

## C H A P. II.

FROM VIENNA TO ÆDINBURGH—COAL MINE—COUNT SZE-  
 CHYNY—PRINCE ESTERHAZY—TRAVELLING IN HUNGARY—  
 COUNT FESTITICH—TOWNS OF RAAB—DOTIS—KOMORN.

**T**AUGHT by experience how much we are obliged to leave undone for want of time, not only in the common concerns of life, but likewise in tours of the nature of the one I was going to set out upon, I impatiently waited at Vienna for fine weather; and only in fine weather could it be prudent to travel in a country which, according to the accounts current at Vienna, was little better than in a state of nature, and its inhabitants half savage; and the weather had hitherto, ever since the breaking of the frost, been cold and gloomy. Indeed so savage was the character of this people drawn by some, that many less accustomed to travel than myself, would have given up their intended tour altogether; and I myself, had I not learned to make deductions from popular accounts, would hardly have ventured without a battalion of grenadiers for protection. If I came back alive I was told I ought to think myself fortunate.

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On making the acquaintance however of some Hungarians, who furnished me with letters of introduction, I found these accounts to arise from national hatred; and on the 5th of May, though the weather for the climate and season of the year was not fine, I set out on my tour, accompanied by a servant, who had lived several years in Hungary, and spoke the different languages in use there; the Hungarian, German, Wallachian, and different dialects of the Slavonian. Having sent my portmanteau before me to Oedinburgh, by the diligence, I set off on foot, that I might view the country at my ease, and pick up any thing I might meet with, either fossils, plants, or insects; for hitherto I had hardly made a single excursion about the capital.

The country through which I passed was pleasant. I had often a view of the Danube on my left, and at no great distance on the right rose a ridge of hills, running nearly north and south, gaining in height towards the north, at the foot of which were many villages scattered about; but I did not see here either the little snug box of the retired tradesman, or the more elegant seat or villa of those of the superior ranks of life. Some mountains that lay at the back were covered with snow. Here is the Schneeberg, so rich in Alpine plants.

The cold weather seemed to have retarded vegetation: the summer crops had only broke through the soil, but the winter crops were near half a yard high, and promised to repay the labourer's toil. Where

the plough was at work, one without a coulter was used; the foil was light, and the beds flat and large. The *Hyacinthus botryoides* grew on the banks by the road side, with the *Ranunculus polyanthemus* in plenty; but the *Ranunculus aquatilis* had not yet ventured to blow. The Horse Chestnut was likewise in blossom. I heard the mowing of the *Rana bombina*, and saw a few of the *Rana variabilis*; they are both very common about Vienna. Many of the *Sterna nigra*? were skimming over the fens which I passed towards the evening. I saw two or three of the great Tern, *Sterna Hirundo*; and Hooded Crows, *Corvus Cornix*; and Jackdaws, *Merula nedula*, in abundance.

As I did not set out till the afternoon, I only reached a village called Oberrechs Dorf; where, as I expected, I met with very bad fare. My attempts to persuade the landlord to put on clean sheets were all in vain: he said he could not always be putting on clean sheets. I took my revenge, and slept in my boots. In the morning I crossed the Leitha, and entered Hungary.

At Wimpassing is the Hungarian Custom House. As an order had a short time before been published by the Austrian government prohibiting any Frenchman from residing in the distant provinces, or going indeed beyond a certain distance from the capital, I expected to have been examined; but I passed on unquestioned. The Austrian government was very careful to prevent French principles and opinions.

from being disseminated in the provinces. In the capital the French emissaries were more easily watched; and there, to judge from the general indignation of all ranks (a few pseudo-philosophers excepted) on the news of the murder of Louis XVI. they had little hopes of success. On this atrocious act being made known, many of the French residing here, some probably of quite different principles, were ill treated; they hardly dared to shew themselves; some of the *traiteurs* and inn-keepers would not receive a Frenchman into their houses. The French language, so general here, was laid aside. These *expressions* of disapprobation were indeed only momentary, though the disapprobation still remained, and I hope ever will.

What a severe blow to liberty is the French Revolution! Where there can be no medium between the French licentiousness and the most despotic government of Europe, what upright and sensible man will hesitate to prefer the latter, and quietly wear his chains? What an example for tyrants to hold up in their own behalf to a justly revolting people!—Mayest thou, Gallia, alone suffer; and, unworthy of a moderate government, ever live in the turbulencies of democratic anarchy, or feel the imperiousness of despotic sway; whilst the rest of Europe peaceably live under their various governments, and quietly await the amelioration of their lot!

On entering Hungary the country becomes more uneven. It is well cultivated: it is chiefly corn land, and some pasture. Its gentle

elevations fit it for the vine, which is planted on the banks exposed to the sun. In the vineyards, the labourer seemed behind hand; few had driven in the stakes which were to support the vine under its autumnal load. The Laryx is used for this purpose, on account of its durability, for they are here left out all winter; but they are a less expensive article than our hop-poles. Amongst the vines there are a great many standard Peach-trees; these were in full blossom: they are more pleasing to the eye than their fruit is to the palate, which has very little flavour, and is sold under the name of Vine or Vineyard Peaches.

At the foot of a small ridge of hills, two or three miles to the left of the Oedinburgh road, lies Eifenstadt, where the present Prince Esterhazy mostly resides. Towards the evening I reached Oedinburgh. I met many cart-loads of fowls going to the Vienna market, and two or three numerous parties of pilgrims, composed of men, women and children, going to St. Maria of Zell in Styria. What indulgences they obtain by this I don't know; no dispensation, I hope, from observing the duties of morality: if only from penances and ceremonies, then it is merely an exchange of one trifle for another. But how great is the misfortune, if it gives a license to leave one kind and friendly act undone!

In some places the road was mended with *Gneiss*, and the compact primitive limestone; but what seemed to be most general, was a kind

kind of Breccia, composed of fragments of fat quartz, accompanied sometimes by fragments of shells, cemented by the *Tophus communis*. This, I think, extends to a considerable distance, as I have seen some specimens from quarries, towards the Neufidle Lake, of the same kind, with entire scollop shells.

Oedinburgh is old, and irregularly built; but, with its suburbs, contains several pretty good houses, as it serves for the winter residence of many of the neighbouring nobility. Its population is given at about 12,000, and it must carry on a considerable trade, as Mr. Korabinsky estimates its annual sale of horned cattle at 40,000 head, and 150,000 hogs. In 1781, he says there was 2300 hundred weight of honey sold; and the sale in 1782 of its own wine, which is chiefly sent into Silesia, amounted to 28,000l. sterling. The celebrity of this wine, which, according to my taste, is but indifferent, led to a singular mistake. In travelling through Bohemia, I saw, in a list which was hung out at a wine cellar of the wines which were on sale, Edinburg as the place of growth of one of them: this surpris'd me much; for though I knew that Scotland was noted for its *cakes*, I had never yet heard of its wine. I therefore conjectured it was whisky; but to prevent an error, I got off my horse, and enquired, and I then learnt it was an Hungarian wine. In this manner the name of this city is sometimes written, but more commonly Oedenburgh, and then the etymology is from the German language, and it signifies the solitary, waste or desert town,

town, which name was given it many centuries ago, after it had been destroyed by the army of some foreign prince.

A letter of introduction procured me the acquaintance of Count Szecheny, who received me in a very kind and polite manner. In his family I had an opportunity of observing what good linguists the Hungarian nobility are. His son, a beautiful boy about 10 years old, spoke pretty correctly and fluently the Hungarian, German, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and, I believe, in some degree, the Croatian. After dining with the Count, I accompanied him to Zinkendorf, which is one of his estates, about three or four miles from the town, to see something of Hungarian œconomy and rural life. The estate is very considerable, but the house much out of repair: he shewed me a large collection of books and maps, and a very valuable collection of Hungarian coins. Though he had left his countess and children in town, and there were no strangers but myself; yet, when we came to sit down to supper, which was in *en famille*, we were a pretty large party; these were the gentlemen of his household. Each had his respective title; one who seemed to have the *pas*, was, I believe, his Lawyer; the others were Secretaries, Stewards, &c.

The next day, soon after breakfast, we took a ride to see the palace of the Prince Esterhazy, the richest nobleman in Hungary. As the Prince now generally resides at Eisenstadt, this seat is not kept in the best order; but nothing could make it an agreeable residence,

fidence, being situated in a flat, near the most fenny part of the Neufidle Lake. The palace is large, and well fitted up; but most of the furniture has been taken to Eifenstadt, to the great mortification of the house steward, who complained in a melancholy tone, particularly on shewing us the china, that *he* should soon have nothing left, nothing to look after!—These were the complaints of a faithful servant: for no doubt he was as well paid as if the whole had been there. He was an old soldier: whether he had gained laurels, I don't know; but he had received wounds. I was shewn a long room, under the name of a picture gallery; its contents were unusually bad,

Behind the house is a wood, prettily laid out, with some very neat Chinese summer-houses. The theatre is small, but very elegant. The late Prince was very fond of dramatic performances, and kept a troop of players; but the present keeps none. His passion is shooting; to his neighbours the most inconvenient one he could have, and which procures him the ill will of many of the neighbouring nobility. In Hungary every nobleman has a right to shoot on the estate of another, without his leave; but every one may set apart a certain portion of his lands, entirely for his own use, where it is then illegal to sport. He stands accused of appropriating to his own private use a more than ordinary quantity of his domains. The revenues of this Prince are very great: they are generally estimated at eighty or ninety thousand pounds sterling; but

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in 1793, which was an extraordinary profitable year, they amounted to 1,070,573 florins, that is, about 107,057 pounds sterling. This account I had from good authority; and his *Regie*, or all the expences for his Stewards (*Beamte*), Servants, &c. in his thirty-three estates, were 36,745 pounds. From thence we returned, and dined at the house of one of the Count's Stewards; and from thence, by the side of the Lake, through Wolfe, where there is a cold hepatic water, which is heated and used for bathing, to Oedinburgh. By the side of the lake, I was shewn some of the cellars in which the Oedinburgh wine is kept; they are dug deep into the sides of the hills on which the vines grow.

Five or six miles south-west of the town there is a coal mine amongst the hills; the coal appeared to me very good. Twelve men are employed, but it has been worked only a few years; a hundred weight costs five pence at the mine. A coal mine so near a great populous city like Vienna, ought to be considered as a treasure; but here, as over the whole Continent, there exists such a strong prejudice against the use of it (for to it our consumptions, melancholy dispositions, and *felo de ses*, are generally attributed), that it is only used in a few manufactories. It is accompanied by a soft sand stone and clay, but all the neighbouring rocks that I could examine are of decomposed *micaceous schistus*.

Oedinburgh possessing nothing worthy of notice, I began to make  
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enquiry about the means of continuing my journey to Raab, the next town I intended visiting in my way to Buda; and was a good deal surpris'd and mortified on hearing that there was neither private nor public means of conveyance, this not being a post road.

But the Count soon extricated me from this difficulty by procuring me a *forespan*. This is an order from the magistrates, to the judges of the peasants, to supply the person who obtains it, with horses to transport him to the next station, which is generally from fifteen to twenty English miles, for which 15 creutzers, that is, about sixpence, is paid for each horse. Sometimes you are allowed to travel with only two horses; but in general you must have four: which is still very cheap, being only two shillings for fifteen or twenty miles. It is a favour, and should be only granted to the military, and to those travelling in the service of the public; but in the more distant parts of Hungary it is the most common way of travelling, and, except in particular seasons of the year, is no very great hardship, as it is treble the price of a day's labour of a peasant and a pair of horses, as fixed in the *Urbarium*, which is 20 creutzers, that is about eight pence; and if he brings, as he generally does, four horses, to make the work lighter to them, his day's work is still valued at only 20 creutzers.

I took leave of my friend Szecheny, who, after having filled several high offices, as locumtenens to the Ban of Croatia, and Ambassador from the states of the kingdom of Hungary to the king of Naples,

on the occasion of his visiting Hungary, by whom he was created a knight of the order of St. Janaro, has retired from the career of public honours, to cultivate his estate, and pass his time in literary amusements. He has visited our island, and entertains a very favourable opinion of us.

In the morning my carriage arrived; a peasant's four-wheeled hay-cart, and a pair of little lean horses. This is not so despicable a conveyance as the English reader will imagine. In Hungary you often see decent-dressed people travelling in this manner; and to me, who had travelled in Sweden, Denmark, and the North of Germany, where open carriages nearly similar, but neater, are in common use, it was no new thing. But had it been in England, the most common opinion would have been, that I was an evil-doer, conveying to gaol, and that my servant, who held my gun, and wore my cutlafs, was the gaoler. After travelling three or four hours a jog trot, I arrived at the village where I was to change horses. As in these places there are no inns, it is the custom to drive up to the Judge's house, and shew him the *forespan* order; and he is then obliged to go himself, or to send his deputy, to the peasant whose turn it is to serve. If he happens to live at a distance, and the horses to be at grass, you are often detained an hour or two, and even more, before you can get them; for the horses are never kept in readiness, without previous notice, as they are in Sweden, where there are no other post-horses than those of the peasants.

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The Judges are only common peasants, and have authority only over the other peasants, and are therefore called *Judices plebei*. They are sometimes appointed by the lord of the village; sometimes elected by the peasants themselves; and sometimes the joint election of the peasants and their lord: these are local differences established by custom. They have no fixed salary, but get a few fees, and they are very thankful for two-pence or three-pence, as a dram, which is generally given them by the traveller, if they have been expeditious in procuring him horses; and so little are they respected, that they run a risk of being thrashed, particularly by the military, if they do not exert themselves. They are easily known, by having a stick in their hand; the most common, the most expressive, and the most useful ensign of power amongst a rude people.

The next station, where I changed horses, was Michlos, a large well-built village. As this was a holiday, I got a tolerably good dinner at the public house; after which, as my horses were not come, I took a walk about the village. The peasants were dressed in their best. I know of no dress more becoming for a man than the Hungarian—long breeches, short jackets turned up with fur, and short boots, with spurs. But this is not the dress of the common peasants: these generally wear grey linen trowsers, with boots, or else a kind of sandals; a short shirt, covering the upper part of the body only; and a wide coat, made out of sheep-skins, which is thrown loose over the shoulders. The dress of the women is much like that of

the Germans, and no ways becoming. Whilst waiting for my horses, I was amused by a new pastime.

The amusements of the fashionable world are easily introduced from foreign countries, and, by the caprice of those who set the *ton*, laid aside again : but the pastimes of the people continue unaltered for ages ; and often, like the dress they wear, or the implements of husbandry they use, serve to shew their origin ; and on this account they merit notice.

Thirty or forty mostly grown up girls were drawn up in two lines, opposite to one another, and twelve or fifteen yards distant. The girls of each party held one another by the hand, and in this manner swung their arms to a slow-timed song : from time to time they changed places, the girls of one party going under the arms of the others, who gave them a hearty thump on the back as they passed under. The songs were questions and answers, concerning things in which country people are interested. One party, for example, asked the other what they wished for above all things, and what would make them happy ? They answered : A pleasant garden well stocked with fruit, a good farm well stocked with cattle, and a young and faithful husband. All these girls, I thought, though I had taken my usual portion of wine, which, giving warmth to the cold, like youth makes one less severe in criticising female beauty, had few personal charms ; and their dress was not becoming. The  
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hair on the sides was plaited tight, and brought into the hair behind, which was likewise plaited, and hung down behind, as with the Swiss girls. The neck was covered with a white handkerchief; and a variegated body and petticoat, with a white apron, formed the rest of their dress. The petticoat was short, to shew their yellow leather boots with low iron heels. The latter are of great use in dancing, like the spurs of the men, for making a noise.

After waiting near a couple of hours, my horses came, which conveyed me to Pogyoslo, where I again changed horses; but the evening came on before I could set out; and as soon as it grew dusk, I found my young driver to be a *bemerops*, when he should rather have been a *nyetalops*. He first fairly left the high road, and got into a field; to which I said nothing, thinking he was taking a short cut, till he ran against a garden hedge, and carried part of it away. And he was no sooner got upon the high road, than he drove off it again, and at last upon a bank: here he began crying, and groping about, as if it had been pitch dark. I had the misfortune of seeing too well; of seeing all his blunders. At last, I made my servant take the reins; and I arrived safe, about nine o'clock, at Egget, the seat of Count Ignatius Festitich, for whom I had a letter of introduction from Count Szecheny, who received me in the most polite and friendly manner.

The country through which I travelled this day was flat, with

corn and pasture lands, and woods alternating. I was so pleased with my host, that I spent three days with him, to see something more of Hungarian œconomy. He, like many of his countrymen, let his whiskers grow under the reign of Joseph II. and was one of the boldest opposers of his despotic orders, some of which were very oppressive to the great landed proprietors. He resides chiefly on his estate, and passes his time in rural œconomy. His village is very neat; the peasants' houses are uniform, and kept in good repair, and form a very broad and long street. They are composed of mud walls, and thatched roofs, for which the *Arundo phragmites* is much used. But these mud walls are very warm and durable; and though conveying, in the very denomination, meanness and poverty, are very eligible for low-built houses, like those of peasants. They are composed of the same materials which nature has taught the Swallow to select for his nest, and out of which he forms his solid dwelling; which is a sandy kind of clay, and much used likewise by the Germans, in building their houses, under the name of *Leim*: straw is mixed amongst it. They are afterwards whitewashed.

Some of his peasants have very large flocks of sheep. His own flock, or a great part of it, to the number of eleven hundred, he has let out to one of them upon the following terms. For each sheep he receives annually one gulden and one gros, about two shillings and two-pence, and three hundred weight of butter from the whole; and two sheep or lambs weekly for his table. He gives the peasant the

the right of pasturage for them, who, at the end of the agreement, must return him the same number again.

The management of an estate, in a country where the *gleba adscriptio* exists, and where the rents of lands are paid in personal services and the produce of the soil, is very different from, and far more troublesome than, the management of one where the cultivators of the soil are free, and where money is the substitute for both. This is not the case here, and the management of an Hungarian estate is hardly less troublesome than the carrying on of a manufactory. For the former state renders a number of stewards, bailiffs, &c. necessary, and a great authority must by the laws be invested in the hands of the landholders over their peasants; from whence arise, and often not ill-grounded, complaints of the peasantry against the oppression and extortion of their lords; and the complaints of these, of the sloth, laziness, and dishonesty of the peasantry: yet this is the state in which I think almost every part of Europe has been in or is in at present—it is the infant state of society.

In a shooting party which we made on a lake on this estate, we shot, amongst other water-fowls, a Cinereous Tern, *Sterna cinerea*? which is a very common bird here. They skim over the lake like Swallows, in great plenty. I opened it, and found its stomach full of insects: some *Tipula*, and the *Donacia aquatica*, were still very distinguishable, with some fragments of the smaller Chafers. In the open grounds



grounds round this feat, I saw several Bustards, and collected some fine specimens of the *Bombix pavó*.

If the traveller has the consolation, in the trifling inconveniences which befall him, to think they will be of short duration, he has a no less poignant mortification in the reflection of being so soon obliged to part from his most worthy friends and agreeable acquaintance. I reluctantly left my hospitable friend Festitich, who lent me his chaise and four peasant horses to convey me to Raab, where I arrived in about four hours; passing over a very sandy soil, so barren in some places as not to produce a single blade of grass.

Raab is a pretty large and well built town, containing twelve to thirteen thousand inhabitants, on the banks of the river of the same name. I found a pretty good inn and coffee-house here, but there is little to see. The cathedral church has lately been repaired, and ornamented in a modern style. I think it is in this church where one of the gates of the fortress is kept, which the Hungarians broke down when they drove the Turks out in 1547. A friend, who was my Ciceroni for this town, shewed me a monument erected on a singular occasion. "As the living body of the Lord," said he, "in a plate was carrying to the sick, it was, with its attendants, by accident overfet and trod in the dirt in this very place, by some people who were fighting to seize, or to set at liberty, an offender." To expiate this indignity, the Emperor Charles VI. caused this to be  
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erected,

erected, and here the holy fragments to be preserved in an iron chest, which have most probably long since been eaten by weevils, or else have served as dung for *Mucors* and other cryptogamical plants.

It has this inscription upon it :

Pani Angelorum Incorruptibili, Carolus VI. Roman. Imp. Austriacus, Regni Apostolici Conservator & Vindex, Læsam Adorationis Causam, Correctis Seductorum Audaciis, Perpetuæ Deprecationis Monumento, Ad Expiandam Offensi Numinis Iræ, Ex Avita Pietate, Restitui Jussit, An. Sal. M.D.CC.XXXI.

It was in this town where the great Eugene, in 1717, was presented in form with the hat and sword from the Pope, for having beaten the Turks at Belgrade.

A letter from Count Festitich made me acquainted with Count Esterhazy, of Galantha, an amiable *bon vivant*, with whom I dined, and who, the next day, sent his phaeton and four with me, to pay a visit to Count Vitzay, at his seat at Hedervar, who received me with the greatest politeness. After I had partaken of an elegant dinner, he shewed me what I came chiefly to see, a very valuable collection of medals, mostly collected by his father, but increased by himself: this, I believe, is the second best collection in Hungary. He has likewise cameos, a library, and an armoury containing many old instruments of death.

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I was much pleased to find him an admirer of the good taste of my country. He was laying out his grounds in the English style, for which they were very well adapted, and had called in the advice of a German, who had resided a good while in England with a view to learn the art of adjusting the scattered careless beauties of rural scenery. In his stables I found several English horses, and two English grooms, who drew my attention to a trifling disease, if it can be called one, to which the Hungarian horses were exclusively incident, a spontaneous bleeding from the back, sides, or neck, from whence only a few drops exude. I observed with pleasure some gypsies, or, as they are called here, *zygyners*, working in the gardens. Much pains was taken by Theresa to turn these useless members of society from their vagrant life; but with not much success: they still stroll about as tinkers and musicians.

I was kindly invited to spend a day or two; but I returned in the evening to Raab, and the next morning I set out for Dotis.

I had informed one of my friends of my intended departure, and he took charge of procuring me a chaise. On enquiring what agreement he had made, I was told the Count Esterhazy had lent me one; but before I had got half way, I learned that he had hired it for me and had paid for it. I stopped and dined at Bobolna, where the Emperor has a stud: I was shewn several very fine Holstein horses. In the evening I reached Dotis.

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The view of this town with the plain in which it stands, and the hills which lie at its back, is very fine. The country through which I passed this day was flat, with corn and pasture lands. A great many of that beautiful little animal, the Earless Marmot, *Arctomys Citellus*, were playing in the short grass by the road side, and on the banks. They are not very shy, yet run to the mouth of their holes, on the appearance of danger, where they sit upon their hind legs, and look about, but suffer you to approach near enough to shoot them; which, if they did not do so much harm where there is corn, I should consider as a great barbarity: I only shot one. I saw at a distance several Bustards.

Ever since I left Oedinburgh, I had been travelling through a flat country, and had not once seen a solid rock. At Bobolna, in digging for the foundation of a building, the workmen had come to a rock; but it mouldered away on exposure to the air, so as to be of no use in building: it appeared to me to be Stone Marl.

I passed, at no great distance, the famous Mons Pannoniæ; and here is the no less famous Benedictine Cloister, which was founded by the first Christian King of Hungary, St. Stephen. It is said the monks have more wine than water, as these hills are covered with vines, and water they are obliged to procure in the neighbourhood.

This Cloister is the depository of several relics:—an ivory altar,

from the Holy Land ; the wedding clothes of King Stephen ; his stool, in marble, which possesses many medicinal properties, &c. &c. But having seen enough relics in my tour in Italy, I did not go out of my way to see them.

I was persuaded by my friends to take Dotis in my way, principally to see the gardens of Count Esterhazy ; and they had provided me with letters for Counsellor Bezere day, who, though he enjoys a respectable office under government, has taken the management of this estate upon him, in the absence of the Count, who is now Imperial Ambassador to the Court of Naples.

The Counsellor not being at home, I called on the Professors of the *Piarist* Cloister, a kind of school, or college, for the education of youth ; and they were kind enough to be my Ciceronis ; some of them were Ex-Jesuits. This little place, which belongs to the Esterhazy family, is worth coming a few miles out of one's way to see, as the gardens of the Count are really very fine ; a great ornament of which, is an unusual profusion of copious springs, of which they have availed themselves, not to form little piddling Cupids and puking ducks, but lakes and canals overhung with weeping willows, and limpid murmuring streams, on whose banks one would willingly repose, when inclined to meditate, or to feast on the pleasures of imagination, or to pass some sweet moments with a tender female friend. For noise and chatter, the French gardens are best adapted.

I was shewn some curious Bastard Pheasants, which I was informed were the offspring of the illicit amours of a Turkey and a Pheasant. This seems not only too unnatural an amour, but too improbable a story, and the account was confused: probably they were the progeny of the Pheasant and Common Fowl.

The town is built upon a rock of variegated red marble, which is quarried, and sent to a considerable distance. At the quarry I had an opportunity of observing the upper bed to be full of petrifications, but not that which lies under it, and is used for marble. Near to it are rocks, which belong to the alluvial ones, and most probably owe their origin to the preceding: these are formed of a congeries of beautiful incrustated moss, irregularly mixed with incrustated and conglutinated fresh-water univalve shells\*, and Alabaster†. The incrustating, or, as it is commonly denominated, petrifying matter, is not the common coarse sediment-like matter, but it is fine grained, and compact, like the *Travertino* of the Italians; and the vegetable matter of the moss has wasted away; so that when this petrified moss is transversely broken, it seems to be composed of fine hollow tubes, with lateral appendages.

\* Tophus.

Ex testis immutatis Neritæ lacustris & paucis fragmentis Quartzæ lactei, ope Tophi incrustantis conglutinatis, constans.

† Inolithus filamentosus.

Ferrugineus subdiaphanus, textura undulato-crustosa, transverse & parallela fibrosa. Fractura festucaria, micans nitore ad lucem fugaci.

Fossil

Fossil bones are likewise found in this rock. My Ciceronis assured me, that an Elephant's tooth, eight to nine feet long, had been dug out some years ago.

Neither superfine cloths, nor Dresden china, are made here, nor could the skilful workman here learn how to bring his art to greater perfection; yet these branches, in a rude state, are very flourishing, and employ the greatest part of the inhabitants. An agent of the Emperor had lately contracted for a hundred thousand ells of coarse white woollen cloth, for soldiers' great coats: this is made out of the long coarse-woolled fleeces, which are like hair, of the *Ovis Strepseros*, so common in Hungary. In spinning, the spinners sit down, and use their right foot, to which was fastened a small piece of board to lengthen it, instead of the left hand, when they wanted to lift the yarn off the point of the spindle.

In several small rooms, I found six or eight at work, men, women, and children: the ladies were *en negligé*, but not naked: the gentlemen, as it was hot weather, being less delicate, had stripped in buff to their trowsers: but upon three-pence a day, the common price of a day's labour, the desires do not rise to a great height—except those of eating and drinking. There is one or two fulling-mills in the town.

The potteries are not less an object of industry. I saw one pretty large

large manufactory of stone ware, but the most interesting are the small ones. Some of these have furnaces like those in use in other places, but the poorer construct very small ones in a more simple manner. These externally have the form of a bee-hive, are five or six feet high, and made of mud and clay with a door on one side: this is only the covering; at the bottom a large hole is dug in the soil, and two or three bars of iron are placed across at the bottom of it: this is the oven, and on these bars the pots are placed. The soil is dug away on one side lower than this, where a large lateral hole is made under and communicating with the oven: here is placed the fire. They make a great part of the coarse earthen ware of a black colour: it is a rough imitation of Mr. Wedgwood's beautiful manufacture. This is done by shutting up the oven before the wood or fuel is burnt out, so that the articles it contains remain for some time in an atmosphere of smoke, which is the only colouring matter used. Some of those who use the common reverberating furnaces, construct them in the ground, so that three of their sides are formed by the soil. Just beneath the walls of the Castle, there is a large lake, five or six miles in circumference, which is more profitable than lakes generally are. Every three or four years the water is let off, and the fish caught; and the year after, the bottom is sown with Indian corn, hemp, &c. Mr. Korabinsky says, that the fish caught at the last draining sold for seven hundred pounds, and some years before for two thousand pounds: *Relata refero.*



The Castle, which is now in ruins, and of which now only some of its vaults are used as a prison, served often formerly for the residence of Mathias Corvinus, the favourite King of this nation, to whose golden days they look back with pleasure: "In his days," they say, "we were a great and formidable nation, now only a province of Austria."

Roman antiquities have often been found here. In the College Gardens there is a marble sarcophagus, which was found about twenty years ago, with this inscription:

D. M.

ÆTERNÆ. QUIETĪ. ET. PERPE  
TUÆ. SECURITATI. AURELÆ  
TERNÆ. CONIUGI. KARISSIMÆ.  
QUÆ. VIXIT. ANNIS. XXX. ET. TIB. CL. MA  
CEDONI. QUI. VIXIT. ANN. X. MENSES. III.  
ET. CL. IUSTINÆ. QUÆ. VIXIT. ANN. III.  
MENSES. VI. ET. CL. LIGURINÆ. QUÆ. VI  
XIT. ANN. I. MENSES. VII. FILIS. EIUS. ET. VEP.  
PAVENTINÆ. TIB. CL. VALENTINUS. VETE.  
XCALEGIADÆ. CONIUGIS. ET.  
FILIS. ET. SOCRO. KARISSIMIS.

F. C.

Mr. Kora-

Mr. Korabinsky mentions another dug up in 1746, with this inscription :

D.	<p>VICTORIÆ. VERINÆ. CONIUGI. PIENTISSIMÆ.          DOMU. FORO. HADRIANENS. PROVINCIA. GER          MANIA. INFERIORI. VIXIT. ANN. XXX. ÆMI          LIUS DECIMINUS. MEDICUS. ORDINARIUS.          LEG. I. ADJ. MARITUS. BENE MERITÆ.</p>	M.
FAC.		CUR.

I staid here but little more than a day, and then, with the Counsellor's chaise and four horses, I travelled on to Komorn, a town on the banks of the Danube, containing about five thousand inhabitants. It is about two or three hours journey from Dotis. I passed the Danube upon what is called a flying bridge. This, where a real bridge, either from the great expence, or from other causes, cannot be built, is the best contrivance I know. It is only an improved kind of ferry-boat: a floor, or stage, with a rail round it, is built upon two narrow barges, which are at a little distance from each other: in a cross bar, supported by two short masts or posts, there is a groove, with a sliding pulley; to this is fastened the cable, which prevents it from being carried down with the stream; and the other end of the cable is fastened, higher up in the river,

to a row of boats, which are moored with anchors, but yet admit of a lateral movement:—it is then driven over by the stream.—They are large, and can carry over ten or fifteen carriages and a hundred passengers at a time.

The Fortrefs is famed for having never been taken. Joseph II. ordered it to be demolished, and the materials sold. It was strongly fortified by art, and has a very favourable situation. In 1783 it suffered a good deal by an earthquake. History records several which have happened in this part of Hungary, and one in 1763 did a deal of mischief. Mr. Grossinger, an Ex-Jesuit, author of the *Zoologia Hungarica*, a very remarkable work, for the close of the eighteenth century, lives in this town. In regard to the general plan of this work, and the knowledge it contains of the present state of this science, it is very simlar to the Natural History of Pliny; but I question much whether it will procure to its author an equally long-lived fame.

Amongst other great men, as, the learned author just mentioned, King Ladislaus Posthumus, and the Archbishop Kolonitsch, Mr. Korabinsky says, this town has had the honour of giving birth to "Tobias Angerer, a turner, who resided thirty-six years in London, and had the good fortune to instruct the present reigning Sovereign in his art; and by his probity keep himself constantly in his favour."

It was not far from hence that Nature produced, in 1701, that remarkable phenomenon, the Twin Sisters who were united back to back. They lived till they were twenty-two years of age, and were carried about many parts of Europe, as a show: there is a long account of them in the Philosophical Transactions.

A bad inn, no acquaintance, and nothing to see, induced me to pass only half a day here. I hired a chaise and pair, set off about noon, baited half way, and in the evening reached Gran. The road was good, and by the side of the Danube. At Almas, which I passed through soon after leaving Komorn, there is a hot spring. I saw soon after another quarry of marble like that of Dotis. The rocks that overhang the road are stratified sandstone, and calcareous *tophus* or *travertine*.

As I was examining these rocks, a lad came merrily along with joy in his countenance, and from each hand something hung dangling by a string. These were two of the *Mus Citillus*: one was at the last gasp; the other, from having a thicker string about its neck, had not suffered much: this I bought for a trifle, and took into my chaise.

I have often observed in Hungary, and particularly hereabouts, that the young pigs are striped on the sides: this is common to the young of wild ones, but I never saw it in the young of our domesticated ones.