

## C H A P. V.

POPULATION AND INHABITANTS—REVENUE—COMMERCE—  
AND MILITARY FORCE.

ON what principles the population of Hungary was formerly calculated, I know not; but on the *conscription* under Joseph II. in 1785, the common estimates were found to be much too low. Windish, an Hungarian, in his *Geography of Hungary*, published in 1780, says, "The population, according to a new accurate examination, is, 3,170,000, excluding Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia." And the celebrated Busching says, the population of Hungary in 1776 was 3,170,000; and of Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia, 2,000,000: this gives only 5,170,000. Mr. Zimmermann, in 1787, in his *Present State of Europe*, probably follows the same calculations as Mr. Windish, as he states Hungary alone at 3,170,000, and Illyria at 620,000, which is 3,790,000; and with Transylvania; which he estimates at 1,250,000 only, 5,040,000. In a geographical work, and the most common one in our island, printed in 1792, it is said, "Both Hungaries at present, exclusive of Transylvania and Croatia, are thought to contain about two millions and a half of inhabitants."

But

But the committee appointed by the Diet of 1791, to enquire into things of this nature, some of whose notes I have had in my hands, estimate the population of Hungary in its greatest extent, but always excluding Transylvania, at about eight millions, which they add is 1777 souls per square mile\*: no doubt this estimate is founded on the conscription of 1785. The only detailed accounts yet made public, founded upon the same data, as far as my knowledge extends, are in Mr. Slötzer's *Staats Anzeigen*; and in No. 61 of this work there is this table, which gives a population in round numbers of seven millions and a half.

3,625,617	Persons under twelve years old:	{	1,894,309 females.
		{	1,831,308 males.
3,212,039	Persons above twelve years old,	{	1,620,234 females.
	married and unmarried:	{	1,581,805 males.
140,340	Widowers,	}	not included in the preceding articles.
167,132	Widows,		
19,103	Spiritual persons - - -	{	14,240 males.
		{	4,863 females.
34,790	Nobility of both sexes.		
17,213	Public officers and gentlemen ( <i>Beamte &amp; Honoratiore</i> s).		
96,533	Absent for an unlimited time:	{	63,120 males.
		{	33,413 females.
79,371	Absent upon public business for a limited time, only males.		
25,377	Jews, forming 4375 families.		
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7,417,415	Total population.		

\* German mile ?

These live in towns and in the country, in houses and cottages, and have

1,403,120 Fire hearths.

Of this total population there are

442,411 Citizens and mechanics:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 304,106 \text{ in towns.} \\ 137,305 \text{ in the country.} \end{array} \right.$

892,134 House-holders, peasants, &c. (*Hausväter, Bauren, und Halb-Bauren*) occupied in agriculture.

4,210 Estates and *prædia*.

But another table in No. 47 of the same work makes it only 7,008,574, though supposed to be taken from the same source. As this table specifies some articles not mentioned in the other, I lay it likewise before my readers, and hope in an Appendix to be able to assign the reason of these differences.

99 Cities.

548 Market towns (*Mark-stecken*).

10,776 Villages.

1,200 *Prædia*.

1,053,353 Houses.

1,314,362 Families:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,299,141 \text{ Christian.} \\ 15,221 \text{ Jewish.} \end{array} \right.$

7,008,574 Total population: of which  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,933,485 \text{ Christians.} \\ 75,089 \text{ Jews.} \end{array} \right.$   
there are - - -

13,802 Spiritual persons, male sex.

162,974 Nobility, male sex.

- 4,387 Public officers and gentlemen.
- 83,871 Citizens in towns, and tradesmen and mechanics in the country.
- 509,823 Peasants.
- 511,976 Next heirs and successors in business of the preceding citizens and peasants.
- 788,993 *Hänflers* (proprietors or occupiers of houses?).
- 4,681 Soldiers absent for an indeterminate time.
- 42 Carters.
- 183,995 People that may be applied to other wants of the state.
- 983,871 Young people from one to twelve years old.
- 267,101 ——— from thirteen to seventeen do.
- 3,417,996 Female sex.
- 1,399,332 Married men, Christians.
- 2,116,157 Unmarried men and widowers.
- 117,919 Absent: { 96,851 yet not abroad.  
3,801 abroad.  
17,267 unknown where.
- 106,800 Strangers, natives of Hungary.
- 23,476 Strangers { Out of the other hereditary Austrian dominions, } 13,895 men,  
3,481 women.  
Out of countries not belonging to Austria, } 5,287 men,  
813 women.
- 75,089 Jews: { 38,124 males, } 15,044 married.  
36,965 females, } 23,080 unmarried and widows.

The reader will be struck with the enormous differences in some of

the articles, and be inclined to think them sufficient to invalidate the whole.

In the first table the nobility of <i>both</i> sexes is given at	34,790
In the second, the <i>male</i> sex alone	at 162,974
Officers and gentlemen in the first	at 17,213
In the second	at 4,387
The Jews in the first at 4,375 families	25,377
In the second	at 15,221 do.
	75,089

However these tables differ, they agree in this, that the population of Hungary is above seven millions; and we have already said, that the committee appointed to enquire into this subject, who had no doubt the conscription lists before them, and access to the best sources of information, estimated in their report the population at near eight millions, which is about double the common estimate.

Mr. De Luca mentions \* a third table, which he says was laid before the Emperor Joseph II. on the termination of the *conscription* in 1786, by the Hungarian chancery, which gives the population at 7,001,153; which is thus detailed:

Christian families	1,299,301
Jewish ditto	15,208
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Number of families	1,314,509

\* Geographisches Handbuch, vol. iv. p. 189.

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Spiritual persons	—	—	—	13,728
Nobility	—	—	—	162,495
Public officers and gentlemen	—	—	—	4,396
Citizens, and tradesmen in the country	—	—	—	8,656
Peasants	—	—	—	584,226
Heirs and successors of the citizens, &c.	—	—	—	511,561
Häufers (occupiers of houses?), gardeners, and day labourers				788,014
Absent				
Unknown	—	—	—	4,125
On public business	—	—	—	183,830
Children from one to twelve years old	—	—	—	983,175
Ditto from thirteen to seventeen	—	—	—	266,853
The female sex	—	—	—	3,414,366
		Total of Christians	—	6,926,025
		Jews	—	75,128
				<u>7,001,153</u>
Of which there are	—	{ married	—	1,398,705
		{ unmarried, and widowers	—	2,113,784
Abroad	—	—	—	95,892
Unknown (where)	—	—	—	3,842
Strangers (from) within the <i>conscripted</i> countries	—			17,165
from the hereditary Austrian dominions		{ males	106,557	
		{ females	14,104	
				<u>120,661</u>
from other states	—	{ males	51,147	
		{ females	813	
				<u>51,960</u>

Mr. De Luca then makes the observation, that conscription tables generally fall short of the real population, rather than exceed; and concludes by saying, that we may fix, notwithstanding the differences of the tables, the population of Hungary, including the *military borders*, and Transylvania, at about nine millions. From which if we deduct one million and a half, his estimate for the population of Transylvania, seven millions and a half will remain as *his* estimate of the population of Hungary; giving 6,974,000 to Hungary in the most limited sense of the word, and 2,500 inhabitants for each German square mile; 259,000 to Sclavonia, with 700 per square mile; and 267,000 to Croatia, with 500 per square mile.

These inhabitants are of various distinct nations. The proximity of this country to the storehouse of human kind, from whence proceeded the immense swarms which over-ran the greatest part of Europe for several centuries about the Christian æra, must have rendered it one of the first sufferers amongst European nations on these emigrations westward. When the Roman arms made their way into Pannonia and Dacia, these countries were inhabited by a Sclavonian race; these were the original inhabitants of Hungary. But all the great eastern swarms have made it their residence in their march westward. The Vandals, the Goths, the Huns, the Gepedes, and again the Goths, the Longobards, the Avars, and lastly the Magyars, the fathers of the present race of Hungarians. Even in more modern times, of which history has given us a pretty  
distinct

distinct account, upon wars and dissensions amongst the more eastern nations, large bodies have emigrated hither to form settlements; as the Cumanians in the twelfth century: and the irruption of the Tartars in the thirteenth was the ruin of Hungary for a long time. To these emigrations we may in part attribute the variety of distinct people we at this day find in this kingdom; for the Hungarians, who seem to be an Asiatic swarm, and probably of Kalmuck origin rather than Finnish, who took possession of this country in the ninth century; and who were probably a tribe of that people who, several centuries before, had ravaged a great part of Europe under Attila, do not form above one-third of the inhabitants of Hungary\*.

The Slavonians, who are the *Aborigines*, are the most numerous, and may be divided into different races or tribes; as the Croats, Illyrians, Ruffians, Vandals, and Bohemians.

The Germans form, according to Mr. Slötzer's *Staats Anzeigen*, a ninth of the inhabitants. It has been much controverted, whether these are the remains of some of the ancient emigrating swarms, or whether they are, though old, yet more modern colonies from Germany. It is too intricate an enquiry for me to involve myself

\* Mr. De Luca says, in his Statistical Tables, published in 1793, that the Hungarians are the least numerous of the three nations. This I think is an erroneous and partial statement.



in; yet so far is pretty clear, that a part of them has been invited hither, by different Hungarian sovereigns, from various parts of Germany, to form settlements, with the view of increasing the population of the kingdom, diminished by its frequent wars; and of civilising its inhabitants by the introduction of arts. That many Germans, on the invitation of Geysa II. settled themselves in Transylvania, in the twelfth century, and obtained from him great privileges, is well authenticated; and many German colonies have been founded here in this very century: those planted by the Empress Theresa were principally from Swabia, Frankonia, and the Palatinate.

These different people do not live promiscuously together, but separate; and in one district the traveller only meets with Hungarians, and in another district only with Sclavonians; it is likewise so with the Germans and Wallachians, as may be seen in the map that accompanies this work.

Besides these there are Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and zigeuners or gipsies, scattered about the kingdom.

Seven or eight millions of men, on a fertile soil, ought to make a respectable figure on the theatre of continental politics; and Hungary has had its day, when the most powerful princes of Europe fought its alliance. In the fourteenth century, under Lewis the Great of Hungary, a greater man than Lewis the Great of France,

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its dominions extended from the Baltick to the west coast of the Black Sea, and from thence to the Adriatick; and Matthew I. (Corvinus) made it no less respected in the succeeding century, not only in arms but in arts. Literary men and the most skilful artists he called to him out of Italy; and he employed three hundred transcribers in different countries, but particularly in Italy, to copy valuable manuscripts for his library. Hungary was then the residence of its sovereign, and Vienna was in his possession.

What resources the Austrian monarch derives from this kingdom I do not exactly know; but certainly not what he might, were there a greater cordiality between him and his people. The nation will not, and by its laws cannot\*, grant any kind of supplies, except in public Diet, and the sovereign unwillingly assembles the states. At

\* Since I left Hungary I have been informed that two Hungarian noblemen have been degraded, and declared infamous, for making some kind of subscription for the Emperor their sovereign, for carrying on the present war. This is forbid by this article in their code of laws: In corpore juris Hungarici, artic. 1, anni 1504, fundatus in art. 3, anni 1222. Si quis comitatum motu proprio, & non de consensu & de voluntate totius regni, extra scilicet conventiones regni generalis, contributionem aliquam seu quodcunque subsidium, præter solitum lucrum camerae, contra videlicet antiquam regni libertatem, regiae majestati quovis modo & quovis colore exquisito offerrent et præstarent: ex tunc universitas nobilium hujusmodi comitatus universaliter in pœnam fidefragii seu perjurii, amissionemque honoris & humanitatis, convicta et condemnata, a consortio ceterorum regni nobilium relegata et segregata habeatur ipso facto.

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the last Diet, in 1792, they gave him a *don gratuit* of four millions of guildens (400,000 pounds sterling), one thousand horses, and five thousand recruits, for carrying on the present war.

Windisch, the Hungarian geographer, gave the royal revenue in 1780 at near nineteen millions of guildens, which is about one million nine hundred thousand pounds sterling.

From the *Contribution* - - - - - 3,900,000

From the Mines and other Royalties - - - 15,000,000

18,900,000

Busching, in his *Wochenliche Nachrichten*, gives the following statement:

*Das Camerale* (from the royal domains, &c.) 4,253,003

*Das Montanificum* (from the mines\*) 5,300,118

*Das Bancale* (from the duties) - - - 2,890,731

*Das Politicum* - - - - - 58,992

*Das Contributionale* (from the contribution) 5,473,579

*Das Commerciale* - - - - - 27,729

Guldens 18,004,153

\* From a very competent judge, and one employed in the mining department, I have been informed, that the neat revenue the emperor receives from the mines is from three to four millions of guildens, and including the salt mines fifteen millions.

And

And De Luca, in his *Statistical Tables* published in 1793, puts down eighteen millions for Hungary in the most limited sense of the word, one million for Sclavonia, quoting *Taube* as his authority, and 200,000 for Croatia; for Hungary therefore, in the extended sense of the word, 19,200,000. According to these estimates, the revenue from this kingdom is about one-fifth of the whole Austrian revenue, while its population is nearly one-third\*.

Commerce and manufactures give now preeminence to nations; and a fertile soil and mines of gold, without national industry, with difficulty bear the burthens of a state. Commercial industry is here very low, and the patriots lay this to the charge of the court of Vienna: and it is true that the court of Vienna, not being able to draw the same resources in men and money, the two great requisites of war, which now constitutes the greatest part of the expences of governments, from this part of its dominions as from its other less privileged, is little inclined to favour its commerce; particularly in articles which come in competition with those of its other provinces.

This is no doubt a principal cause of the public inactivity; but the Austrian government ought not to bear all the blame. Would it not be unreasonable to expect to find agriculture, manufactures, and com-

\* Crome in his *Tables ueber die Größe & Bewölkerung, &c.* 1794, gives the Austrian revenue at ninety-one millions of guldens (about 9,100,000l. sterling) and its population at twenty-five millions.

merce in a flourishing state, in a country so backward in its political institutions? But the Hungarians will not advert to this, nor reflect that national industry is the associate only of a particular stage of society, to which they are not yet advanced: which they may hasten or retard, by laying aside, or rigidly adhering to, institutions calculated only for infant societies.

But in Hungary how is the productive part of the nation considered? Where is the stimulus to activity? The *cast* of the peasants is but just emancipated from bondage, and still remains quite deprived of the right of possessing landed property; and the *cast* of the citizens is not much better.

The ruling principle of the court of Vienna, it is true, is to consider this country as its magazine of raw materials; and as a consumer of its manufactures. Against this principle great complaints are justly made; but as it has no manufactures but of the coarsest kind, which are for home consumption, it is only felt as an evil preventing the rise of manufactures.

But the clogs that are put on the exportation of its natural produce, in which the riches of the kingdom and the revenues of its opulent land-holders consist, is an evil continually galling individuals. Wherever I went I was led into cellars full of wine, and into granaries full of corn, and I was shewn pastures full of cattle. If I felicitated the owners upon their rich stores, and of articles never out of fashion,

I heard

I heard one common complaint—the want of a market, the want of buyers.

Some of its natural productions are rivals to the natural produce of other parts of the Austrian dominions, as its wines. The exportation therefore of this article is checked by imposts and custom-house formalities and expences\*.

The local situation of Hungary is unfavourable: it is chiefly surrounded with countries which stand in no need of its produce. It has fine rivers, but these run in a different direction from the course of its commerce, the Austrian provinces, which are the markets for

\* Duties on Hungarian produce entering Austria compared with the duties of the produce of Poland, taken from notes of the Committee. By Poland I believe is meant that part of it belonging to Austria, Galicia, &c.

	Hungarian.	Polish.
Beer per <i>eimer</i>	12 creutzers.	5 creutzers.
Butter per cwt.	40	32
Raw sheep skins, the 100	flor. 2 0	flor. 1 36
Wheat the Presburg measure	4	3
Rye	3	2
Millet	4	3
Calves skins, ten pieces	2	1 36
Mead per <i>eimer</i>	48	19

N. B. Sixty creutzers are one florin, and one florin two shillings.

four-fifths of its exportation ; whilst they run toward Turkey. And land carriage is rendered very expensive by the badness of the roads, and territorial tolls ; a thing severely felt upon raw produce.

An Hungarian writer says, that good wine which is bought for six shillings, has an additional expence upon it of eight shillings when it reaches the port of Trieste ; and that corn which is bought for two shillings, an expence of six ; tobacco that costs twelve shillings a hundred weight, likewise an addition of six.

The annual exports, according to the following list, are above sixteen millions of guldens, or 1,600,000l. pounds sterling ; and its imports eleven millions, or 1,100,000l. sterling ; which gives a balance in favour of Hungary of half a million sterling.

In 1778 there was exported 14,262,800

And imported 10,390,328

3,872,472 Balance in favour of Hungary.

In 1779. Exported 16,205,217

Imported 9,313,191

6,892,026 Balance in favour of Hungary.

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In 1780.   Exported 12,198,815  
               Imported 10,419,230  
                   1,779,585 Balance in favour of Hungary.

In 1782.   Exported 13,527,124  
               Imported 9,192,743  
                   4,334,381 Balance in favour of Hungary.

In 1783.   Exported 16,682,069  
               Imported 10,847,121  
                   5,834,948 Balance in favour of Hungary.

In 1785.   Exported 17,510,129  
               Imported 12,049,198  
                   5,460,931 Balance in favour of Hungary.

In 1786.   Exported 17,600,000  
               Imported 12,100,000  
                   5,500,000 Balance in favour of Hungary.

In 1787.   Exported 17,800,000  
               Imported 13,800,000  
                   4,000,000 Balance in favour of Hungary.

This balance in favour of Hungary, of about five millions of  
 guildens, or half a million sterling, is not the consequence of its  
 exported



exported manufactures, but of its great exports of raw produce, as the following table from De Luca, for the year 1783, will show.

Horned cattle	-	-	3,670,000	
Hogs	-	-	780,000	
Sheep and goats	-	-	540,000	
Other animals	-	-	70,000	
			<hr/>	5,060,000
Flour	-	-	1,060,000	
Wheat	-	-	990,000	
Rye	-	-	640,000	
Oats	-	-	350,000	
			<hr/>	3,040,000
Wine	-	-	-	1,040,000
Liquors	-	-	-	40,000
Wool	-	-	-	2,810,000
Wax and honey	-	-	-	224,000
Potash	-	-	-	122,000
Flax and hemp	-	-	-	64,000
Knopper-galls	-	-	-	62,700
Feathers	-	-	-	20,000
Fish	-	-	-	80,700
Game	-	-	-	128,000
Flesh meat and fruit	-	-	-	250,000
Colours	-	-	-	11,700
Drugs	-	-	-	7,700
Wood and wooden wares	-	-	-	50,000
Skins, leather, and furs	-	-	-	360,000
Tallow, soap, and cart grease	-	-	-	42,700
Metals and minerals, and articles made from them, of				1,290,000
which 1,080,000 copper				
				Line n

Linen	-	-	-	-	80,000
Woollen cloth and other woollen articles	-	-	-	-	121,000
Silk and silk goods	-	-	-	-	21,600
Paper, and articles for printing	-	-	-	-	14,500
Stone ware and other pottery	-	-	-	-	9,500
Cotton goods	-	-	-	-	4,800
Crämer Waaren	-	-	-	-	64,200
					<hr/>
					15,019,100
					Of which there was exported to
Austria	-	-	-	-	9,000,000
Moravia	-	-	-	-	2,600,000
Inner-Austria	-	-	-	-	1,300,000
Bohemia and Silesia	-	-	-	-	1,130,000
					<hr/>
					14,030,000
Transylvania	-	-	-	-	427,000
					<hr/>
					(Therefore to the hereditary dominions)
					- 14,457,000
Foreign countries	-	-	-	-	2,225,000
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					Total Exports
					- 16,682,000
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Why there is no mention of tobacco in the preceding list I know not. It is a staple produce and article of exportation. Professor Miller, of Gros Wardein, in his *Schedium Fabricarum*, &c. gives the export of it at eight hundred thousand florins. Nor does this list account for the 16,682,000 florins of exportation, only for 15,019,100. But it is sufficient to shew that its exports are almost entirely raw produce.

Several attempts have been made to increase the markets by forming commercial companies, and by establishing agents in foreign countries:

countries: but none of these schemes have succeeded, and the blame, as usual, is laid on the Austrian government.

Hungary we have before noticed to be much behind most other countries of Europe in its political institutions; it is natural therefore to expect to find some here still in vigour or hardly laid aside, which have in other parts of Europe been long in disuse, and are now only spoken of as institutions of ancient times, and have passed to the study of the antiquary. Though the Hungarians are of a descent quite different from those nations which now form the polished part of Europe, yet the same means of defending their country occurred to them, which were in use with these: the nobility throughout Europe was formerly the defence of their country: and the nobility of Hungary are still the constitutional defence of the kingdom; though, since the custom of keeping great standing armies, they have been seldom called upon.

The standing military forces of the kingdom are now—

9 Regiments of Infantry of 3000 men	-	-	27,000
13 Regiments of Frontier Militia ( <i>Gränze Regimenten</i> ) of			
4000	-	-	52,000
			<hr/>
			79,000
7 Regiments of Hussars of 1200	-	-	8,400
			<hr/>
			87,400

And a battalion of *Tschakisten* (a kind of river-guard or militia.)

The regular troops are, I believe, paid out of the *contribution*, but the militia by grants of lands on feudal tenures.

Since the Turks, by extending their conquests, have become the neighbours of the Hungarians, these latter, by prescribing boundaries to them in this part of the world, have become their natural enemies, and almost perpetual hostilities between these two warlike people have been the consequences: and to prevent the inroads and ravages of the ferocious followers of Mahomet, the Hungarians have found it requisite to be always ready to repel them; and with the same view, therefore, that the ancient feudal governments, under the remains of which we live, and the rest of Europe groan, were formed, they have constituted, for the frontiers of Hungary towards Turkey, a kind of feudal government: this seems to be the work of the sixteenth century.

This district, which is called the Military Frontiers (*Militarische Gränzen*), commences at the most western corner of Dalmatia on the Adriatic, and runs through Croatia, Sclavonia, Banat of Temeswar and Transylvania, into the Buccovine: but the local situation of this district must have varied, as the boundaries of the possessions of these two nations, through the fortune of war, have varied. It is but a little more than a century that the metropolis of Hungary was in the quiet possession of the Turks, and for a century and a half; and the last English traveller, who has published his Tour in Hungary, had there to pay his court to a Turkish Basha.

This long tract of land which surrounds Hungary on the south and on the east, has about four hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, the fifth part of which is military. It is divided into \* five principal divisions, as those of the Banat, of Croatia, of Dalmatia, of Sclavonia, and of Transylvania: these are again divided into provinces or regimental districts, and these into companies. As this is quite a military government, there are no civil magistrates, but military ones: a regimental district may be considered as a county, and it has, instead of a lord lieutenant, a colonel; and a district of a company, which may be considered as a *processus*, instead of a *judex nobilium*, a captain; and so likewise with the inferior officers, who supply the places of inferior civil magistrates. Over each of the principal divisions there is, or was in the time of the Empress Theresa, a brigadier. These military magistrates have men of the law to assist them.

The soil of Hungary, the possessors of it say, is *allodial*. When its produce is taxed, when in the hands of the peasants, it is not the soil that is taxed, but the labour of the peasants; for as soon as the lands of the peasant fall by failure of heirs, &c. to his lord, the taxes cease to be paid.

\* Kerefytury, in his *Introductio, &c. Vienna 1783*, gives six districts; as 1<sup>mo</sup>. Karlstadt, divided into four regiments; 2<sup>o</sup>. Banat into two; 3<sup>o</sup>. Warasdin into two; 4<sup>o</sup>. Sclavonia into three; 5<sup>o</sup>. Banat of Temeswar into two; 6<sup>o</sup>. Transylvania into three; which gives sixteen regiments; somewhere I have read of seventeen; that is probably by including the Tschakists; and this gives 272 companies.

On the military frontiers there are no nobility, and the king is the only allodial possessor of the soil: as such, he has divided this district into parcels, which he has granted as fiefs on the condition of the occupier rendering military services.

The smallest portions of land are one hundred and twenty yards long, by eighty broad: of these, if the land be good, eight; if middling ten, and if of the inferior kind twelve, form a fief for a foot soldier. Before the cavalry was laid aside, a horseman who equipped himself had sixteen of the best kind, and so in proportion of the less productive: but he had only twelve if equipped by government.

The dues of each holder of a fee oblige him to devote his sons, except the eldest, who is to look after the farm, to the military service. If the father be old, he may keep his youngest son with him likewise. This military service is only in lieu of rent for the land, and the feudatories pay taxes like other subjects.

The laws of fiefs here are:

They cannot be disposed of at pleasure; the consent of the superior officer is requisite.

Any person, who has been in quiet possession of one for twenty years, becomes proprietor of it.

Those who quit them in time of war lose them.

They are hereditary in the male line only, and brothers have equal rights ; and they may be shared between them, if the shares do not, by this partition become too small.

If a son marry away during the life of his father, he has no right to a part of the land, only of the moveables.

If a son be constantly engaged; out of the district, in civil or clerical employment, he cannot possess the fief on the death of his father, but must within three years dispose of it to one capable of rendering military service ; but should the son be engaged as an officer, or as a priest or pastor within the district, then he can possess it, by keeping upon it those who can render the required service.

If a widow marry one who belongs to the military district without land, the husband possesses the fief to the exclusion of her children ; and the children of this marriage inherit equal shares with those of the former marriage ; but with regard to the moveables, they each share those of their natural parents.

A daughter likewise, if she have no brother, by forming a similar marriage may keep the fief.

If a widow have no children, she must marry ; and if she marry one who already possesses a fief, she loses hers. If she cannot marry,

marry, she is free from service one year ; but then must get a person who can manage the fief and render the required service.

The clergy, without any respect to their religion, whether catholic or not, have no dispensation from service ; but the church lands are free.

The officers are not paid for their service by fiefs, but receive pay like those of the regular troops, though they have some gratuities besides ; there are therefore no great feudatories : and here this government essentially differs from ancient feudal governments.

The *Tschaikists* have a small district in the corner of land formed by the junction of the Theis and the Danube. They derive this name by serving on board of ships and boats. *Saika* is an Illyrian word, and signifies a ship.