, I was unexpectedly stopped by the obliging Solicitations of a young \* Gentle-

man, with whom I was acquainted at the *Hague*; who desir'd me, after a Manner absolutely engaging, to accompany him in his Travels. His Birth recommended him very much to the World, but as that is only a faint Lustre in Comparison of the real Qualities of true Honesty, and of a noble Spirit, solely depending on these, with which he was endow'd after a singular and charming manner; I forgot my former Resolutions, and consented, even with Delight, to undertake a new Journey. It is of these Travels that I have once more a mind to venture to write a short Account, as a Supplement to this Relation. Seeing the first has not met with an unkind Reception; let this also pass, in Expectation perhaps of something else better. If it had not been for my Captivity at *Dunkirk*, and some Affairs that have since of Necessity employ'd me, that had been already done. I hope you believe, Sir, that I look up-

\* Mr *Watgrave Crewe*, Nephew and Heir to the Lord *Nathanael Crewe*, Baron *Crewe*, Bishop and Palatine of *Durham*, Earl of *Sadberg*, doubly Peer of *England*, &c. Of one of the most Noble and most Ancient Families in the Kingdom.



\* What Sort of Account the Author of this Relation makes of it.

on these Sorts of Works, as they ought to be look'd upon; that is, as \* little Amusements. That which is the best in what I have already writ, and in what I have further to say, is, that there are few *bare Repetitions*, and that all of it is true; and those Truths, let them be never so simple, and never so little adorned, provided they can please by their Novelty, and be choice Subjects, are, in my Opinion, preferable to the finest Visions in a Romance; I mean a declar'd Romance. For, Travels writ in the Chimney-Corner, and published under the Name of true Relations, as a great many are, should deserve nothing but the Scorn due to Lies, the most villainous of all Cheats. I was reading some Days ago the Book of a new *Struys*, who romances almost from one End to the other; among other Things, he speaks of *Rome* with an extraordinary Boldness: He tells us that he had glutted himself with all the Delights of that celebrated City; he commends, and very much applauds, the Magnificence his own Eyes had admired there: He even pretends to give a particular Account of them; and notwithstanding all that, I could convince him by very powerful Presumptions, join'd with Proofs of a perfect Evidence drawn from his own Book, that he has never seen *Rome*. Judge, from thence, how much Credit we ought to give to what those Sort of Travellers tell us of remote Countries. The Fables or Fictions which those People relate, particularly when they come from afar off, have sometimes given me Opportunity to make my Friends observe, that it is much † more difficult to write of a neighbouring and known Country, than of some new-found Island, or of some very remote Countries. Those Gentlemen who bring us Memoirs from the *Antipodes*, have, with a

† N. B. More difficult to write of a neighbouring than of a remote Country,

great

great Variety of new Subjects and rare Objects, the Conveniency of embellishing their Works as they themselves think fit, without Fear almost of being contradicted. And such an one also, who believes he had done Wonders in giving a Relation of what he had confusedly collected in the remote Climates from whence he says he came, would perhaps find himself very much embarrassed, if he was to give a Relation of new and agreeable Things in the most known Parts of *Europe*.

BUT I have a mind to tell you my design more particularly. I shall first publish a *Relation of Germany*, and afterwards a *Second Journey into Italy*. This is the Road I followed in *Germany*. From *Utrecht* I went to *Hanover*, by the Way of *Arnheim*, *Nimeguen*, *Cleves*, *Vesel*, *Ham*, *Bilkfeld*, *Minden*, and some other Towns of *Westphalia*. After having seen *Hanover*, which you know is the Residence of the Elector of that Name, or rather of *Brunswick*, I go forward, visiting, by the Way, all that is remarkable at *Wolfenbittel*, *Brunswick* and *Zell*; where the three other Princes of the House of *Lunenbourg* keep their Residence. From *Zell* I go to *Hamburg*, a considerable Town; from which, and in that Neighbourhood, I make a pretty agreeable Collection. I set out from *Hambourg* for *Berlin*, and having touched some Parts of *Meklenbourg*, and of *Lower Saxony*, I travel over a good Part of the Country of *Brandenburg*, and arrive in the fine City of *Berlin*; where, after having collected, particularly in the Palace of the Elector, a great many Things which have much enriched my Memoirs, I go to do the like at \**Dresden*, both in the City and Castle; where the Abundance and Variety of Things is so great, that it embarrasses me in some Measure: and in going thither I seek after all that can satisfy

The Author's Travels into *Germany*.

This was intended then. Feb. 1699.

\*Metropolis of upper *Saxony*, and usual Residence of the Electors.



\* Still famous for it's University.

† An Inaccessible Rock; one must have a Permission signed by the Elector's own Hand to see it.  
 † Capital of the Kingdom of *Bobemia*, and Residence of it's Ancient Kings.

‡ The Capital of *Christian Hungary*, where the Crown of that Kingdom is kept, which they respect as a Gift sent from Heaven.

satisfy the Curiosity of a Traveller at \* *Wittenberg*, a City formerly famous for the Residence of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and for the great Noise that *Luther* and *Melancthon* made there. I do the like at *Leipsick*, a small but pretty Town; and famous for it's University and Fairs. From *Dresden* I take the Road to *Prague*, and go something out of my Way to see the Fortrefs of † *Konigstein*; a Place that deserves, for it's Singularity, to be taken Notice of. I spend fourteen or fifteen Days in seeing the famous, great, and fine City of † *Prague*, and pass to *Vienna*; crossing *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and Part of *Austria*. I touch at *Kuttemberg*, where the Emperor has Silver Mines; at *Iglaw*, at *Znaim*, and many other little Towns; which, though they are but of small Importance, yet furnished me with some Curiosity worth Observation. After I had spent two Months Time in informing my self every Day of the most singular Things that deserve to be seen or taken Notice of in the Noble, and Imperial City of *Vienna*; I employ some Days in visiting the Pleasure-houses that are round it. The bitter and cold Season not permitting me to advance very far into *Hungary*; and that pleasant and excellent Country being then hid under the deep Snows, I satisfied myself with seeing *Presbourg*, which is † one of it's Capitals. I collected some pretty good Things there, and returned to *Vienna*, from whence, a few Days after, I set out for *Venice*, by the Way of *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and *Frioul*. The Towns on that Road are neither large nor fine, yet I meet every where with something remarkable; and can make an hundred Observations that may help to fill up my Memoirs with an agreeable Variety, among all those Mountains, Forests, Lakes, and Rivers, which I have crossed in the Space of Seventy or Eighty Leagues

Leagues from *Vienna* to the Entrance into *Frioul*. I stop at *Pontebba*, a small Town, which is cut in two Parts by the River of the same Name; which divides it between the Emperor, as Hereditary Lord of that Country, and the State of *Venice*. And having finished my new Rout thro' *Italy*, by all my new Turnings and Windings, I return into *Germany* by Mount \* *Sampion*, which partly belongs to the Country of *Vallais*; for I put to *Germany* all on this Side the Borders of *Italy*, that holds or did formerly depend on the Empire. I descend this Mount to *Briga*, and keep always almost close to the *Rhosne*: I pass through the greatest and most fertile Valley of the Republick of *Vallais*, and come to *Sion*, † *Martignac*, and *St Maurice*; from whence I pass into *Swisserland*; and crossing the *Rhosne* upon the Bridge of *St Maurice*, I enter into the Canton of *Bern*, and coast along the pleasant and great Lake of *Geneva* from the Place call'd *La Ville Neuve*, which is at one End thereof, to the *HOLY CITY*, which is at the other End. That City being very proper for one to rest himself in with Pleasure for some Time, I tarry there three Months, and Business calling me to *Milan*, I go over the Mountain of || great *St Bernard*, then covered with Snow: Here I give a Description of that Mountain, and of the Manner of going over it, which is something singular.

BEING returned to *Geneva*, I take the Road to *Schaffouse*, by *Lausanne*, *Fribourg*, *Bern*, *Solothurne*, *Basil*, *Baden*, and *Zurich*; and turn a little out of my Way, to see the famous Fall of the *Rhine*. From *Schaffouse* I go to *Constance*, where being not very sorry to be stopped by contrary Winds, I spend my Time there in seeing what deserves to be seen in that City; and, to tell the Truth, I found it to be more famous for it's Name and  
for

\* *Sampione*,  
S. *Plomb*, *Sempeler*, *Simpelberg*, *Mons Scipionis*,  
*Mons Sempromii*. This Mountain is thus differently named by several Authors who make mention of it.  
† Or *Martigni*.

|| There is also little *S. Bernard*.



for it's Council, 'than for any-thing else. In fine I sail from one End to the other of the pleasant Lake of that Name, and which assuredly is little inferior to that of *Geneva*, and then arrive at *Lindau*, which makes a Peninsula in that admirable Bason. From thence crossing *Swabia*, I take the Road to *Ausbourg* by the Way of *Memmingen*. From *Ausbourg* I come to *Nuremberg* by *Donavert*: From *Nuremberg*, to *Frankfort* by *Wurtsbourg*: From *Frankfort*, by Land, to *Cologne*: And from *Cologne* into *Holland*, and to *West-Frise*, or *North-Holland*.

THIS, Sir, will be the Subject of the *Relation of the Travels through Germany*, which being added to what I have already writ of our Travels together, through *Flanders*, the Countries of *Bergue*, and *Juliers*, the *Palatinate*, *Alsace*, the three Ecclesiastick Electorates, *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Tirol*, and *Swisserland*, will comprehend the greatest Part of the Empire, with some Parts of the neighbouring Countries. The *Second Journey through Italy* will comprehend, \*without any Repetition, all the Towns that I have already mentioned and about Fifty more that I have since seen.

\*Published in the Supplement.

THE Objection that was made when I published my first Journey, although I had foreseen the same, and prevented it by giving an Answer thereto in my Preface, will doubtless be also made here; 'tis but what I expect. It would weary one, they'll say, to hear nothing spoke of but *Italy*: A thousand Travellers have wrote of it; and what can these new Relations tell us, that has not been already an hundred Times repeated? This Objection seems, at first Sight, to have some Ground; but if you consider it well, Sir, you'll agree that it has none at all, and that it is a precipitated Discourse of People  
of

of little Wit, who judge of others by themselves. If the Accounts of a Journey were, or ought to be, a bare Description of the Places the Traveller goes through, 'tis true, that in such Case it would be difficult, at this Time of Day, to give a new Description of a Country that has had so much written upon it, as has been wrote upon famous *Italy*. I say it would be difficult; because I could make it appear, by many unanswerable Reasons, that the Thing is neither unreasonable nor impossible. But to give another Answer to those nice People who are disgusted at the only Title of *a new Relation of Italy*, under a Notion that a Journey is a Description of those Countries which the Traveller visits, I will tell them that they have a very false Notion; for a Man of Sense who writes a Relation of his Travels, whether it be by Letters, or in a Journal, or otherwise, does not trouble his Head to describe all the Countries and Cities he sees, and through which he passes sometimes like Lightning. It would be a mere Folly for him to undertake any such Thing, and the like in them who should prepossess their Minds with such a Thought. He engages himself only to give a genuine, true, and judicious Account of those Things which occurred to him, the Recital of which might be agreeable; and to relate the New Observations which he has made, according to the Leisure he could have. And if he gives such an Account of his Adventures by Letters, he can enjoy the same Privilege in his Style as in a free Conversation; and strew, if he shall think fit, his Letters with some Reflections and short Digressions to the Purpose, that may make them more clear, and contribute to make them more agreeable. I fix all these Conditions; for, indeed, to forsake his Subject every Minute,

The Notion we must have of a Relation written under the Form and Style of  
LETTERS:

Style of Letters free, and the same as that of familiar Conversation.



Minute, and stick to all that is met with, and even to all that is seen at a Distance in riding Post, as some People that we know have done; and to scribble over more Paper in Historical Compilations, in forced Flights of affected Learning, in express and long Dissertations, than in necessary Narrations, and such as are expected by the Reader, is a very tiresome Thing: Those Learned Remembrances are extremely troublesome, and also more subject to be pass'd over than to be read; especially when it appears by the Dates of the Places from whence one writes, that it is not probable he would either have Leisure, or necessary Helps for composing such Treatises. Although in the Correspondence I had during my Journey with our Friend Mr *D. W.* I have effectually writ to him all that is contained in my Letters about the She-Pope, and I have been in some measure forced to do it, by his Objections: And though, on the other Hand, my Letters are dated from a Place where I needed not to want Books, if I had Occasion for them, and not from a Camp or a Desert; yet I assure you, I was tempted, when the Second Edition of these Letters was printed, to suppress that Article, because the Discussion thereof was thought a little too long; and consequently exceeded the Bounds that one ought generally to prescribe to himself in Letters of this Nature: tho' now I have replaced it.

ACCORDING therefore to these Notions, which, without Contradiction, are the just Ideas that one ought to have of such a Relation as this which I have published ought to be, one might go five hundred Times into the same Country, and make very numerous and different Relations of it, equally agreeable.

I COULD

I COULD then write a *Second Journey through Italy*, without repeating one Word either of what I have already said my self, or of what others have said before me. And I assure you, Sir, that the Trouble I should have in the Execution of this small Design, would not proceed from the Want of Matter, but rather from the Choice which it is necessary to make out of the abundant Remarks wherewith I have filled my Memoirs. 'Tis true there is an Inconveniency in this Plenty, because I should set aside a great many notable Observations that I have made, only because I have discovered that others have done the same, and that I have nothing to add to what they have said. I confess this has often given me some Trouble in that which I have already written. My Journal furnished me with an Infinity of Remarks which I had dearly collected, and which I would have gladly made use of, if the Fear of repeating what others have writ had not prevented me.

I SHALL also tell you another Thing, seeing Occasion offers it, that sometimes has no less troubled me. There are two Sorts of certain renowned Persons, ~~Great-Men~~ and DOCTORS, without naming any-Body, whose Portraitures I should have been glad to have given a little more ingenuously than they are usually done. For I must freely confess, that as I take a particular Delight in praising those who deserve to be praised; so I feel, I don't know what, that makes me uneasy, when I hear People, who are very little Praise-worthy, nay rather contemptible, flattered and boasted of: And it would be, without Doubt, a good and useful Thing to describe the true Characters both of the one and the other without any Disguise: But that troublesome Sort of Policy, that we must so frequently  
make



make use of in this World, and which so often forces Silence upon Truth, has obliged me sometimes to dissemble certain Things that my just Inclinations would have prompted me to say ; and to reserve those Secret Memoirs, only for my best Friends.

As for the rest, Sir, when I was saying just now that the Relation of a Journey ought to contain nothing but a Recital of Things that are agreeable ; I would be understood, as if I would exclude all those Remarks that don't deserve that Name ; for I am very far from believing that one must too nicely limit himself only to those Things that may be reckoned to be of some Importance. I see several self-conceited Men daily, who affecting to be thought grave and great Doctors, make faces as they are reading of Travels, at that which their ignorant Pride calls

\* This Word signifies in French, a Thing that hardly deserves to be looked upon.

\* *Minucies*. I know some whose Genius and Talents are certainly very indifferent, but who say they cannot suffer *Minucies*. There is Time and Place for all Things : A Sermon is one Thing and a Play another : A Moral or Politick Discourse ; and a Letter whose Style is free, and can be merry. That therefore which might be disdained on one Occasion, can be approved in another : 'Tis this that those important Critics ought to call to Mind. Doubtless *Erasmus* would not have described the Inns and Innkeepers of *Germany*, in any of the grave Subjects he has writ upon ; but that kind of Trifle was the Subject of one of his most agreeable Colloquies. Thus, it may be said that there is nothing whereof the greatest and wisest Men may not take notice, if they do it seasonably ; and consequently, that some Sorts of *Minucies* are not contemptible, when they are in their proper Places. Now the true Place to describe a *Car-*

*venseras*

*venferas* of *Bohemia* or *Westphalia*; to ſpeak of the ſingular Faſhion of the Cloaths of the Women of *Augsburg*, for Example, or of *Nuremberg*; and to repreſent the Carriage of a *Holland's* Chariot, or of an *Engliſh* Waggon, are Things that may find place in a Letter which a Traveller writes from thoſe Countries; and it would be very inconſiderate to deſire always ſuch Things of him, as if his Road was a continued Series of Palaces, Libraries, and Academies. 'Tis alſo Matter of Fact, that this Medley of Obſervations is found in the Works of the moſt eſteem'd Travellers. And why, pray, cannot a Thing that may be reaſonably ſaid in Diſcourſe, be as reaſonably writ in Letters, which, as our *Balzac* very well ſays, are \* Conversations by Writing? Why ſhould one be afraid to put that into a Relation of this Nature, which he has been an hundred Times obliged to answer to People of Reſpect, and of the beſt Senſe? I don't know if there be any Thing in the World more pitiful than thoſe exceſſive Niceties; any Thing more ridiculous, and more deſpicable than thoſe grave † *Antitriſtetterer* Wits, who at the ſame time that, with their knitted Eyebrows, and pedantique Tone, they propoſe if the Beard and the Nails of *J. C.* enter into the Hypoſtatique Union of his two Natures? If || *Cunarum Sordes* muſt be adored? or ſearch for the Quinteſſence of the moſt Holy and moſt Sublime Sciences, in the perpetual Ravings of an *Homer*; ſcorn as mere Trifles, Things which are the daily Subjects of reaſonable Converſation among the Wiſeſt Men.

I KNOW that other Criticks, whoſe Indulgence has tolerated thoſe ſmall Things which I have juſt now taken notice of, have exclaim'd againſt ſome Reliques, Images, and falſe Miracles, ſome times by me mentioned: They have ſaid that thoſe Things did not in the leaſt deſerve to be mentioned;

\* Diſcourſe XI.

† Antimini-  
ciatres.

|| According to the Opinion of *St Hilarius*.

How Relicks, Images, Sham-Miracles, and ſuch Things may judiciously be mentioned in the Relation of a Traveller.



mentioned ; with this I have been reproached myself, and sometimes by People of Reputation and Wit. However, I desire you to observe that this is a Misconstruction, and implies an ill use of Reason. All those Arms, Leggs, Heads of one and the same Body, which of a Saint make a Monster. All those Bits of Wood and Stone ; All those Bones, Hairs, Parings of Nails ; and all those confused Heaps of pretended consecrated Rags, called Reliques, the Scandal of the *Launoies* and *Mabillons*, and of all the other sensible and honest *Roman Catholicks*, who dare speak with some Sincerity ; all these, I say, considered in themselves, are certainly very contemptible. But on the other Hand, when one comes to think that all those filthy Stuffs are as Deified ; that they are put into Vessels of Gold upon Altars, where they are perfumed with Incense ; and that they are the Object of the Worship of a great Part of the World which calls itself Christian : In truth, we must cease to regard as Trifles and inconsiderable Things, that which, by a Practice not only suffered but authoriz'd, is with Impunity put in the Place of God ; and conclude that those TRIFLES becoming sovereignly IMPORTANT, may reasonably be of Use to shew the Folly of those who adore them. A Folly that might be called the utmost Excess of the Blindness of the Soul of Man, if the Custom now-adays established among our *Converters*, to  
 \* enlighten the Soul by Fires that are kindled  
 by

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\* *Orthodoxa Ecclesia Homines persequi non solet.* Socrat. *Eccl. Hist.* l. xi. c. 3. The true Church never Persecutes any Body : On the contrary, she is expos'd to Sufferings herself. To persecute, is to rail at, to torment, ruin, kill and destroy Men ; [*Homines*, says this Author, *non Hæreticos* ;] in requiring, whether of those who err, or of those that profess the  
 the

by Hangmen ; to convince the Soul by the Horrible Cruelties exercis'd upon the Body ; to gain the Heart by tearing off the Members, and rending the Bowels, was not still a more monstrous Irregularity of that same miserable Soul. Or in fine, if to compel those whom they believe to be Miscreants, to receive the Holy Communion in spite of themselves ; to force Infidels, worse than Dogs and Hogs, to eat the Eternal God ; to be willing to save Men by making them commit the \* most damnable Actions ; to trample under foot the SAINT of SAINTS, and to revile and abuse Him for his own Glory, after the most enormous Manner, were not altogether the

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the Truth, which the Persecutors call Heresy, to do a Thing which is impossible for them to do ; it being as impossible for a Man to change the Thoughts of his Heart, and the Determinations of his Judgment, without being forced by the Evidence of Truth, as it is to lengthen or shorten his Stature. Who is so foolish, or rather so mad as to be capable of imagining that one can REALLY change his Religion every Day as he does his Cloaths ? To Day a Christian, to Morrow a Jew, and next a Mahometan ? Sometimes a Calvinist and sometimes a Papist ? That cannot be ; and as absurd as this Imagination is, so inhuman or void of Reason are those, who, supposing the Possibility of such Changes, pursue with the utmost Violence, and even to Death, the Persons whom they would, as they say, lead to the Knowledge of Truth. The Orthodox is no less guilty in thus persecuting the Heretick, than the Heretick in Burning the Orthodox. *Quia non est Religionis Cogere Religionem ; sponte suscipi debet, non vi, saith Tertullian. Apol.*

\* This has been often, and is still the Language of the Bishop of *Grenoble*, the Bishop of *St Pons*, and of many other wise Roman Catholick Prelates. The Council of *Trent* pronounces a Curse against those who communicate without all the holy Preparations required : Much more against those who force the Infidels to eat the *Holy Sacrament*. Session 13 Chap. 7. Canon 11. The last Councils held at *Milan*, *Bourges* and *Narbona*, made severe Prohibitions, that no Heretick should be admitted into the Church during the Celebration of the Mysteries, far from offering them the Holy Communion ; and farther again from forcing them to receive the same.



highest Pitch of raging Folly, and the Height of the most diabolick Abomination.

The Persecution against the Protestants has been very Cruel, and continues the same.

THESE few Words which Opportunity has drawn from my Pen, might suffice without doubt, Sir, for Answer to what you demand of me, relating to the State of Affairs which so particularly concerns us, in our unhappy *France*. For you may judge by my Language, that what I have just now said, is the Way of acting that hath been always observed since the Beginning of the *Mission*, which was too justly called *Dragoon*; and that this same Practice, this well matched and lasting Fury is new upheld by new Edicts. I do not wonder that you should meet with some People in your remote Country, who endeavour to give you false Ideas relating to that Affair, seeing that in the very Places where the most horrible Cruelties have often been, and are still practised; in the very Sight of Gibbets and Scaffolds, and in the Midst of the Sighs and Cries of many Thousands of People tormented under an Hundred different Pressures, invented, I believe, and made in Hell; the Venal and infamous Pens of some of our \* Writers have dared to dissemble such Notorious Truths; and to praise the Mildness, Condescendence, and Christian Charity with which the erring Sons of the Church were brought to return into their Mother's Bosom. But Sir, future Ages will be instructed by more faithful Authors: And maugre the Care of our Enemies, Posterity will be convinced that this Persecution was more cruel than if they had thrown headlong all those at once into devouring Furnaces, whom they put to a thousand Deaths, by a Continuation and Multiplicity of Insults and Torments.

\* The famous *Monseigneur Arnaud*, the Bishop of *Meaux*; *Denis de Ste Marthe*: The Priests *Ferrant*, *Matalent*, and other great Liars.

*Non, mihi si Linguae Centum sint, Oraque Centum,  
 Ferrea Vox, omnes Scelerum comprehendere formas,  
 Omnia Pænarum percurrere Nomina possem.*

Virg. *Æneid.* vi. 625.

*Tantum Relligio potuit Suadere Malorum.*

BUT let us draw the Curtain upon all those Horrors; and the rather, because it would be undecent to be always shedding Tears, in a Country where the Christian Piety and Hospitality of many so generously wipe them off.

THAT I may not go too precipitately from one Subject to another, I shall willingly remind you, here, Sir, that as to the rest, all *France* is not Machiavellist and Dragoon. Among those who are outwardly engaged in the wicked Party, there are some wise and honest People, who not only disapprove those strange Methods which they see daily practised, but also sigh for them. In so much that I hope, you will not be of the Number of those, who being newly irritated against a Nation which they could scarce endure before, cannot Pardon *D. Lister* speaking advantagiously of it, in the Relation which he has lately published, and which I send you according to your Desire. One must take care not to force things further than there is need, nor to involve the Innocent precipitately with the Guilty: Nevertheless it must be confessed, that there are few People here, when the Debate is about this poor *France*, that are endow'd with a just Moderation. For one LISTER a thousand HEYLINS: For a Man that speaks without Aversion, without Jealousy, and without being prepossessed, a thousand intractable Wits who despise and ab-



hor all alike. 'Tis perhaps with no little Adoe, that they speak favourably even of those good Wines, which they find to be so delicious; of that so pure and wholesome Air, that they are forced to go and breathe in, to cure themselves of their Scurvy and Consumption.

Dr Lister's  
Journey into  
France.

IT is likely that Antipathy, which has lately drawn upon *Dr L.* the Hisses of I don't know what *Momus*, who hath hid himself under the *Ghost of Sorbiere*. A Buffoon whose Voice, Gesture, and Grimaces, Counterfeit in jest him whom he derides, usually makes some of the Spectators laugh for a Minute: And this, Sir, is directly the Success that this Kind of mute Satyr hath had, of which you desire me to give you some Account. I shall not undertake for the present, to make any particular Reflections on the Doctor's Book; nor any Criticism upon the Jeerings made by the unknown *Censor*, to that civil and learned *Doctor*. If I add, as I am inclined to do, a *Journey through* England, to those through *Germany* and *Italy*, I may perhaps take occasion to examine some Passages in those two Books. But to finish this Paragraph, I shall only stop now at one Place of the *Doctor's* Relation, wherein my Candour suffers, I confess with some Pain, a certain undeserved Praise with which he has been pleased to flatter our Nation. I shall not contradict those Things which Justice and Truth oblige him to report of a Country, which without all Contradiction is one of the most fertile, and most delicious Places in the World. God grant that the new Sort of Inquisition they have set up there may not turn it into a Desert, as it has already done *Spain*. Neither shall I contradict the several great Encomiums he gives of *Paris*,  
that

France, a good  
and fine Coun-  
try.

that incomparable City, which has hitherto been the Center and the *School of the Universe*. I believe also that I may agree with him, without being reckon'd immodest, that *France* is a very Polite Nation, endowed with a most obliging Civility and Complaisance; and that they give a very charming Reception, in particular to Strangers: As to these, I shall never forget that being touched with the Civilities and Caresses with which I saw them received, and with the Respect shew'd them upon all Occasions, I felt a Sort of Desire to be, one Time or other, a Stranger like them, in hopes that I should be also treated like them in my Turn. I cannot disagree with the *Doct̃or* in these Things; but the Love I have for the naked Truth, obliges me to make some Remarks upon what he was writ concerning the Frugality of the *French*, when he says in some Places, that their Food, particularly that of the *Parisians*, is chiefly upon Bread and Herbs.

If the *French* Peoples Food, and particularly of the *Parisians*, is chiefly upon Bread and Herbs?

IT is certain that eating much Flesh has been always condemned. The excellent *Petrarque* tells us, that the Belly full of Flesh communicates its deform and shameful swelling to the Soul; and an hundred other Philosophers had said before him, that Flesh dulls the Soul, and renders it stupid. On the other hand the *Sages* have unanimously commended this Kind of Temperance, by which one is not only satisfied with little, but also with such Things as are naturally brought forth; such as Fruits, Pulse, Roots, Bread and Water. Infomuch that it would be a great Honour to the *French* Nation, if they should deserve the Praise that *Dr Lister* gives them: But to their great Misfortune, they come far short of deserving that



grand Encomium. As for my Part, who know *Paris* and *France*, I cannot avoid telling you how Matters are really, I must do the *French* the Justice not to put them in the Rank of those whom we call *Carnassiers*, and gluttonous Devourers of Flesh: But at the same time I cannot put them into the Category of those *Thymbrophages* and *Cochliophages*, mention'd by *Plutarch*, to be so temperate, that they scarce ever eat any Thing else but Herbs, and a few small Shell-fish. At *London*, as well as at *Paris*, and every where else, those who have but Bread and Herbs, can eat nothing else; this is common to all the Inhabitants of the World: And so, some have chosen to eat Cats and Rats rather than to starve. But you may assure yourself that at *Paris* as well as *London*, those who can afford it, will neither content themselves with *Jacob's* Lentiles, nor with the roasted Corn, and Water of *Booz*. I am asham'd to expose their Luxury to you; but Truth obliges me to tell you ingenuously, either that the *Doctor* is too obliging, or that he has not been well informed. For I, who have travelled a little as well as he, know that *France* is the first Country in *Europe*, where Tables do richly abound in Variety and Plenty of delicate Viands, and of Dishes most deliciously dressed. Not only *Ingeniosa Gula*, as one of those Authors of the Time past call *Ancient*, has express'd himself; but *Luxurians* and *Ambitiosa*. You must allow me these three Latin Words, in remembrance that that Tongue has been a long Time our common Language.

Ingeniosa Gula  
Gallorum lux-  
urians & ambi-  
tiosa.

Lassell's Tra-  
vels.

It is true, as you have been told, that the Travels of Mr *Richard Lassells* are newly reprinted, and that the first Page of that Book pro-  
mises

mises it with large Additions. But those Additions are only in the Title; 'tis a little Trick of the Bookseller. This Relation contains indeed some Observations that are not contemptible: But, besides that there are many Things that are changed, since it was first published; it is certain that it abounds in Unexactnesses, Puerilities, gross Ignorances, and false Relations. As this Author takes all Occasions to magnify those Things that flatter the Roman Religion; and as there are many *Catholicks* in *England* who may be dazzled by those Places, not knowing the other Faults of the Book; this has encouraged the Bookseller to enterprize this new Edition.

But, Sir, the Pleasure I take in entertaining myself with you, launches me into a Prolixity which perhaps might become troublesome to you. I shall therefore put an End to this long *Legend*, in giving you a thousand humble Thanks for the obliging Testimonies you have given me of the Continuation of your Friendship. I assure you that I shall always have a very great Value for it, and that I should think myself very happy if I could also in my Turn, give you some Marks of the perfect Esteem I have for you. Pray present my humble Respects to my Lord Bishop of *Ossory*; and tell his Lordship, that it will be my constant Endeavour to preserve the Share he has been pleased to give me in his Favour.

I MUST not forget to tell you, that I design'd to add to this Edition some Remarks on a Book, which is lately come out, under the Title of *Voyages of Monsieur D*; wherein the Author criticises some Things which I have written, though, in other Places he speaks much to my Advantage.



tage. But as I was about it, I was inform'd that the same was occasionally undertaken by another. As soon as that Work comes out, I shall take care to send it to you.

I MAKE a thousand Vows for your Prosperity, and am a thousand times more than I can express it,

S I R,

*Your most humble Servant,*

Lond. 1 Febr.  
1699.

*and faithful Friend,*

Max. Misson:

*The End of the FIRST VOLUME.*

## A

## T A B L E

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