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APPENDIX.

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### GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

### KINGDOM OF HUNGARY,

PUBLISHED IN 1815,

BY PROFESSOR SENNOWITZ AT EPERIES;

*The division of Hungary into four districts and fifty-two counties, with a correct statement of the superficial extent, the mountains, lakes, and rivers, and the chief natural products; the number of royal free towns, market towns, villages, and prædia. Besides which, the places of the comitatus, or county meetings, the names of the most remarkable towns, and some large market towns, with their present population, the interesting objects, and the population of each comitatus, are accurately marked, according to the most correct calculation made in 1815, from modern authorities, calendars of the church, and the lists of the superintendents.*

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#### FIRST DISTRICT.

1. *PRESSBURGER COMITAT.*—Extent, 82 square (German) miles. Mountains, commencement of the Carpathians. Rivers, Danube, Morava. Produce, wine, fruit, fish, grain, game. Contains 5 royal free towns, 23 market

towns, 239 villages, 43 prædia. Town of assembly, Pressburg, a royal free town, with 22,159 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 196,648. Remarkable objects, the fruitful island of Schütt-Wajka, or Csallaköz, with its connected prædia; the districtual court at Tyrnau; the wine called Sz. Georger Ausbruch. Pressburg is the town at which the kings are crowned, handsome and well built, with a royal academy and an evangelical gymnasium. The flying bridge over the Danube.

2. *Neutraer Comitatus*.—Extent, 121 square miles. Mountain, Czobor. River, Waag. Produce, grain, wine. Contains 1 royal free town, 37 market towns, 415 villages, 47 prædia. Place of assembly, Neutra, a bishop's see, with a population of 3848. Population of the whole comitatus, 310,689. Remarkable objects, the Kopanitzer on the Moravian frontiers; the hot-baths on the Waag near Pöstheny; the mineral waters of Omor and Bajmotz.

3. *Trenchiner Comitatus*.—Extent, 87 square miles. Mountain, Besz-  
ked. River, Waag. Produce, sheep, wood. Contains 1 royal free town, 19 market towns, 385 villages, 13 prædia. Place of assembly, Trenchin, a royal free town, with 2131 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 239,706. Remarkable objects, the warm-baths at Töplitz; the agreeable little town of Rajecz, with its surrounding country; the rocks at Szulyo.

4. *Arvaer Comitatus*.—Extent, 34 square miles. Mountains, Babagura, Cots. River, Arva. Produce, flax, wood, sheep, oats. Contains 5 market towns, 96 villages, 3 prædia. Place of assembly, Also-Kubin, a market town, with 546 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 84,702. Remarkable objects, rich peasants, poor nobles; a salt spring, which is not used, at Polhora; a fertile plain, three miles in length, by Namesto and Velistna; a curious swinging bridge, 47 klafters long, over the Arva at Mokragy; an excellent road of 12 miles (above 50 English) in length.

5. *Liptoer Comitatus*.—Extent, 42 square miles. Mountain, Krivan. River, Waag. Produce, wood, flax, cheese, antimony. Contains 10 market towns, 123 villages, 1 prædium. Place of assembly, Sz. Miklos, a market town, with 4162 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 62,205. Remarkable objects, the Dragon-cave at Demenyfalva; the manufacture of arms at Hradek; and the saw-works for timber.

6. *Thurotzer Comitatus*.—Extent, 21 square miles. Mountain, Fatra. River, Waag. Produce, leather, beet, poppies. Contains 6 market towns, 98 villages, 5 prædia. Place of assembly, Sz. Marton, a market town, the population of which is 1906. Population of the whole comitatus, 38,235. Remarkable objects, the caves of Mazarna and Dupna; hot-baths at Stuben; the balsam sellers from this comitatus wander about both in the country and in foreign lands.

7. *Barscher Comitatus*.—Extent, 49 square miles. Mountain, Klyag. River, Gran. Produce, grain, metals. Contains 2 royal free towns, 11 market towns, 206 villages, 24 prædia. Place of assembly, Arany Maroth, a market town, with 1775 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 101,379. Remarkable objects, Kremnitz, the chief mining town, with a mint famous for its ducats; warm-baths at Wichnye and Glas-hütte, and at Schwitzloch; Hlinik famous for millstones.

8. *Zolyomer or Sohler Comitatus*.—Extent, 50 square miles. Mountain, Sturetz. River, Gran. Produce, sheep, metals. Contains 5 royal free towns, 8 market towns, 148 villages, 2 prædia. Place of assembly, Neusohl, a royal free town, with 10,069 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 54,117. Remarkable objects, Neusohl, a Catholic bishop's see, and the place of the mining jurisdiction; with an evangelical gymnasium; a Damascus blade manufactory; copper water at Herrengrund; hot-spring at Ribar.

9. *Great Honther Comitatus*.—Extent, 46 square miles. Mountain, Szitzna. River, Ipoly. Produce, grain, silver, gold, tobacco, wine. Contains 3 royal free towns, 9 market towns, 176 villages, 32 prædia. Place of assembly, Ipoly-Sagh, a market town, with 785 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 85,414. Remarkable objects, Schemnitz, a celebrated mining town, rich in gold and silver, the residence of the royal mining jurisdiction, and of the *Kammer-graf*; containing nearly 6000 houses, and having a mining college; excellent mineral water at Szalatny; fine tobacco at Kospallag; various minerals.

10. *Komorner Comitatus*.—Extent, 53 square miles. Mountain, Vertes. River, Danube. Produce, wheat, wine, fruit. Contains 1 royal free town, 5 market towns, 85 villages, 71 prædia. Place of assembly, Komorn, a royal free town, with 9283 inhabitants. Population of the

whole comitatus, 98,760. Remarkable objects, Dotis, and its natural curiosities ; petrifications ; red and blue marble ; casks which contain 600 eimers ; the celebrated wine of Neszmely.

11. *Neograder Comitatus*.—Extent, 77 square miles. Mountain, Karants. River, Ipoly. Produce, rye, hemp, melons. Contains 10 market towns, 251 villages, 145 prædia. Place of assembly, Balassa Gyarmath, a market town, with 4286 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 162,094. The northern part of this comitatus is somewhat wild, but the south, about the hills of Cserhat, very fruitful, yielding grain, wine, and fruit, particularly water melons, in great abundance.

12. *Pesther Comitatus*.—This, together with *Pilis* and *Solt*, contains 191 square miles. Mountains, Naszaly, Blocksberg. River, Danube. Produce, grain, cattle, horses, red Ofen wine. Contains 2 royal free towns, 20 market towns, 165 villages, 154 prædia. Place of assembly, Pesth, a royal free town, with a population of 41,882. Population of the whole comitatus, 310,651. Remarkable objects, Pesth, the first commercial town in Hungary, the residence of the high court of appeals, of the *Septem-viral tafel* and the *Konigliche tafel* ; the university, national museum, theatre, bridge over the Danube ; Ofen, the residence of the Palatine, the royal government, and the treasury ; red Ofen wine, to the amount of 250,000 eimers ; hot-springs ; at Waitzen are the Louisa academy, and the deaf and dumb institution ; the Ketskemet common, 12 miles long.

*Jazygiener Comitatus*.—Extent, 17 square miles. No mountains. River, Zagyva. Produce, cattle, grain. Contains 3 market towns, 8 villages, 6 prædia. Place of assembly, Jasz-Bereny, a market town, with 12,088 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 43,043 ; flourishing by agriculture and the breeding of cattle and horses. The Palatine is the supreme governor of this district and the Jazygiener and Cumanier comitatus. Sandy plains.

*Little Cumanier Comitatus*.—Extent, 47 square miles. No mountains. Soda lake. Produce, cattle, grain. Contains 3 market towns, 5 villages, 27 prædia. Place of assembly, Felegyhaza, with 9105 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 41,346. Dung of cattle used as fuel, from the want of wood. Many large water melons.

13. *Batsch and Bodrogher Comitatus*.—Extent, 170 square miles. No mountains. Rivers, Danube, Theiss. Produce, wheat, wine, fish, cattle, tobacco. Contains 3 royal free towns, 9 market towns, 98 villages, 91 prædia. Place of assembly, Baja, a market town, with 4896 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 248,872. Remarkable objects, Emperor Francis's canal,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, or 62 English; Maria Theresia Stadt, with the extensive Palitser lake; Roman fortification; Neusatz, a royal free town, not yet one hundred years founded, great and flourishing through toleration and industry.

*Tschaikistener Comitatus, or Pontoneer District*.—Extent, 35 square miles. No mountains. River, Theiss. Produce, fish, grain. Contains 15 villages, 11 prædia. Place of assembly, Titul, a market town. Population of the whole comitatus, 21,265. Titul, at the junction of the Theiss with the Danube, is the head-quarters of the Pontoneers, or Sailor corps, consisting of five companies.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

14. *Wieselburger Comitatus*.—Extent, 35 square miles. No mountains. River, Danube. Produce, wheat, hay. Contains 12 market towns, 38 villages, 8 prædia. Place of assembly, Wieselburg, a market town, with 2426 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 54,026. Remarkable objects, the Hansag, a trembling marsh of three miles wide, whose surface is covered with earth, living roots, and plants.

15. *Ædenburger Comitatus*.—Extent, 57 square miles. A market town. Mountain, Schlag. Neusiedler lake. Produce, rye, wine, fruit. Contains 3 royal free towns, 36 market towns, 202 villages, 6 prædia. Place of assembly, Ædenburg, a royal free town, with 12,422 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 148,156. Remarkable objects, Neusiedler lake, 10 miles in circumference, (46 English;) extensive coal bed at Brennberg; the only sugar refinery in Hungary; good wine at Rusth.

16. *Eisenburg Comitatus*.—Extent, 96 square miles. Mountain, Sag. River, Raab. Produce, wine, fruit, swine. Contains 1 royal free town, 38 market towns, 612 villages, 57 prædia. Place of assembly, Stein-am-Anger, with 2167 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 294,125.

Districtual court at Güns ; sulphur pits at Bernstein ; an acidulous spring at Tatzmannsdorf.

17. *Szalader Comitatus*.—Extent, 100 square miles. Mountain, Badacsony. Balaton lake. Produce, wheat, fish, wine. Contains 22 market towns, 598 villages, 125 prædia. Place of assembly, Egerszek, a market town, with 3044 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 222,652. Remarkable objects, beautiful peninsula of Tihany on the Balaton lake ; acidulous spring of Fured ; celebrated Georgicon at Kesthely ; the sweet wine of Czakaturn in the Muraköz.

18. *Weszprimer Comitatus*.—Extent, 74 square miles. Mountain, Bakony. Balaton lake. Produce, grain, wine, swine. Contains 9 market towns, 122 villages, 181 prædia. Place of assembly, Weszprim, a bishoprick, with 4521 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 142,384. Remarkable objects, the wine of Somlyau, and the swine, of which 100,000 are kept in the forest of Bakony ; a reformed gymnasium at Papa.

19. *Raaber Comitatus*.—Extent, 28 square miles. Mountain, Sokoro. River, Danube. Produce, grain, wine. Contains 1 royal free town, 2 market towns, 82 villages, 39 prædia. Place of assembly, Raab, a royal free town, with a population of 10,788. Population of the whole comitatus, 62,077. Remarkable objects, Raab, formerly a celebrated fortress ; a royal academy ; Martonsberg, the oldest and richest arch-abbey, with its curious relics.

20. *Graner Comitatus*.—Extent, 19 square miles. Mountain, Arpas. River, Danube. Produce, wine, rye. Contains 1 royal free town, 5 market towns, 45 villages, 8 prædia. Place of assembly, Gran, a royal free town, with 5445 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 41,294. Gran, the birth-place of King Stephan, who founded this arch-bishoprick ; junction of the Gran with the Danube.

21. *Stuhl-Weissenburg Comitatus*.—Extent, 75 square miles. Mountain, Csoka. River, Sarvitz. Produce, wheat, wine. Contains 1 royal free town, 12 market towns, 65 villages, 222 prædia. Place of assembly, Weissenburg, with 12,365 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 104,790. Remarkable objects, many lakes and morasses ; the Sarvitz canal ; Stuhl-Weissenburg, formerly the coronation town.



22. *Tolnaer Comitatus*.—Extent, 65 square miles. Mountain, Bajat. River, Sarvitz. Produce, tobacco, wine. Contains 17 market towns, 88 villages, 101 prædia. Place of assembly, Szexard, a market town, with 3412 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 145,271. Remarkable objects, sturgeon fishery at Földvár and Tolna; the red wine of Szexard; cultivation of tobacco and saffron; preparation of potash; the beautiful peninsula of Sarkösz.

23. *Schümegher Comitatus*.—Extent, 114 square miles. Mountain, Fonyod. River, Drave. Produce, wine, cattle, fruit. Contains 23 market towns, 292 villages, 278 prædia. Place of assembly, Koposvar, a market town, with 2324 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 168,602. The Balaton lake yields the most delicate fish called *Fogas*.

24. *Baranyaer Comitatus*.—Extent, 91 square miles. Mountain, Mesteto. River, Danube. Produce, wine, fruit, fish. Contains 1 royal free town, 10 market towns, 328 villages, 71 prædia. Place of assembly, Fünfkirchen, a royal free town, with 8487 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 148,681. This comitatus vies with any in the country in beauty and fertility. Fünfkirchen was first made a royal free town in 1789.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

25. *Zipser Comitatus*.—Extent, 66 square miles. Mountain, Carpathian. Rivers, Poprad, Sölnitz. Produce, barley, flax, peas, metals, copper, iron. Contains 2 royal free towns, 22 market towns, 178 villages, 68 prædia. Place of assembly, Leutschau, a royal free town, with 4445 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 109,949. Zips has, both in arts and literature, many able men. After the mines, linen is the great riches of the Zips, of which it yields annually six million ells. Remarkable objects, many mineral springs, of which New Lublau is the first; an evangelical lyceum at Käsmark; great wine trade; the mead and peas of Leutschau; Catholic and evangelical gymnasium; Schmölnitz, with a mint and supreme court; copper water; Gölnitz, with its copper mines.

*The Sixteen Towns*.—Mountain, Königsberg. River, Hernath. Produce, barley, flax, metals. Place of assembly, Iglo, with 5252 inhabi-

tants. Population of the 16 towns, 42,347. The 16 towns are under the jurisdiction of their Grafs and an administrator, whose residence is at Iglo, where there are also rich copper mines.

26. *Saroser Comitatus*.—Extent, 65 square miles. Mountains, Simonka, Oblik. Rivers, Tartza, Szekeso. Produce, salt, fruit, rye, millet, oats, hemp, and opal. Contains 3 royal free towns, 12 market towns, 376 villages, 13 prædia. Place of assembly, Eperies, a royal free town, with 7426 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 141,745. Remarkable objects, 72 mineral springs, of which Bartfeld and Lipotz are the principal; a well-conducted salt-work at Sovar; opal mine at Cservenitz, unrivalled in the world; Eperies, with its beautiful situation and neighbourhood, where there is also the districtual court and the evangelical college for the district; there is here the greatest market for the linen; the fruit of Zeben is excellent.

27. *Zempliner Comitatus*.—Extent, 108 square miles. Mountain, Tokay. River, Bodrogh. Produce, wine, rye, hemp, fish. Contains 24 market towns, 428 villages, 76 prædia. Place of assembly, Ujhely, a market town, with 6327 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 230,491. Remarkable objects, Hegyalya, which is a wine district of above 30 English miles in length, where the celebrated Tokay Ausbruch is made; at St Patak is a reformed college; at Kelster an acidulous spring.

28. *Abaujvarer Comitatus*.—Extent, 52 square miles. Mountains, Feketehegy, Regetz. River, Hernath. Produce, grain, wine, fruit. Contains 1 royal free town, 10 market towns, 277 villages, 40 prædia. Place of assembly, Kaschau, a royal free town, with 8647 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 123,938. Remarkable objects, Telky-Banya, celebrated in the 16th century for its rich gold mines, now worthy of notice from the beautiful yellow semi-opal; here is a royal academy, a bishop's see, and a royal treasury office; the acidulous spring of Ranker, a few miles from Kaschau; Jaszó, with a beautiful marble quarry.

29. *Unghvarer Comitatus*.—Extent, 59 square miles. Mountain, Beszke. River, Ungh. Produce, wine, oats, hemp. Contains 5 market towns, 203 villages, 15 prædia. Place of assembly, Unghvar, a market town, with 4967 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 79,041.

Remarkable objects, Unghvar, residence of the bishop of Munkats; sulphureous baths at Szobrantz; wine of Szeredny; iron hammers.

30. *Beregher Comitatus*.—Extent, 67 square miles. Mountain, Berzava. River, Latortza. Produce, wine, hemp, fruit, maize. Contains 7 market towns, 261 villages, 7 prædia. Place of assembly, Bereghszasz, a market town, with 4226 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 82,447. Remarkable objects, the castle of Munkats, a state prison, on an insulated rock; alum work; alum stone at Nagy-Begany; a beautiful monastery in the mountain Csernek.

31. *Tornaer Comitatus*.—Extent, 10 square miles. Mountain, Szoros-Kö. River, Bodva. Produce, cattle, wine. Contains 1 market town, 41 villages, 12 prædia. Place of assembly, Torna, a market town, with 1223 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 19,817. The smallest comitatus in Hungary; remarkable for the caves at Szilitz and Szadelö; good fruit and wine at Körtvelyes, Almas, and Görgö.

32. *Gömörer, united with Kis Honth Comitatus*.—Extent, 76 square miles. Mountains, Ochsenberg, Szinetz. Rivers, Sajo, Gran, Rima. Produce, iron, sheep, poppies. Contains 13 market towns, 260 villages, 97 prædia. Places of assembly, Pelsotz, a market town, and Rimaszomb, a market town, with respective populations of 2102 and 3138. Population of the whole comitatus, 144,132, united, since 1802, with Kis Honth. The best iron in the country. Many different minerals and fossils. The cavern at Agtelek is celebrated. Except at Theissholtz, magnetic ironstone is no where found in Hungary. The bread of Rima, Szombath, and Miskolcz, is much celebrated.

33. *Borsorder Comitatus*.—Extent, 65 square miles. Mountain, Osztra. Produce, wheat, wine. Contains 12 market towns, 167 villages, 71 prædia. Place of assembly, Miskolcz, a market town, the population of which is 13,556. Population of the whole comitatus, 137,340. Rich in all natural products. Remarkable objects, iron forges and furnaces at Dios-Györ; roof slates at Bisnyo; warm-bath at Tapoltza.

34. *Heves Szolnoker Comitatus*.—Extent, 120 square miles. River, Theiss. Produce, wine, wheat, tobacco. Contains 15 market towns, 131 villages, 105 prædia. Place of assembly, Erlau, a bishop's residence, with 16,112 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 178,475,

together with Szolnok. Remarkable objects, Erlau, the residence of an archbishop; red wine of Erlau; warm-baths; tobacco of Debrö; alum work at Parad.

*Great Cumanien.*—Extent, 20 square miles. No mountains. River, Theiss. Produce, wheat, maize, tobacco. Contains 1 market town, 5 villages, 19 prædia. Place of assembly, Kartzag, with 8436 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 32,624. Remarkable objects, a great many melons and tortoises; fish very cheap; the devil's hole, (ördögarok,) near Kün Sz. Marton; a great deficiency in wood.

35. *Csongrader Comitatus.*—Extent, 62 square miles. No mountains. River, Theiss. Produce, cattle, tobacco. Contains 1 royal free town, 3 market towns, 6 villages, 52 prædia. Place of assembly, Szegedin, a royal free town, with 25,692 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 64,217; besides Szegedin, there are but 9 towns and villages, 15 lakes of different sizes; good tobacco; much cattle; large melons; a workhouse at Szegedin.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

36. *Marmaroser Comitatus.*—Extent, 178 square miles. Mountain, Pietrosz. River, Theiss. Produce, salt, wood, maize, game. Contains 5 market towns, 157 villages, 1 prædium. Place of assembly, Sziget, a market town, with 6455 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 109,983. Remarkable objects, Sziget, a coronation town; residence of the administration of revenue; rich salt-work pits at Rhonaszek, Sugatagh, Szlatina, Kerekhegy, and N. Bocska.

37. *Ugotscaer Comitatus.*—Extent, 22 square miles. Mountain, Feketehegy. River, Theiss. Produce, swine, wood, fish. Contains 3 market towns, 63 villages, 3 prædia. Place of assembly at Nagy-Szölös, with a population of 2144. Population of the whole comitatus, 34,392. Remarkable objects, the ruins of seven castles; silver mines at Nagy-Tarna; many marshes and swamps.

38. *Szathmarer Comitatus.*—Extent, 106 square miles. Mountain, Feketehegy. River, Szamos. Produce, wheat, maize. Contains 2 royal free towns, 19 market towns, 245 villages, 18 prædia. Place of assembly,

Nagy-Karoly, with 7567 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 159,285. Remarkable objects, the beautiful mountains about Nagy-Banya, covered with vineyards and flourishing chestnut forests; court of coining and mines; the marsh of Etseder, six miles in length.

39. *Szaboltszer Comitatus*.—Extent, 115 square miles. No mountains. Sandy plains. Soda lakes. Produce, rye, tobacco, melons. Contains 14 market towns, 192 villages, 51 prædia. Place of assembly, Nagy-Kalo, a market town, with 3132 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 229,676. Remarkable objects, the soda lakes at Bertzel, Fertő, Halaszy, Sz. Mihaly, Sinye, and Sima; saltpetre works at Nagy-Kalo and Nyir; celebrated tobacco of Margita.

*Haiduken-Städte*, or Haiduk towns.—Extent, 17 square miles. No mountains. Produce, rye, tobacco, cattle. Contains 6 market towns, 4 prædia. Population of all the Haiduk towns, 24,292. The six Haiduk towns, Nanas, Dorog, Hathaz, Vamos-Perts, Böszörmény, and Szoboszlo, enjoy peculiar privileges and immunities.

40. *Biharer Comitatus*.—Extent, 200 square miles. Mountains, Biharhegy, Czaf. Rivers, Beretyo, Körös. Produce, wheat, wine, fruit, tobacco, swine, cattle, copper. Contains 1 royal free town, 19 market towns, 464 villages, 169 prædia. Place of assembly, Grosswardein, a bishop's residence, and Debretzin, a royal free town, with 8765 and 38,962 inhabitants respectively. Population of the whole comitatus, 396,037. This is, beyond a doubt, the largest and most fruitful comitatus in Hungary, having every thing in abundance. Debretzin, after Pesth, is the chief town of trade, with four great fairs; a districtual court; an academy and reformed college; saltpetre manufactory. Debretzin is celebrated for its bread, its soap, and its common tobacco-pipes, of which 11,000,000 are annually made; extensive plains; hot-springs near Grosswardein; cavern of Funatza; mountains of Rezbánia.

41. *Bekeser Comitatus*.—Extent, 65 square miles. No mountains. River, Körös. Produce, wheat, cattle. Contains 4 market towns, 16 villages, 71 prædia. Place of assembly, Gyula, a market town, with 4236 inhabitants. The population of the whole comitatus, 93,411. Rich in bread, cattle, fish, game, and large water melons; from the want of wood, they use reeds and cow-dung.

42. *Arader Comitatus*.—Extent, 108 square miles. Mountain, Kladova. River, Maros. Produce, wheat, wine, maize. Contains 17 market towns, 174 villages, 24 prædia. Place of assembly, Boros-Jenö, a market town, with 3877 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 185,173. The mountain chains of Kladova, Paulis, Menes, Gyorok, and Kovaszints, yield the delicate red aromatic Meneser wine.

43. *Szanader Comitatus*.—Extent, 29 square miles. No mountains. River, Maros. Produce, cattle, wheat. Contains 2 market towns, 7 villages, 30 prædia. Place of assembly, Mako, a market town, with 6477 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 34,641. Remarkable objects, the breeding stud established at Mezöhegyes in 1783, upon four commons, containing 42,000 joch, employing above 500 men.

44. *Torontaler Comitatus*.—Extent, 132 square miles. No mountains. River, Bega. Produce, horses, rice. Contains 7 market towns, 115 villages, 52 prædia. Place of assembly, Gross-Betskerek, with 2171 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 207,878. Thinly peopled; the marshes occupy 31 square miles; rich pastures; breeding of horses and cattle to a large extent; large rice plantations at Uj-Betse.

45. *Temeser Comitatus*.—Extent, 116 square miles. No mountains. River, Temes. Bega canal. Produce, rice, wine, grain, swine, game, silk. Contains 1 royal free town, 6 market towns, 180 villages, 3 prædia. Place of assembly, Temeswar, a royal free town, with 11,098 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 235,375. Fertile, but, on account of the marshes, unhealthy. Large rice plantations at Gattai, Detta, Denta, Omor, and Csebza. Schöndorf and Charlottenburg, two new and regularly built villages. The Bega canal passes through this comitatus. Temeswar, after Pesth, the handsomest town in Hungary, the residence of the administration of revenue; of the bishop of the non-united Greek church; of the chapter of Csanad; and of the commandant general.

46. *Krassoer Comitatus*.—Extent, 103 square miles. Mountain, Szemenik. River, Berzava. Produce, maize and metals. Contains 8 market towns, 222 villages, 10 prædia. Place of assembly, Lugos, a market town, with 4587 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 189,313. The Bega canal begins at Lugos, and extends to the Theiss,

through the whole Banat. At Oravitza is a districtual court of mining; at Szasska and Dognatska are copper mines.

## CROATIA.

47. *Varasdiner Comitatus*.—Extent, 34 square miles. Mountain, Ivanchicza. River, Drave. Produce, tobacco, maize, swine. Contains 1 royal free town, 5 market towns, 554 villages, 4 prædia. Place of assembly, Varasdin, a royal free town, with 4436 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 99,236. Varasdin lies on a plain, with warm-baths. Remarkable objects, at Radoboi, a large sulphur bed, in which the sulphur often comes pure in balls and veins.

48. *Creutzer Comitatus*.—Extent, 30 square miles. Mountain, Kalnik. River, Drave. Produce, wine and tobacco. Contains 2 royal free towns, 2 market towns, 294 villages, 2 prædia. Place of assembly, Creutz, a royal free town, with 1819 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 75,532. Creutz is a bishoprick of the Greek non-united church; Kaprontza is a royal free town, as also Pelovar, Rakovetz, Ivanitsch, and Tzirkvina.

49. *Agramer Comitatus*.—Extent, 108 square miles. Mountain, Waldgebirg. River, Szave. Produce, grain, tobacco, timber. Contains 1 royal free town, 186 villages. Place of assembly, Agram, royal free town, with 17,266 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 183,968. Agram, the capital of Croatia; the residence of the Ban; of a Catholic bishop; of the commandant general; of an academy; and of the districtual court of justice.

## SLAVONIA.

50. *Veröczer Comitatus*.—Extent, 83 square miles. No mountain. River, Drave. Produce, grain, cattle. Contains 8 market towns, 238 villages, 6 prædia. Place of assembly, Eszek, a royal free town, with 9231 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 131,104. Veröczer comitatus lies between the Drave and the Szave. Eszek was the last town to which the privileges of a royal free town were granted, A.D. 1806. A handsome bridge over the Drave.

51. *Posegaer Comitatus*.—Extent, 45 square miles. Mountain, Papuk. River, Szave. Produce, cattle, tobacco. Contains 1 royal free town, 6 market towns, 234 villages, 1 prædium. Town of assembly, Posega, a royal free town, with 4112 inhabitants. The population of the whole comitatus, 66,118. Remarkable objects, culture of tobacco flourishes greatly at Posega, and is equal in quality to that of Hungary; Little Walachia the place of abode of the Morlachen; warm-springs.

52. *Sirmiener Comitatus*.—Extent, 43 square miles. Mountain, Carlovicz. River, Danube. Produce, wine, wheat, maize, swine. It contains 7 market towns, 82 villages, 12 prædia. Place of assembly, Bukovar, a market town, with 5669 inhabitants. Population of the whole comitatus, 90,680. Sirmien is the most fruitful part of Slavonia, and yields annually of wheat and other grain 902,895 metzen, 720,000 metzen of maize; feeds yearly above 50,000 swine. Sweet wine made at Carlovitz. Culture of silk flourishes greatly.

*Royal Free Towns and their Population.*

Tyrnau 5083; Sz. Georgen 2227; Pösingen 3703; Modern 4619; Skalitz 5698; Trenchin 2131; Kremnitz 9678; Uj Banya 3772; Breznobanya 6305; Lebethbanya 1343; Altsohl 1506; Karpen 2926; Schemnitz with Bela Banya 17,207; Baka Banya 2368; Ofen 22,527; Theriscopol 21,753; Zombor 15,106; Neusatz 13,395; Eisenstadt 2373; Rusth 1006; Güns 4839; Käsmark 4322; Bartfeld 4008; Zeben 2123; Szathmar-Nemethi 10,382; Nagy Banya 4227; Kaprontza 3158.

*Bishops' Residence Towns and their Population.*

Calotsa archbishoprick 4016; Gran archbishoprick; Erlau archbishoprick; Fünfkirchen, Weszprim, Waitzen 5127; Raab, Neutra, Neusohl, Stein-am-Anger, Stuhlweissenburg, Grosswardein 6978; Zips, the chapter consists of 412; Rosenau 4935; Kaschau Szathmar.

*Larger Market Towns and their Population.*

Ketskemet 24,862; Miskoltz, Nagy-Körös 12,124; Jasz-Bereny, Meava 10,231; Felegyhaza, Nyiregyhaz 8066; Szarvas 7815.



# HUNGARY, TRANSYLVANIA, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.



Reduced from the large Map of Lipsky.

German Miles.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

Published by Archibald Constable & Co. Edinburgh, 1817.

English Miles.  
5 10 15 20 30 40 50 75 100

Engraved by Sidg. Hall, 14, Bury St. Bloomsb.



## STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

## THE MINES OF HUNGARY,

*Extracted from the Vaterländische Blätter, A. D. 1811, and the Bergmännische Reise von W. G. E. Becker, 1815. (Page 183.)*

THE kingdom of Hungary is divided, as relates to its mines, into four mining districts; 1st, Lower Hungary; 2d, Upper Hungary and Schmölnitz; 3d, Nagy-Banya; 4th, Banat.

I. *The Mining District of Lower Hungary.*

This is under the supreme direction of the office of the Oberst Kammer Graf at Schemnitz, subservient to which are the administration of mines and smelting at Kremnitz,—the mint of Kremnitz,—the administration of revenue at Neusohl,—the administration of Herregrund,—and the administration of the iron forges of Rhonitz. To this district also belong the seven royal free mining towns, Kremnitz, Schemnitz, Neusohl, Belo-Banya, Baka-Banya, Uj-Banya, and Libetho-Banya. But, as we have already seen the operation of Schemnitz and Kremnitz, they may here be passed in silence; and we may proceed to mention some other mines included in the same district.

At Uj-Banya, the *Althandler* gold and silver mines flourished greatly during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; but, being unable to keep the lower workings free from water, they were obliged to desert it, not, however, till they had called in the assistance of two English engineers, who constructed a steam-engine, in 1709, but in vain. Another of these

engines was afterward erected at Hodritsch. The *Francisci-schacht* was worked here with advantage in the end of the 18th century, and as in this the machines for raising water are powerful, and the mine is already sunk thirty klafters below the main adit, they have commenced forming a communication between this mine and the *Althandler*, with the view of drawing off the water. Besides these two, which are chiefly royal mines, there is another at Uj-Banya, belonging to a mining company, called the *Francisci-Theresia Grube*, which has yielded much ore, remarkably rich in gold; this, however, is now become less profitable. On the banks of the Gran, opposite to Uj-Banya, there are three or four other mines, chiefly royal, which, however, owing to the expence of working, have been nearly relinquished.

At Baka-Banya, in the last century, the gold and silver mines named the *Johann Baptista* and *Nicolai Stollen*, were worked by private companies. They did not, however, succeed, and the government took them partly into its hands, without any considerable success.

The ancient royal mines of silver bearing copper at Herregrund are much more worthy of remark. They have been worked during many centuries, generally by some nobleman who has held them under the crown, to which they have now reverted.

The chief mines are the *Maximiliani* and *Ferdinandi-schacht*, and the *Pfeiffer Stollen*. The former yield copper pyrites rich in silver, and simple copper pyrites; the latter also yields the same, but is less rich in silver. Owing to the decomposition of the pyrites by the water from the surface, the products denominated the *cement-water* and the *green-colour water* are formed. The cement-water holds the copper, in combination with sulphuric acid, in solution, and, being conducted through channels in which pieces of iron are placed for the purpose, deposits its copper, either in the form of a coating on the iron, which is termed cement-copper, or in the form of a precipitate at the bottom of the channel. Every fortnight the iron is either turned or cleared from its coating, in order to present a new surface; and every month the precipitate is let out and laid by for the processes of the furnace. This precipitate yields fifty or seventy pfunds of pure copper in the centner; and the firm coating, to which the name of *cement-copper* is more peculiarly applicable, yields ninety pfunds;

and the whole quantity of copper thus annually collected amounts to about 50 centners.

The *green-colour water* likewise contains an oxyde of copper, combined with sulphuric acid, and mingled with more or less calcareous matter. This is collected in large cisterns, and, by exposure to the air, the oxyde of copper, united with some calcareous particles, falls to the ground, or settles on the rough sides of the cistern, forming the colour called mineral-green, which is of a lighter or a darker shade, in proportion as it contains a greater or smaller quantity of the lime. There are two mines which yield this substance; that which belongs to the crown gives annually 100 centners; that which belongs to the town of Neusohl only 20 centners. The annual produce in copper and silver in these mines, which, in the last century, as long as they worked in the rich veins, and at a moderate depth, was very great, is now reduced, at most, to 1200 or 1500 centners of copper, and 500 or 600 marks of silver.

Amongst the remarkable objects at Herrengrund is the canal of above 4 miles (or 18 English) in length, for conducting water from Liptau to the high ground of Herrengrund, for the purpose of working the machine, employed in raising water from the mines, and a tunnel of 300 klafters long, passing through a mountain, which serves as a road for foot-passengers, between Herrengrund and Altgebirg.

The great depth of the Herrengrund copper mines, their extent, and the difficulty of raising the water, rendered it necessary, in the latter half of the last century, to drive a water level to connect it with that of Ratzengrund, which has already (1811) extended to 1000 klafters; but 570 klafters still remain before the *Ferdinandi-schacht* will derive the benefit; and the work is now carried on by 16 labourers day and night. In this work they have come upon some rich veins, and, in a collateral gallery of 470 klafters, which they cut between the shafts for admitting air into the *Theresia* and the *Francisci* mines, they have opened several veins of mixed copper and silver ore, which promises very well for the future. By carrying on these galleries towards the north, it is intended to draw the water from some other ancient and very rich workings which have been relinquished for many years.

Libetho-Banya has latterly been a scene of some activity. Amongst its

most remarkable mines are those of *Antoni* and *Maria Empfängniss-Stollen*, chiefly consisting of ores of copper, without silver, and yielding *cement-water*; but the chief is the newly opened *Ladislai Stollen*, which was deserted between the 13th and 14th centuries, where they have discovered a very rich vein of three klafters in width, containing many peculiar ores of copper; and, from its apparent extent, holding out great expectation. Besides these, there are a multiplicity of inferior works in this district; and, independently of the gold, silver, copper, and lead mines, there are others worked upon the *Great* and *Small Kapler* mountains, in Leptau comitatus, which yield antimonial gold ores, of very considerable value.

The copper ores, whether they contain silver or do not, are smelted at Altgebirg, and the black copper is thence transported to the royal refining furnaces at Tajova, where the silver is obtained from the copper by means of lead and other processes of refining. That copper, however, which contains no silver, is mixed with an equal part, or with one-third of the copper obtained in the process of separation, which still contains some lead, and put into a furnace, where, by the application of a strong blast heat, it is comminuted, or, by means of scorification, and the separation of those foreign matters which render it brittle, completely purified; and, for the farther operations, sent to the royal copper forges at Neusohl to be formed into plates or bars.

The mines most productive of silver in Lower Hungary belong to the crown. The others, which are worked by individuals, yield about one-third, or, at most, not above half the quantity of silver. In this district there are yearly from 1500 to 1800 marks of gold obtained, and from 60,000 to 80,000 marks of silver. In 12 years, from 1778 to 1789, there were 48,000,000, and between 300,000 and 400,000 florins, in gold and silver, coined at Kremnitz, besides which, 1500 marks of fine silver, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  marks of fine gold, were sent monthly to Vienna for the use of the manufacturers in these articles. Besides this, 10,000 or 12,000 centners of lead are annually procured; 3000 centners of copper, containing silver; 1200 centners of copper, without silver; from 36,000 to 38,000 centners of forged iron; 1200 or 1500 centners of steel; from 1000 to 1200 centners of cast iron; from 1500 to 2000 centners of antimony; from

80 to 100 centners of auripigment; from 100 to 150 centners of cement-copper; from 40 to 50 centners of mineral-green.

The whole number employed in the royal mines, forges, and works, amounts to 10,000 or 12,000, which, including the workmen in the private mines, will be increased to 18,000 or 20,000, and, reckoning the whole families, from 48,000 to 50,000 are found within the jurisdiction of this mining district.

To the district of Schemnitz and Kremnitz belong, as indispensable assistants to the conduct of the mines, the estates of Revistye and Saxenstein, and others belong to Neusohl, the peasantry upon which, instead of the usual work exacted by their lords, are employed in the mines at a much lower rate of wages than is required by the peasantry of other landlords, so that the working of the mines may not depend upon the precarious will of the workmen or their private lords. For the use of the royal silver, lead, and copper works, for the forges, the underground work, and the private consumption of the mining towns and the officers, not only the great forests belonging to the towns are reserved, but likewise the forests on the above mentioned estates, and those which belong to the royal free town of Brezno-Banya, following the bank of the Gran from 15 to 18 miles, (above 70 English,) and extending three miles in depth on each side of that river.

## II. *The Upper Hungarian Schmölnitz District.*

To this district belong all the mines, furnaces, and forges, in the Zipser, Gömörer, Torner, Abaujvarer, Saroscher, Zempliner, and Borschoder comitatus. The greater part of these are in the *Zips*, and the chief places in which mining is conducted are Schmölnitz, Schwedler Gölnitz, Krombach, Slowinka, Poracz, Wagendrüssl, Sawatka, and Neudorf or Iglo. The chief produce of this district is copper, either containing silver or not, and *cement-copper*. Formerly, the copper mines of Spitzenberg and Rottenberg, at Schmölnitz, were the richest, but for the last sixty years, the mines on the Slowinker chain of mountains, towards Gölnitz and Poracz, are the most remarkable for their mines.

In the *Gömörer* comitatus, at Bethler, Szulow, and Csetnek, both iron

and copper are obtained, at Nana quicksilver, at Dobschau and Sirk, iron, and in the district about Rosenau, and in the mountain of Schmölnitz, antimony. Besides this, there are in the Gömörer comitatus iron-furnaces and forges, amongst which, those of Rothenstein and Bohorel, belonging to Graf Kohary, that at Theissholtz, belonging to the crown, and those of Murany and Nyustya, are the principal.

In *Zips* there are likewise some iron works, amongst which, those in the neighbourhood of Iglo, and the royal works at Jakobau and Kronbach, are the most extensive. In the *Abaujvarer* comitatus, those of Kaschau and Joszau are the chief. Those in the *Saroscher* comitatus, at Jaworin, and those in the *Zempliner* and *Borschoder* comitatus, are of less importance. The royal iron-work, however, at Diosgyör, in the Borschoder comitatus, deserves particular mention, as yielding the best iron in Hungary, and the best ordinary and fine steel, from which English watch-springs and plates are manufactured; here also various kinds of files and rasps are made, not by machinery, as at Rohnitz in Lower Hungary, but by hand.

In addition to the above mentioned minerals, cobalt is found in the neighbourhood of Iglo and Rosenau, which is employed for manufacturing smalt, in the Royal Smalt Manufactory at Schwarza, near Glochnitz, in the province under the Enns. This rare mineral, which was formerly only found in Bohemia, and since, chiefly at Schneeberg in Saxony, and in Saalfeld, and also in Norway, has lately been discovered at Aranyidka, in the Abaujvarer, and at Brusznó, in the Neusohler comitatus; at Parad, in the Hevescher comitatus, are two considerable alum manufactories; at Sónvár, near Eperies, is an extensive salt-work, and not far distant is a mine of lead, rich in copper.

On the borders of the Saroscher and Abaujvarer comitatus is the celebrated opal mine, belonging to the royal estate of Peklin, at the village of Czerweniza, but let out to private speculators at a low rent.

Connected with this mining district, there are royal smelting works at Schmölnitz, Altwasser, Opack, Strazen, and Aranzihá, to which all the ores of silver and copper must be brought, when the government pays at a certain rate the metal produced, and levies the appointed duties. The annual produce of this district amounts from 22,000 to 25,000 centners



of copper, and in some years has amounted to 30,000 centners. The quantity of silver obtained is from 3000 to 4000 marks.

### III. *District of Nagy-Banya.*

The third mining district of Hungary is that of Nagy-Banya, with its own officers of inspection and jurisdiction. The court is held at Nagy-Banya, and the chief mining places are Nagy-Banya, Felső-Banya, Lapos-Banya, Olla-Lapos, and Bajuz; to this district also belongs the copper, silver, gold, and lead mine, at Borso-Banya, on the borders of the Marmarosch comitatus, and Bukowina.

In this district many gold mines are worked, which, however, are inconsiderable; but the Kreutzberg gold mine, near the town, appears, from the dimensions of the vein, which was worked quite to the surface, and to an unexplored depth, to have been most productive some centuries ago. Within the last sixty years attempts have been making to clear these workings of their water, and to pursue the great vein again, and the ore which has been obtained has been very rich in gold, consisting of a finer quartz basis, and yielding, in each mark of silver, from 10 to 120 and 130 dwt. of gold.

Another mine of great ancient extent is that of Fekete-Banya, which has likewise, within a few years, been worked both by government and by private individuals with some success. In the neighbourhood of Nagy-Banya are also the mines named *Antoni-Georgi* and *Emerici-Stollen*; the gold, silver, and copper mines of Illoba and Sarga Banya, and those of Miss-Banya and Füriza.

The second principal mining place in this district is Felső-Banya, where, upon the Grossgrubner mountain, several mines are worked for gold, silver, lead, and copper, both by government and mining companies, and in these native silver frequently presents itself. At Felső-Banya, there is a royal mining office, which serves as an auxiliary court for questions of right, and directs under the head court at Nagy-Banya, all the local royal works. The ores are smelted on the spot, and the metals sent to Nagy-Banya.

Kapnik is another inferior mining district within that of Nagy-Banya,

and the chief mines are at Kapnik itself. But the *Rothaer-grub*, at no great distance, is the richest, as regards gold, which is here often obtained in its native state.

The Olla-Lapos mining and smelting office is also within the jurisdiction of Nagy-Banya, and consists chiefly of the works at Bajutz, and the forges and iron smelting furnaces of Olla-Lapos. In the same neighbourhood, ores, containing gold, silver, and lead, are worked on the hills of Totos and Busfalva; and as in these veins much blende is found, a zinc furnace has been established at Bajutz, and another is worked at Ober-Fernese, with a view of supplying the zinc necessary for the brass manufactories, without being indebted for it to foreign countries.

The royal mines and furnaces at Borsa-Banya, in the Marmaros comitatus, likewise belong to this district. Here, within the last twenty years, an important copper mine has been worked, and a colony of workmen and a smelting furnace has been established in this retired spot by government. Formerly between Borsa and Bisso a mine was worked, respecting the history of which little is known.

All the lead ores, rich in gold, bearing silver, in the whole of the Nagy-Banya district, are sent to the furnaces at Unter-Fernese, and at Kapnik. The other ores go to Lapos-Banya, Ober-Fernese, Felső-Banya, and Olla-Lapos, where they are smelted, and the silver concentrated before it is sent to the refining furnaces at Unter-Fernese and Kapnik. The copper is also separated at these furnaces, and refined by means of lead, and prepared for use. To this district belong the iron forges at Olla-Lapos and at Strimbul, and there are, besides, two large estates attached to it. The gold and silver which are obtained are parted and coined at the mint at Nagy-Banya, which likewise has the care of the copper which is coined. The Nagy-Banya district yields annually from 18,000 to 20,000 marks of silver, from 400 to 500 marks of gold, 3000 centners of copper, and between 10,000 and 12,000 centners of lead. The iron, however, from a want of proper skill in the processes, scarcely exceeds 4000 centners. The greater part of the labourers in these works are Walachians, and scarcely one-third Hungarians; the whole number who, in the immediate works on the collateral occupation, find employment, amounts to 10,000 or 12,000.

## IV. BANAT DISTRICT.

The town in which the chief direction of this district resides is Oraviza. Under this are arranged the mines, furnaces, and forges of Oravitz, Resz-Banya, Saszka, Dognaczka, Moldava, Milova, Bogsan, Reschitz, Tschiklova, and Russberg.

The working of the mines in Banat is chiefly in the hands of private individuals, to whom likewise belong the smelting furnaces of Oravitz, Reszbanya, Dognaczka, Saszka, and Moldava, who deliver the metals to government, according to the terms established by law. On the other hand, the copper mines, and the smelting works at Milova, the copper hammer at Tschiklova, and the iron furnaces and forges at Bogsan, Reschitz, and Russberg, are conducted at the expence of the government.

In the circuit of Oravitz, the greater part of ores are copper ores holding no silver; sometimes they contain silver, and very rarely cobalt. Formerly cobalt was more frequent, and some bismuth used to be found.

At Dognaczka, about the year 1770, some very rich veins were discovered; but this has ceased, and, at present, little, except copper and zinc, is obtained.

In the circuit of Saszka, a little copper containing silver, but more lead containing silver, is worked, and a furnace has been established at Saszka for preparing the ores of zinc.

In the district of Moldava, nothing but copper without silver is obtained; but the copper it yields, which is refined on the spot, is of very excellent quality; and the *Roseten-kupfer* is employed, partly in the royal brass works, and partly in those of private companies, and is in part consumed by the brass-founders and workers in bronze. Similar copper, but in smaller quantities, is found at Moldava. In the Biharer comitatus, in the circuit of Reszbanya, silver, containing copper and lead, are obtained, and are smelted on the spot.

Until about the year 1795, it was the custom to send, every year, the *copper* containing silver, which had been obtained in the Banat, to the royal refining works at Tajova in Lower Hungary, but to separate the silver from the *lead* in the Banat, sell the lead, and transport the silver to the royal mint at Karlsburg in Transylvania; latterly, however, the cop-

per containing silver has been treated in the furnaces on the spot, with the assistance of the lead, and the products of the lead furnaces, and the copper and silver are thus obtained, with great saving of expence.

In the mine of Milova, the copper is generally found in its native state; and it is the only copper mine in the Banat which is worked by the government; the rest are all in the hands of individuals, who obtain wood and coals for the furnaces from the royal forests, and bread for their labourers from the royal administration of revenue at Temeswar, at very moderate prices.

The whole yearly produce of copper in the Banat, which was once so great, is now reduced to 5000 or 7000 centners, and the silver to about 200 marks.

To the Banat district belongs the zinc furnace at Dognaczka, in which, from the ores of that place, and of Saczka, 500 centners of metallic zinc are annually obtained, a large part of which is consumed at the royal brass manufactory in Styria.

Lastly, to the same district belong the royal iron furnaces and hammers at Bogschan and Recziza, and the iron work at Russburg, and the copper hammer of Tschiklowa. The two first are provided with blast furnaces and hammers. At Bogschan, before the last Turkish war, iron cannons were cast, which were bored by a machine constructed by the chief engineer, Kluster, and worked under water to prevent the great heat. At the copper hammers of Tschiklowa, bar and sheet copper are manufactured; and, for some years, the plates for the coining of the mint at Karlsburg in Transylvania have been prepared at this place.

The number of persons employed in the whole mining and works of the Banat amounts to 4000 or 5000 persons, chiefly Walachians.

All questions of right and property arising in this mining district are referred to the Court of Direction, and the Districtual Mining Court of Judicature at Oravitz, under which there are subsidiary local courts. Here the matter is first investigated, and judgment given; but an appeal may be made to the Königliche Tafel, and thence to the Septemviral Tafel. Questions referring to the science and manipulation go before the royal office of coining and mines; and questions of revenue and duty belong to the royal Hungarian *Hofhammer*.

CORONATION OF JOSEPH I.  
KING OF HUNGARY;

EXTRACTED FROM THE

“MONTHLY ACCOUNT,”

*A Periodical Pamphlet, which appeared in London in 1687.*

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WHEN speaking of the constitution of Hungary, I had occasion to mention the Diet or Reichstag of 1687, as having been marked by some concessions on the part of the nobles, respecting the hereditary descent of the Hungarian crown. This was, indeed, one of the most interesting periods in the modern history of the country. It was the moment of its final liberation from the oppressive yoke of the Turks; when it was fondly hoped that all the agitation and storm of foreign war, and of domestic strife, were to be appeased, and the clouds of terror which had floated over the disturbed land, both from the side of its Turkish enemies, and its Austrian defenders, were to be dispelled. Leopold, to whose successful arms the country was indebted for its freedom, justly considered this a most favourable juncture for urging the formal acknowledgment of the Austrian right of succession, and for procuring the repeal of a clause in the coronation diploma, which, though considered by the nobles as one of the bulwarks of their freedom, was in fact the avowal of a principle dangerous in itself, and necessarily subject to abuse, from the proud and unyielding spirit of that privileged body. The Emperor, in order to profit by the opportunity which offered, and to obtain at once the concession which he claimed, pressed the immediate coronation of his son Joseph as the hereditary king; and had he been satisfied to make a prudent use of the ascendancy he had acquired,

might, in all probability, have realized the fair hopes, to which his successes had given birth.

It is the interest of this period, into which I cannot here enter more at large, which induces me to extract from the *Monthly Accounts* (periodical pamphlets which appeared in London in 1687, and are now very rarely to be met with) the narrative of the coronation of the young prince, written apparently by one who was present on the spot. He was certainly contemporary with the event.

The ceremony of coronation in Hungary is of itself a matter of no small curiosity; and the inaugural diploma, the act of coronation, and the coronation oaths, are all of them features which are here marked with a strength unknown in other European governments.

The first of these is a distinct statement of the conditions upon which the king is received as the hereditary sovereign; it declares, that he must himself preserve, and cause others to preserve, the liberty of the nation, together with the privileges, rights, laws, and customs, according to their import, as established by the king and the nobles assembled at diet;—that he shall not take the *royal crown* out of the country, but shall commit it to the custody of two lay guardians, who shall be appointed by the nobles, without any exceptions being made on account of their religion;—that he shall unite to the Hungarian crown all such territories as have at any time belonged to it, whenever they fall into his power;—that, on the failure of the male and female descendants of the Emperors Charles VI., Joseph I., and Leopold I., the right of unrestrained election shall revert to the states;—and, lastly, that every hereditary monarch shall, within six months of his ascending the throne, at a coronation diet, held within the limits of the kingdom, be called upon to approve of this diploma, and shall then also take the oaths.

The second part of the ceremony consists in the actual coronation, and the chief peculiarity of this is the reverential awe with which the crown itself is regarded as a sacred relic, preserved from the time when Stephan the Holy became the first possessor of the regal dignity in Hungary. Without the assistance of this the Hungarian has been taught almost to believe that no claim to the sovereignty can be rendered legitimate, and, “*Quemcunque sacrâ coronâ coronatum videris, etiamsi bos*

fuerit, adorato et pro sacrosancto rege ducito et observato," have been the words uttered by an Hungarian.

The third part of the ceremonial consists in the coronation oaths, which are of two kinds; first, for the protection of the Catholic church; and, secondly, for the preservation of the rights and laws of the country; which latter oath is made in the open assembly of the people.

The exceptionable clause, for the erasure of which the king contended, formed a part of the inaugural diploma, and was couched in the following terms: "*Quodsi vero Nos, vel aliquis successorum nostrorum, aliquo unquam tempore, huic dispositioni nostræ contraire voluerit, liberam habeant, harum auctoritate, sine nota alicujus infidelitatis, tam Episcopi, quam alii Jobbagiones ac Nobiles Regni universi et singuli, præsentés et futuri posterique, resistendi et contradicendi Nobis et Nostris successoribus, in perpetuum facultatem.*" This clause then was revoked, and the second article of the inaugural diploma, as it was printed at Pressburg, 8th December 1687, was formed expressly to say, "*Status declarant quod neminem alium, quam Sæcæ Majestatis masculorum hæredum primogenitum in perpetuum pro legitimo rege et domino sint habituri id ipsum etiam statuentibus articulo V. anni 1547, aliisque superinde exstantibus.*"

Having thus briefly explained the general character of the circumstances which accompanied the diet, I give the authentic and lively description to be found in the third and fourth numbers of the Monthly Accounts.

*Vienna.*—“On the 27th of October, the Electress of Bavaria went hence, on her return to Munich. On the 29th, the Emperor and Empress did also leave this town, with the Archduke Joseph, and the Archduchess Elizabeth, to go to Pressburg. The next day they dined at Wollffshall, and after having been complimented on the way by the deputies of the states, towards the evening they made their entrance into Pressburg. Several companies of Hungarian gentlemen marched before their Imperial Majesties, followed by two troops, and the hussars of Count Esterhazy, Palatine of Hungary. Count Erdedi came after with 100 gentlemen and hussars, then the greater part of the prelates in coaches. Count Antony Palfi, with 200 men of the commonalty of Neutra, who marched,

drum beating, and Count Badeoni, with 150 gentlemen ; the magistrates, in their robes of ceremony, complimented the Emperor at the gates of the town, which he entered, while three discharges were made from the artillery of the town and castle.

“ But, before we proceed to give an account of the matters there transacted, it will not be unseasonable to give a description of Pressburg, the principal city of Imperial Hungary. That town was known to the ancients by the name of Flexum ; the Hungarians call it Poson ; it is situated upon the northern shore of the Danube, and its ground extends along the sloping of a hill, whose top is possessed by the castle. The plain of the castle forms a figure of unequal sides, like that which geometricians call trapesoedes. The structure of it is pretty fine, and the fortifications as advantageous as the ground would allow. This city is very populous, being much resorted to by German and Italian merchants ; and the Italians have caused a world of houses to be built there, after the Italian mode, which very much contributes to the embellishment of the city. It bears the title of an archbishoprick, and in its metropolitan church, one part of which is possessed by the Reverend Father Jesuits, they revere the sacred body of St John, Bishop of Alexandria. As the Turks have often threatened this place, its fortifications have carefully and constantly been improved, and they lined with a good garrison, and its magazines stored with all sorts of ammunition.

“ On the morrow after the Emperor’s arrival, the states of Hungary repaired to the palace, and attended on their Imperial Majesties to the chapel, where they assisted at a solemn mass ; after which, the Emperor’s propositions were made in the nobles’ chamber. The Chancellor of Hungary made a speech in the Hungarian tongue, and the Emperor one in Latin, to set forth the reasons for which he was desirous that the Prince, his eldest son, might be crowned King of Hungary. His Imperial Majesty caused his intentions to be given in writing to the Chancellor of Hungary. The Hungarian lords, and the deputies of the states, answered, that they would take them into consideration, and kissed the Emperor’s, the Empress’s, and the Archduke’s hands. His Imperial Majesty’s propositions were to the following purport :

“ His Imperial Majesty having, by the divine assistance, so gloriously



surmounted all those difficulties and hazards, which not only threatened the kingdom of Hungary, whose preservation and prosperity has been an object of his Majesty's immediate care, as well as that of his predecessors, ever since their subjection to them from the time of Ferdinand the First, but have also endangered his Majesty's sacred person and crown, whilst he freely exposed both in their defence, in opposition to the desperate attempts of his and their enemies, whose designs have not only been disappointed, and their force repelled, but by the continued successes in the field, the taking of Buda, and several other important places, that kingdom has been almost entirely delivered from that intolerable yoke they so long groaned under. His Majesty's next concern and application has been, to resettle those distracted countries, and to provide convenient remedies, that the miseries and calamities they have hitherto laboured under might be prevented for the future. In order to which, his Majesty is persuaded, there could be nothing more effectual to the purposes intended, than a convening of a general assembly of the states of the kingdom, and the proposing to them the most Serene Prince the Archduke Joseph for their king, under whose auspicious influences (blessed by the divine goodness) a peace and calm may descend upon these provinces, to be continued to after ages. And though his Majesty knows what right he could pretend to by conquest, and how justifiable it would be to make what alterations he thought fit in the constitutions of a country recovered from an enemy by his own arms, after so many years of possession; yet his Majesty, who has always considered them as his subjects, and values nothing more in his victory, than the opportunity it gives him to set them at ease, and make them sensible of the difference there is between being governed by a rightful sovereign or an oppressive usurper, is willing to restore to them the free enjoyment of all their laws and privileges, as far as may be consistent with the nature and principles of government, and this to be confirmed to them by the oath of the new king; as also, that there be annexed to the crown, under some few restrictions and qualifications, the dismembered parcels of the kingdom, to be governed by the same laws with the rest. And what his Imperial Majesty expects from them in return to his grace and goodness is, that the hereditary succession to the crown, which has formerly been acknowledged to be the right of the

Austrian family, however it has been since controverted, through the sinister interpretations of some men, who made use of the unhappy conjunctures of affairs to oppose it, should now recover its ancient vigour, and be established, beyond all disputes, by a solemn decree of the states. And moreover, that there be a formal authentic revocation of that clause in the coronation oath, which was consented to by Ferdinand the First, in pursuance of a decree made by King Andrew, in the year 1222, which makes it lawful for subjects to rise up in arms against their prince, as often as they conceive that he acts contrary to the established laws. It being unreasonable to impose an oath that so directly contradicts all divine as well as human sanctions, a compliance wherein must inevitably expose the kingdom to the same divisions and animosities that have already been the occasions of so much misery and ruin, by granting an impunity to the notorious disturbers of the public peace, who, under pretence of standing up in defence of the laws, have themselves acted against all rules of justice; choosing rather to enslave their country than to be debarred of the pernicious satisfaction of fettering their prince; but there is none now needs to be taught, that to overturn the government is an ill way to establish liberty. His Imperial Majesty is very sensible, that in a distempered state, and which has been long afflicted with war, many things must necessarily have happened to afford just matter of complaint, and that are fit to be redressed, it not being possible that unerring justice, and the strict laws of property, (which are the fruits and benefits of peace,) should be observed amidst the violence and confusion of armies; yet it must be considered from whence the occasions of these disorders sprung, and the whole blame must be laid to their charge, who have been the unhappy authors of those differences, that have been attended with so great mischiefs, which cannot be hoped to be totally removed till peace be again restored. His Majesty, therefore, recommends it to them, to digest into heads such things as may be proper for the present conjuncture, especially what relates to the inauguration intended, and to present the same to his Majesty within twelve or fourteen days, that there be no loss of time, which is so necessary to be employed in preparations to prosecute the rest of the war; and for what shall remain now unfinished, it is offered to be

referred to commissioners to be chosen for that purpose, or to the next assembly of the diet.

“ Notwithstanding the court did so earnestly press expedition, and that several days have been appointed for the archduke’s coronation, it is judged as yet to be uncertain ; for though the point of the succession is determined in the following manner, viz. That the imperial masculine branch of the august house of Austria shall be called to the hereditary succession of that realm, to the exclusion of the feminine, which nevertheless shall succeed upon failure of the male’s line ; and if in case both should chance to fail, as has befallen several royal families that have been extinguished by length of ages, the kings and princes of the eldest branch of Austria of Spain shall be called to the hereditary succession of that crown, according to the natural order of preference of sexes to the two former, in case they should chance to fail, and with exclusion of all other royal families of Europe. Thus, though that point is settled, yet as the states, among other things, persist to demand that the new king swear to and confirm the ancient capitulations of the kings of Hungary ;—that there be a free election of the states, and that a Protestant divine may sit and have a deliberative voice in the assemblies of the states, with a redress of grievances, and a security against further oppressions ;—yet these things interfering, it is hardly expected the ceremony of the coronation will be performed before the new year be begun. In the mean while, this new king, though he be not as yet full ten years old, does often go abroad on horseback, attended by a numerous concourse of German and Hungarian nobility, who cannot sufficiently admire the prudence and vivacity of his wit ; nor bless Heaven, to see, mounted upon the throne of Hungary, a prince of such vast hopes, accompanied with the victory and renown of the conquest of so many cities, provinces, and regions, which the triumphant arms of the Emperor, his august father, have rescued from the tyrannic yoke of the Ottomans. This new king has, in his palace royal of Pressburg, received, from the hands of the Cardinal Bonvisi, apostolical nuncio, the holy sacrament of confirmation, in the presence of their Imperial Majesties, with the wonted ceremonies. And the following day, the Emperor gave his Majesty the collar of the order of the Golden-Fleece, in his

anti-chamber, where were present several princes and lords, of the first quality, of both nations.”

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*Vienna, January 1688*—“ In our last, we left the diet of Pressburg busy in making remonstrances and bargains before they would proceed to the coronation; during whose debates, there arrived at Pressburg deputies from Buda and Pesth, to have place in the assembly of the states of Hungary, but were not at first admitted by reason of contests for the precedency. They there demanded the first place among the deputies of the cities, as being annexed to those of the ancient metropolis of the kingdom, and at the long run it was granted them. On the 20th of the last month, the states presented to the Emperor an ample memorial of their demands and grievances, upon which they continue, with great earnestness, to require satisfaction; and, accordingly, the court has proceeded to find out expedients for the regulation of the principal affairs of the kingdom; and upon their reiterated complaints, has resolved to suppress the criminal chamber of Eperies, which was erected to try the accomplices of the late conspiracy, for which several Hungarians have been sentenced to death, without having observed the course established for criminal matters. The court has likewise granted them, that the distribution of quarters for the national and German troops, the paying of them, and the fund that shall be appointed for their maintenance, shall be henceforward regulated with Hungarian commissioners, that so the taxes may no longer depend upon the German officers alone, who regulated them with an absolute authority, without examining whether the people could furnish the sums they demanded of them. There will be also a chamber of finances settled at Buda, to receive the contributions which the Turks derived from the country when they were masters of the place, the greater part of which is appointed to complete repairing the fortifications, and entirely to refit some new works that were so ill built, that it is necessary to pull them down again, though there were expended upon them above four score thousand crowns, that were furnished by the Pope. We sent hence to Pressburg, to the value of 6000 florins, in pieces of gold and silver, to be distributed on the coronation day. They have on one side a naked Sabre

in a crown of laurel, and these words, *Amore et Timore*; and on the other, the archduke's name and the day of the coronation; the solemnity of which was accordingly performed on the 9th of the last month. First their Imperial Majesties, accompanied by the new king, heard mass in the chapel of the castle, and at ten o'clock in the morning, all the Hungarian and German lords repaired in cavalcade to the place of the palace, having, with great emulation, studied to outdo each other in richness of attire and equipage, according to the mode of the two nations, with a world of jewels, which, upon their vestments, as well as upon the horse's trappings, produced so marvellous an effect, that these animals, by their prancings, seemed to be thereby the more spirited. Their Imperial Majesties entered into a stately coach of parade, drawn by eight horses, whose embellishments, cut in sculpture, did surpass the value of the gold that covered it, as well as the riches within, and all the other parts, which dazzled the sight, and seemed to be of massy gold; insomuch, that one might with Ovid say, *Materiem superabat opus*. Such advantage did the just symmetry of the reliefs, finely wrought, give to the gilding, and received the like thence. The new king being also got into a very magnificent coach, drawn in like manner by eight horses, marched from the castle to the city before their Imperial Majesties, being preceded and followed by the noble life-guard of the yeomen, and of all the lords of the two nations on horseback; and being come amid the noise of drums, timbals, and trumpets, before the gate of the cathedral church of St Martin,—spread with most sumptuous carpets and tapestries, and adorned with a world of pictures of the most excellent painters, ancient and modern, and with a magnificent theatre, with several steps, erected in the body of the church, taking up above half its space; it was upheld with thirty-six columns, or pillars, on which reposed the whole machine, and the embellishments of the architecture of the Mosaic and Doric fashion, sparkled with the lustre of the gold with which they were set off;—they were received at the church door by the Archbishop of Gran, at the head of twelve bishops, of fourteen prelates and abbots, all invested with their pontifical habits, and by all the clergy of that cathedral, accompanied by the Cardinal Bonvisi, apostolical nuncio, by the Cardinal de Collonitz, and the ambassadors of Spain and Venice, who introduced them with the new

king, amid a royal salvo of the ordnance from the city and castle, into the sacristy, where their Sacred Majesties, having been invested with the imperial robes, they were conducted to a magnificent throne that had been prepared for them, and the march was performed in the manner following: Two heralds at arms of the empire, with coats of arms embroidered with gold, and the imperial eagles before and behind, and with all the other marks of their character, marched in their head, and were followed by the heralds at arms of the kingdom of Hungary, also in all the ornaments of their office. The noble guard de corps of the yeomen, and that of the halbardiers, clothed with a livery of black and yellow velvet of the imperial sort, preceded the Count of Mansfeldt and the Count Coloredo, their captains, whose sumptuous clothes did infinitely glitter with the jewels with which they were covered. They were followed by their Imperial Majesties' pages and footmen, clothed in the same livery with the yeomen and halbardiers. The clergy, with all the bishops, abbots, prelates, provosts, and others in ecclesiastical dignities, had here their rank, all with their mitres upon their heads, the crosiers in their hands, and their copes upon their shoulders; they were followed by the ministers, princes, and grandees of the court, the Cardinals Bonvisi and Collonitz, and the ambassadors of Spain and Venice, who preceded immediately the Emperor, having the imperial mantle upon his shoulders, and the crown upon his head. He had two bishops on each side of him, and all the other imperial ornaments were borne before his Most Sacred Majesty by two princes and two counts of the empire, viz. the sword by the Prince of Schwartzenberg, representing the grand marschal of the empire; the sceptre, upon a cushion of gold, by the Prince of Hohenzollern; the globe, or golden apple, representing the world, by the Count de Czeil; and the case for the crown, by the Count de Sinzendorff; and in this manner, accompanied by the Empress, also in imperial habits and the crown on her head, their Sacred Majesties went and placed themselves upon the throne that had been prepared for them.

“ After this first ceremony, the bishops, prelates, and whole clergy in a body, being returned to the sacristy, did there receive the new king, and conducted him to a throne erected near the altar, separated from that of their Imperial Majesties, in the manner following: The ten he-

ralds at arms of Hungary in their coats, embroidered with gold, having the arms of that kingdom before and behind, and of the ten provinces that hold of it, had the first rank in this march. The new king of Hungary's guard preceded his pages and staffmen, clothed in a new very magnificent livery. The bishops, prelates, and clergy in a body, all pontifically habited, were preceded by the grandees of the kingdom, ten of the principal of whom carried each a standard in his hand, representing the ten provinces that hold of the crown. The new king, habited after the Hungarian mode, accompanied by two bishops with their mitres on their heads, followed by the clergy, and immediately by Count Esterhazy, palatine; Count Stephen Zeaki, supreme judge; Count Nicholas Erdeodi, ban of Croatia; Count John Drascovitz, lord steward; and Count Erini, marschal of Hungary: and as soon as his Hungarian Majesty was placed upon the throne, mass was begun, wherein the Archbishop of Gran, being about 86 years old, and primate of the kingdom, officiated pontifically, and as soon as they were come to the epistle, the palatine and marschal of the kingdom made a low bow before their Imperial Majesties' throne, and before that of the new king, at the foot of which they went to receive him, and conducted him to the altar, where, after having performed an act of confession of the faith, they asked him what he desired, he made answer that he would be crowned, whereupon the archbishop blessed and inaugurated him, anointing his hand, arm, and shoulder. The palatine, after this unction, turning towards the Hungarian lords and people, shewed them the crown he held in his hands, and did, with a loud voice, call out to them three times in the Hungarian tongue, *Coronabimus Josephum Archiducem Austriae in Regem Hungariae*, and they three times answered, unanimously, with a loud voice, *Coronetur*; and then the archbishop invested him with the royal mantle of St Stephen, girt on his sword, put the sceptre in his hand, and the crown on his head, which had been presented to him by the palatine and marschal of the kingdom. And after this ceremony, he was proclaimed King of Hungary by the loud acclamations of all the assistants, amid the noise of drums, kettle-drums, trumpets, and other warlike instruments, in like manner as by a royal salvo from the artillery of the city and fortress. And after these acclamations of triumph and joy, they reconducted his

Hungarian Majesty upon the throne, and *Te Deum* was sung by way of thanksgiving for the accession of so worthy a prince to the crown, which the invincible arms of his august father had wrested out of the hands of the enemies of the Christian name, and from the fury of rebellion.

“ This ceremony being ended, the archbishop continued the holy sacrifice, and when he was at the gospel, the Emperor arose, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the globe in the other, and continued standing till it was over ; and after the consummation, the new king communicated, through the hands of the officiating prelate, the tenderness of whose heart, which he was sensible of that day, and which he had ever so ardently desired, cannot be better expressed than by the tears of joy he shed, as well as several of the by-standers, and by the discourse in Latin which he made after mass, upon the subject of the high ministry he had newly performed, in the person of a prince, the most accomplished in the universe, and it was this excess of joy which made him end with the canticle of S. Simeon : *Nunc dimittis servum tuum Domine, &c.*

“ This discourse being over, their Imperial Majesties descended from the throne, and returned to the sacristy to put off the imperial ornaments, and then to the castle, where a whole ox was set forth to the people, a piece of it, covered with flowers, having been first served up to the Emperor's table ; and from that time, several fountains of wine ran in abundance from divers parts of the town, as well as from the castle. In the mean while, the new king, who also descended from his throne with their Imperial Majesties, being come out of the church with his royal ornaments, and the crown on his head, preceded by the bishops, clergy, and all the orders of the states, and by a great concourse of the people and burgery. He went on foot procession-wise, in this manner, to the Recollet's church, where, having accomplished the usual function upon the throne erected there, by the creation of sixty knights of the Golden Spur of several nations ; and then, having taken a repast in the refectory, he mounted on horseback, and was preceded by the cavalcade already mentioned, and by the Counts John Esterhazy D'Emene, Nicolas Deglevig, Adam Hollonitz, Tho. Nadasti, Wolfgang Kohari, Simon Forgatz, Nicolas Berzeni, Ferdinandi Keri, and Ladislas Karoli, who carried



the ten standards with the arms of the ten provinces of Hungary, viz. Bulgaria, Cumania, Lodomiria, Valicia, Servia, Rama, Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Hungaria; and then other grandees of the same kingdom, with all the marks and badges of royalty, in the ensuing manner: Count John Drascovitz carried the truncheon of command; Count Adam Serini, marschal of the kingdom, the sword; Count Erdeodi, the dove; Count Nicolas Erdeodi, ban of Croatia, the globe; Count Stephen Cziaki, the sceptre; and the Palatine, the crucifix of St Stephen. Thus, his Majesty being served by the Prince of Salme, his grand-master, went out of the town through St Michael's gate, where he found the regiment of foot of Staremburg, and that of Palfi's curassiers, in battalions and squadrons; and being come to the stately scaffold, that was erected just opposite to the monastery of the Brothers of Mercy, he alighted, placed himself upon a throne that was prepared for him under a state of cloth of gold, and then, amid the noise of the cannon, took the oath of maintaining the privileges of the kingdom in the manner agreed on. After which, taking horse again, he went to another theatre erected upon a rising ground at the Fish-Gate, whence he ran full speed up Koningsberg or Mount-Royal with his naked sword in his hand, with which he also made the sign of the cross towards the four parts of the world, to express that he would defend the kingdom against all its enemies. He was attended on in all these stations by the Camergrave of the cities of the mountains, and by the Baron de Viecter, counsellor of the chamber of the finances, who threw out to the people, within and without the town, medals and other species of gold and silver money, with the following inscriptions borrowed from the Patriarch Jacob's dying benediction to his son Joseph: as that, "I will give to Joseph, and his seed after him, this land for an everlasting possession:" Others were, "I will give to Joseph the portion I took from the enemy with my sword and with my bow:" And a third sort, "The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors, and they shall rest upon the head of Joseph." IosephVs rRIMVs InferIorIs atqVe sVperIorIs nVngariæ reX rIVs fortIs ΔVgVstVs, arChIDVX ΔVstrIæ. And this royal function being terminated in this manner, and the new king, upon his return to the castle, perceiving that his sword was covered with his mantle royal, said, in Ita-

lian, *Fatte che si veda la mia Sciabla* ; and being come into the castle, amid a royal salvo of the artillery, he alighted from off his horse, and went to the apartments, attended by all the principal personages of both nations. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon when he returned, and within half an hour after, he caused two hundred tables, with twenty covers each, to be served to the states, wherein nothing was wanting to the profusion and delicacy of meats, and they rose not from table until three o'clock in the morning. Their Imperial Majesties took their place at the upper end of that which was prepared for them, under a rich canopy of cloth of gold ; on their right sat the new king under another, and on the left the eldest archduchess ; and after having left on each side a vacant space, Cardinal Bonvisi, the apostolical nuncio, possessed the fifth place on the right, Cardinal Collonitz the sixth on the left, the Spanish ambassador the seventh, and the eighth the Venetian, the Archbishop of Gran the ninth, and the tenth and last was filled by the Palatine of Hungary, whom his Imperial Majesty has created a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Count Stephen Zacchi, General of Cassaw, supreme judge of the court of the kingdom of Hungary, an eminent trust that happened to be vacant through the death of Count Drascovitz. But to return, the Emperor was served by Prince Gundaccar de Diedrichstein, the great master of his household ; the Empress by Count Charles Waldestein, invested with the same employ ; and the new king by the Prince de Salme, on whom his Majesty has conferred the same trust. A world of Hungarian lords served as carvers, some of whom also served the cardinals and the ambassadors of Spain and Venice. There were eighty other tables in the palace, for the prelates, nobility of Hungary, and foreigners, which were served at the same time with that of the Emperor, besides the two hundred others for people of less character, and for the domestics of the lords of both nations. After his Imperial Majesty had begun the first health, which was done amid discharges of the ordnance, the young king drank another separately to all the guests, according to the order of their sitting, for the enlargement and happiness of his kingdom ; which having been admired by all the company, the Emperor told him that he had done well, but desired to know who had put him upon it, to which he made answer, that none had put him upon

it, but that he had thought fitting to do it, so to declare the natural obligation which kings have to love and defend their subjects, and subjects to serve and honour their princes. So judicious and ingenious an answer as this was no less agreeably surprising, than the health he had newly drunk had created admiration; insomuch, that the Hungarian lords cried out aloud, and with applause, that God had given them this king totally to retrieve that realm from the oppression of the infidels, and to extend the glory of his arms much further than all his predecessors were able to do."

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## AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

## VINEYARDS OF MENES,

*From Dr Lübeck's Hungarian Miscellany, 1805.*

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MÉNES, which gives its name to the well known sweet red wine, is an inconsiderable village on the eastern borders of the Arader Comitatus; and as the Tokay wine is not entirely the product of the mountain which bears that name, so likewise the Ménescher is obtained from the whole extent of a chain of hills, on which the villages of Gladova, Old and New Paulis, Ménes, Gyorok, Kuvin, Kovaszints, and some others, ranging from south to north, are situated. These hills are of moderate elevation, but in many parts so steep, that when heavy rains set in, large tracts of ground are often carried away, and the labour of many years is destroyed in a few minutes. The soil of these vineyards varies considerably; in general, it consists of a red-brown clay, mixed with sand. In many places, the clay contains little sand, and is more inclined to yellow. These yield a great quantity of wine, though little of the *Ausbruch*. The rock of the whole of this chain is clay slate.

The climate of this district is mild, but not so warm as its geographical situation might lead us to expect. All the hills are connected with the Carpathians, from which a harsh chilling wind constantly blows, so that the night air even in summer is frequently of a very low temperature,

and in winter intensely cold. The situation and aspect of these elevated grounds is picturesque and beautiful. The villages, placed close to each other, on the foot of the elevations towards the plain of Arad, connected by houses for pressing wine, and by numerous habitations of nobles, and affluent citizens, give the whole country an appearance of cultivation; and the summits clothed with forests, from their situation, height, and form, assisted by the ruins of Világosvár, afford variety and grandeur to the scene. Nothing is wanting in this beautiful landscape but a nearer view of the river;—the Maros, indeed, flows from Soborsin by Radna and Lippa,—the one a shrine to which, at stated times, the peasants make a pilgrimage, the other the most important market in the district;—it then winds along the base of the mountains, which it presently leaves and turns by Paulis, westwards, towards Arad, and thence to Szegedin, when, losing itself in the distance, it traverses the country over an unbroken and fruitful plain, which terminates in the flat wastes of the Arader and Békeser comitatus.

The labourers and inhabitants of this country, with the exception of the villagers of Paulis, are entirely Walachians. They are well disposed, but poor, industrious from necessity, and understand the cultivation of the vine; health, strength of body, and cheerfulness, are their riches; long fasting, miserable habitations, and bad clothing, are their customary lot; and drinking is their consolation in distress. Their marriages are happy and productive,—their priests and magistrates infallible,—a fair is to them a time of carnival,—they have no rural festivals, and disturbances are almost unknown; and, when they occur, are of short duration.

The cultivation of the vineyard is the principal occupation of the Walachians in this district, and even women and children labour in it, either for themselves, for their lords, or for hire. According to the situation of their lands, they have more or less arable or mountain pasture; but their other agricultural pursuits are always considered secondary to the labour of the vineyard, as is constantly the case in wine countries. The chief product of their fields is maize, which is their principal, and almost their only food. No product of the country is offered for sale in the market, except a few swine, some meagre cattle, and small quantities of beans.

Plums are here cultivated to a considerable extent, that is to say, the trees are planted, and the fruit gathered. From these the peasants generally themselves manufacture the well known (*Zwetschen-Brandtwein*) damson brandy, and then sell it to the Jews and Rahzen, who are settled principally in the village of Gyorok. In the vineyards are seen many cherry-trees, apricot, peach, and almond, and in the valleys, the filbert. The apple and the pear are little cultivated. On the borders, and in the divisions of the vineyards, they plant culinary vegetables, particularly the beet and carrot, which thrive well.

The culture of the forests is rather neglected, because there is little demand for timber, and much timber for building is floated down the Maros, from the forests above Soborsin. The chief income from the forests of Ménes and Gladova arises from the feeding of swine and goats; for each goat 10 kreutzers, or from threepence to sixpence, are paid, and the animal is then at liberty to wander in the forest the whole summer. In autumn, the goats are killed and sold, and frequently yield a very profitable return. Other cattle are here neglected. Flax and hops are not cultivated. Hemp is grown for private consumption, each family making its own hempen and coarse woollen cloth. The industry of the women is particularly remarkable,—they are always spinning, and even when they go to market with a burden on their heads, they carry the distaff in their hands.

Ménes, Gladova, and Paulis, are on the royal domain. Gyorok is the property of the family of Edelsbacher. The vineyards are held by the peasantry on the usual tenure, giving a ninth and a tenth of the wine produced to the landlord, and two florins for each Still for preparing spirit, with some other small dues. The Ausbruch and the Máslás pay no tenths. Much care is bestowed on the cultivation of the vineyards, because the lord has the right of taking them away from such as neglect them, and giving them to others. There are here, as in some other districts, *Bergrichters* and *Berg-geschwörne*, who are generally peasants. The quantity of the tenths is calculated by officers sent from some other place, who, having examined the cellars, give notice of the quantity due upon a piece of paper to the tenant; and the wine is sent accordingly to the lord's cellar.

The greater part of these vineyards belong to persons who do not reside on the spot, but who have houses for their wine-presses, and for temporary residence, which they occupy from the beginning of October till the end of November, during which time joy and cheerfulness reign throughout, and, in many places, balls, amusements, parties of pleasure, and fireworks, add to the gaiety of the season.

The proprietor employs a peasant to keep his house, and superintend the conduct of the vineyard, whose annual pay is at least 30 gulden, 1 stein of salt, 2 pair of shoes, a large cloak, lodging, and wood, besides his common allowance as a workman, when he labours in the vineyard.

The produce of the vineyards varies very much with the soil. The richest and most highly flavoured wines grow in the old, high, stony, and scanty-bearing vineyards of Gladova, and those of Ménes, Gyorok, Paulis, and a part of Kovaszints. In the vineyards of Ménes, the quality of the wine is undoubtedly in the inverse ratio to the quantity; other circumstances, as exposure, culture, and the species of grape being the same. In almost every vineyard the different species of grape grow promiscuously, no care having yet been taken to cultivate them separately; yet the grape which is most admired is that which has been figured by Sikler, in his *Garten-Magazin* of 1804, under the name of the *Hungarian Blue*. His description, however, is, in many respects, erroneous. It has a very sweet reddish coloured juice and a thin skin, and becomes ripe, in favourable seasons, towards the end of September. Almost as soon as it is ripe, the watery parts begin to evaporate, and the grapes shrivel, whence they are called *Trockenbeeren* or *Zibebe*; in Hungarian, *Aszú Szölo*; in Walachian, *Bómbele*; and are fit for making Ausbruch. This is the only kind of grape which yields the true *Trockenbeeren*, and is called in Walachian *Dinka* and *Ranka*.

It would be useless to enlarge on the subject of culture, as it resembles that of other vineyards; but we may mention, generally, the successive operations which begin early in spring. If the vines have been covered up, it will be necessary to open them; and then in succession to cut, to hoe, to drive stakes, to bind, to hoe, to lop the branches, to bind again, to weed, to pull off the leaves, to gather, and, lastly, if it be judged expedient, to cover up. Industrious cultivators are

accustomed to hoe three times ; at the end of March after the cutting ; at the beginning of June after the binding and before the blossoms break forth ; and at the end of July when the fruit begins to swell ; which labour, particularly in deep ground, is well repaid ; and, to their credit, it may be said, that by far the greater part give this proof of their industry ; sometimes after long wet weather, they hoe a fourth time, in the end of September, and have no reason to think their time ill employed.

The *Siebenbürger* vineyards throughout, and in general the *Kopf* vineyards likewise, are planted in straight lines, the plants in the former being placed at about two, or two and a half feet, from each other ; and in the latter somewhat closer.

The propagation of the vine is effected by means of cuttings, which are small twigs, collected in the spring, bound together, and put into the earth in some shady place, where they take root, and are in June planted out in their proper places ; or they are propagated, by bending a branch down, inserting it in the earth, and, when it has taken root, separating it from the parent stem ; or the whole old stock is laid down, and the branches so distributed, as to give new trees in the direction required. As to the improvement of the vine by grafts, buds, and other methods, it appears that nothing of the kind is practised.

The vineyards are generally divided into two classes, *Kopf* vineyards, and *Siebenbürger* vineyards ; the first include the mountains and the mountain tops ; the latter occupy the valleys, and the foot of the mountains. They differ from each other as follows : The *Kopf* vineyards are cut low, and the vines suffered to bear two branches only, so that they form a dwarf stock, yield few bunches, and seldom require stakes ; their vegetation is feeble ; but, when they are cultivated with care, they repay the labour with small grapes, in few and meagre bunches, yielding rich and generous wine. The *Trockenbeeren* also, which are suited to prepare the *Ausbruch*, are originally the produce of vineyards of this kind ; and it is only in very favourable years, by the assistance of most careful cultivation, and the practice of removing the leaves, that the vineyards called *Siebenbürger* yield the *Trockenbeeren*, which seldom equal those obtained from the



Kopf vineyards. *In proportion as the soil is poor and stony, and the vine feeble, the fruit and wine, though small in quantity, become more excellent in their quality.* This is a rule which daily experience in these vineyards confirms.

The *Siebenbürger* vineyards occupy the valleys and fertile lands, where their vegetation in wood and leaf, and, in the quantity of fruit, is far more vigorous; they are trained five feet high, and each stock has one or two branches trained in arches, for which purpose, at the time of cutting, two luxuriant branches, with a number of fruit buds, are preserved. These vineyards are likewise dunged, the earth being dug out round the vines, and dung thrown in, after which the holes are again filled up; from all which it results, that, in good years, such vineyards yield a great quantity of fruit, sometimes 50 bunches upon one tree, but the wine is very inferior to that of the Kopf vineyard. From these vineyards, the wines which are paid as tenths, and that which is sold in public-houses, are usually obtained. The mode of culture is as follows: In the spring of the year, as soon as frost is no longer dreaded, the vines which had been covered in the winter are laid completely open, that is, the branches are drawn by hand from beneath the earth, and the stock exposed to the air by means of a hoe. They are then cut; an operation which is only entrusted to peasants long experienced in the vineyards, and as this labour is of the first importance, it is paid with high wages. In 1801, a vine-cutter was paid 30 kreutzers, or one-half florin daily, besides the allowance of a glass of spirits in the afternoon. The cutting is justly considered as of the greatest importance, both to the productiveness and the duration of the vine; and the plants which are unskilfully treated shew the effects of it for many years. In this work, the branches which are fit for forming the arches, to the number of one or two, according to the strength of the vine, are selected, and left altogether uncut; three other branches, at most, are fixed upon to be preserved, and are cut, leaving two buds; all the remaining shoots, scions, and branches, are cut away even with the stock. After this, the trees are removed and set in order if it be thought necessary. Then the poles are driven in; for, in the autumn, all the poles, particularly in the *Siebenbürger* vineyards, where they must be eight feet in length, and are of considerable value, are taken out, and a cross being formed by four

driven into the earth, the rest are laid upon it to keep them from the ground; while, in other vineyards, the poles are only reversed, so that the end which was in the earth may be exposed. These poles are of oak, fir, lime, or ash; and, in spite of a theory which has been started, that the acid of the oak is absorbed by the vine, and renders the wine bitter, this wood is much preferred. Next follows the operation of bending the branches, which is generally entrusted to women; and the uncultivated Walachian does this as skilfully as the women in the vineyards of France, bending the end of the branch, as if she had studied the words of Chaptal, not to the poles, but to the foot of the vine stock. The bands which they employ are formed of willow twigs, which are brought to the markets about this period, sometimes of rushes, and very seldom of straw,—in cases of need, matting from the inner bark of the lime tree is also used, but this is forbidden by law, as it injures the trees. The next operation is to hoe the earth, which, in this case, is heaped around the stock, from which it had before been removed. The cultivator takes great care that all this work is performed before the buds begin to swell, and the leaves to shew themselves, as any injury done to the bud at that period is irreparable. After this, the work is considered as complete till the commencement of April, and the peasant is, in the meantime, allowed to cultivate his summer crops, his maize, and his beans. If favourable weather occurs at this time, the vintner goes, when it is not wet and miry, into the vineyard, and with his hand breaks off the luxuriant and barren shoots, examines the bands which secure the arches, and, towards the end of May, ties the branches to the poles with thin pieces of matting, made pliable by soaking in water. In the Kopf vineyards, where there are frequently no poles, the branches which are left after this thinning are bound together in bunches, so that they may mutually support each other. In the high mountain vineyards, where the shoots are small and diverging, there is no occasion for binding, as then the grapes generally grow close to the stock, and seldom at a distance of above two joints from it. In proportion to the luxuriance of growth, whether owing to climate, soil, weather, or the nature of the vine, diligence must be used in cutting out the young wood, since upon this depends the crop for many successive years; and a stock which has been once weakened by high cutting, by leaving much wood, or by insufficient care in removing the young

shoots, either dies entirely, or remains for many years barren; besides which, the grapes which are obtained are but of little value for wine.

In the end of May, the second hoeing takes place, followed by the period of bloom. The vineyard is now deemed sacred ground, on which no one is permitted to tread, and even the keeper himself goes only in the broad ways, seldom entering the narrow paths, lest he should disturb the stocks at this important period of flowering and forming the fruit. The vintner earnestly prays, at this time, for mild and gentle showers; and every storm, every dark cloud, and each distant rising of the wind, awakens his fears.

About the middle of July, if it be necessary, particularly in the *Siebenbürger* vineyards, the trees are again tied up, and the third hoeing, to bring the earth round the stock, takes place about the time that the grapes begin to swell.

In the beginning of September, the weather and the quantity of grass growing in the vineyard, must determine whether it be necessary to hoe the ground a fourth time, or to weed it. On this point cultivators are not agreed. For destroying the grass, weeding is the most effectual, as the roots are pulled up, while the hoe only cuts the stem, and if the weather be wet the grass soon reappears. If, however, the chief object be to loosen the earth, and admit air, moisture, and warmth, to the roots, it may be well to hoe; every one must be guided by the necessity of the case, but, unfortunately, many adopt neither one plan nor the other. In order to promote, as much as possible, the ripening of the grape, many proprietors, particularly in the *Siebenbürger* vineyards, are accustomed, in the middle of September, to remove the leaves, in order, that, by taking off these and the small branches, the fruit may be more freely exposed to the influence of the sun and the air. Many experiments have proved that this operation is beneficial, but it must be conducted with caution, and regulated by the circumstances of the vineyard. In wet years, when many leaves push forth, it becomes more necessary, to give the grapes an opportunity of ripening; in warm dry years, it is less requisite, and must be done with caution, lest, by robbing the grapes of shade, the heat of the sun should burn them up; but, in any case, a prudent removal of the leaves, about the middle of September, repays the

labour by riper fruit ; fewer bunches, particularly in wet seasons, grow mouldy, and the leaves and tendrils afford an excellent fodder for cattle.

At this time many fine bunches of grapes are consumed at the table as delicacies. Dogs, foxes, badgers, and a countless multitude of birds and insects, have their share ; and besides the basketfuls eaten at the table of the proprietors, many are either given or sold to the inhabitants of neighbouring towns, and many fall from the trees and are lost. Amidst all these appalling circumstances the owner, with hope and trembling, awaits the period of the vintage. Often in the district of Ménes and Paulis, a destructive hail-storm overwhelms, in a few moments, all the hopes of the year ; sometimes breaking down the vines themselves, and blasting the prospect of the following season.

When the season for gathering the grape arrives, all the wine-presses and the casks, both new and old, are carefully cleansed with boiling water, or sometimes with boiling wine. For remedying the defects of new oak casks, nothing has been found more efficacious than a decoction of the vine leaf. Every thing being prepared, the labourers, accompanying their work with songs, or the well-known note of the bagpipe, commence the vintage. The vine-gatherers stand in varied ranks ; women and children, old and young, freeing the vines from their bonds, and collecting the grapes into the wooden troughs, or pails, which they carry with them ;—behind them follows the *Weinzedler*, watching that no grapes are left ungathered. The men collect from each the stores they have gathered, and carry them in tubs to the persons employed to prepare the Must, who throw the grapes into a vessel for the purpose, and beat them with large sticks. This vessel has a double bottom, the lower one complete, that which is above pierced with holes, so that the juice which is pressed out escapes through it ; and, when the upper part is full, the grapes are emptied into the wine-press ; or, if they are to be carried from the place, into a cask set in a frame.

The gathering is generally divided into two parts, the white and the red ; for the white wine, all white and rose-coloured grapes are taken, the mouldy and rotten are seldom rejected, but all are bruised together, and placed, without delay, upon the press, and the expressed juice is immediately put into casks. When the press is small or the vintage

great, the bruised grapes are often put into sacks, and trodden under foot. The husks are from these sacks brought to the press, and what remains from the press, is put into vessels, to be afterwards distilled for brandy. The red grapes are gathered precisely in the same way as the white, only, after having been bruised, they are not put immediately into the press, but into large vats, where they undergo a kind of fermentation.

Such is the mode of gathering the ordinary grapes. Those out of which Ausbruch is made, are treated in a different way. It has already been said, that in favourable seasons, the best sorts, particularly the *Hungarian Blue*, yield *Trockenbeeren*, that is, grapes dried in the sun, and that these are chiefly the produce of higher situations, stony mountains, poor soils, and old vine stocks; but in very favourable weather they are produced in lower land, and even in the *Siebenbürger* vineyards, in which case the mode of gathering is the same. When the gathering is completed in those vineyards where no *Trockenbeeren* are to be found, these latter also are collected in the following manner: Women go in ranks through the vineyard, and cut off, into their vessels, those bunches only on which they perceive some of the *Trockenbeeren*. They carry these grapes down to the foot of the mountain, to a place where they spread them on reed or straw mats, or coarse linen, and then, with great care, pick out the good and sound dried grapes, one by one, being very cautious to distinguish between the real *Trockenbeeren* and those which are withered, from being dead, rotten, or injured by insects. The grapes which have been thus carefully collected, are put by in separate vats for making Ausbruch, and those from which they have been selected yield the best ordinary wines.

The gathering of the *Trockenbeeren* is paid for either by the day or by the measure; and the proprietor must be very careful that they are not purloined by the pickers, and that no bad fruit, or other substance liable to ferment, gets amongst them, which would spoil the whole. These observations refer to such as gather from their own vineyards, with the view of manufacturing Ausbruch for themselves. The peasant also collects *Trockenbeeren* from his vineyard, but with the pur-

pose of selling them, and he find wine-makers in abundance who are ready to pay at the rate of 18 kreutzers the half mass. This opens a wide field for speculation, and many persons come to purchase *Trockenbeeren* who possess no vineyards, by which means the grapes often attain a very high price; and it is a question yet undecided, whether it be more profitable to raise them for domestic manufacture, or to buy them in this way; whenever they are offered for sale, there being a great competition of purchasers.

The termination of the vintage generally takes place about the end of October or the beginning of November, and often still later, when frost or snow bespeak the approach of winter. At this time the Siebenbürger vineyards are cut; the bent branches and all the others are taken off, except those which are intended for arches in the following year, and are chosen on account of their strength, health, and pliability. The number of these is generally two, but on weakly plants, in the fear of one being injured by the winter frosts, three branches are left. The prunings are then carried away, and the poles removed; after which, the whole vine stock, with its branches laid along the ground, is covered one foot deep with earth, and thus the labour of the vineyard is brought to a close before the snow falls. In the Kopf vineyards, the process of covering is only partially adopted; and, indeed, from experience, it appears very doubtful, whether any material advantage is derived from this practice, for it seems that the vine is as capable as other plants of withstanding the winter frosts; and by its remaining uncovered, the cultivator is able to commence the operation of pruning earlier in spring.

STATEMENT  
OF THE  
EXTENT AND PRODUCE  
OF  
THE AUSTRIAN VINEYARDS,

*According to the Calculation of Blumenbach, 1816.*

*213·3 Joch are equal to 312 English acres, or three English acres are rather more than two joch.*

*One Eimer is equal to Nine Gallons and nearly Nine-tenths.*

Eimers of  
Lower Austria.

*Bohemia* contained, according to the survey instituted by Joseph II. 4408½ joch of vineyard, the average yearly produce of which was calculated . . . . . 26,326

Each joch yielding somewhat less than 6 eimers.

*Moravia*, on the same authority, contained 50,856 joch of vineyard ; according to a former calculation, the annual produce was estimated at 458,542 eimers, but by an average of 27 years, it was found to be only . . . . . 431,425

Each joch yielding nearly 8½ eimers.

*Austria under the Enns*, held by measurement, in 1789, 78,661 joch, and 1326 square klafters of vineyard, which, according to a recent accurate calculation, produces . . . . . 2,093,943

By which it would appear, that in this province, which is peculiarly favourable to the vine, the average produce of a joch amounts to 26½ eimers.

	Eimers of Lower Austria.
<i>Austria over the Enns</i> , on account of its soil and climate, has but few vineyards; altogether, not above 83 joch, which, on an average of 5 eimers, will give . . . . .	415
<i>Styria</i> , according to measurement, contains 50,759 joch of vineyard, whose produce is very differently estimated. According to Kindermann, it is not above 592,171 eimers. According to Dr Sartori, in good years, it amounts to 2,000,000. We will take the usual produce, according to Bisinger, . . . . .	1,000,000
Giving about 20 eimers to the joch.	
<i>The Carinthian</i> vineyards are, like those of the provinces over the Enns, inconsiderable. On the 226 joch devoted to the vine, are produced, according to Dr Sartori, only from 200 to 300 <i>startin</i> , . . . . .	2,500
<i>Crain</i> , which formerly had above 15,051 joch of vineyard, does not now contain, owing to the parts which have been added to the coasting provinces, above 10,100 joch, yielding about . . . . .	155,000
<i>The Coasting Provinces</i> consist of too many separate parts to allow of a general estimate. The counties of Görz and Gradiska, which, besides 10,286 joch of vineyard, have a great many vines distributed over them, and forming hedges in the meadows and fields, were, many years ago, estimated at 157,564 eimers. The district taken from Crain may be supposed 5051 joch, affording 100,000 eimers. The country about Triest raises much more than sufficient for its own consumption; and the districts taken from Venetian Friule yield much and excellent wine. The former Venetian peninsula of Istria reckons 8000 joch, which produces about 120,000 eimers. In the district of Buccari grow yearly, according to Graf Batthyany, 8000 <i>orns</i> , (9283 eimers.) On the estate of Winodol, from 12,000 to 15,000 eimers. On the islands of Cherso, Ossero, and Veglia, there are, according to Cattani, 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Italian	



	Eimers of Lower Austria.
square miles of vineyard, yielding annually 35,160 <i>barillen</i> .	
In the whole of the coasting provinces, we may, as a rough estimate, suppose 29,537 joch of vineyard, giving annually	358,000
<i>Tyrol</i> has 184,472 <i>morgen</i> of vineyard, whose produce is about	210,000
<i>The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom</i> , according to <i>Veri</i> , devotes to the culture of the vine in vineyards about 187,000 Austrian joch, besides which, much other land is planted with vines. The sum total of the produce may be	5,890,000
<i>The kingdom of Hungary</i> , according to the survey instituted by <i>Joseph</i> , contained 851,690 joch of vineyard. The internal consumption of the country is very moderately estimated at 14,000,000 eimers. The whole produce is by some stated at 30,000,000 eimers, by others with greater probability at	18,000,000
<i>Sirmien</i> alone, according to <i>Schwartner</i> , has 106,853 <i>mottiken</i> of vineyard, each yielding 3 eimers, but according to <i>Schams</i> , 140,000 <i>mottiken</i> , (each 273 square klafters,) yielding 4 eimers, that is, 560,000 eimers, or in good years above 1,000,000.	
<i>Civil Transylvania</i> by computation is believed to contain 178,500 joch of vineyard, and the produce at least	3,640,000
<i>The Transylvanian Military Frontier</i> , together with the first <i>Walachian</i> and the <i>Szekler</i> hussar regiments, had, in the year 1813, 2295 <i>achtel</i> of vineyard, which bear, according to an average of 15 years, about 18,623 <i>Transylvanian</i> eimers, or somewhat more than	3,724
The <i>Slavonian Military Provinces</i> contained, according to <i>Demian</i> , in the year 1804, 11,640 joch, 847 square klafters of vineyard, with the average crop of	187,539
<i>The Pontoneer Battalion District</i> had in 1802, 1466 joch and 120 square klafters of vineyard, with a yearly produce of	7,482
<i>The Banat Military</i> frontiers contained, in the year 1804, 10,352 joch of vineyard, and gave	66,896

Eimers of  
Lower Austria.

The whole *Croatian Military Frontier*, including both the district of Varasdin and Carlstadt, contained, according to Demian, in 1801, 14,887 joch, yielding . . . . . 150,721

The *Dalmatian Government*, or Dalmatia, Ragusa, and Cattaro, together with the connected islands, have, by a probable computation, 42,700 joch of vineyard, and give annually 650,000

The island of Brazza alone affords in moderate years 100,000 *barillen*.

The aggregate result of all these data gives, as the extent of the whole land devoted to the culture of wine in the Austrian territories, 1,582,364 joch, or 158.23 square miles; and as the annual average produce 32,873,971 eimers, (or 325,452,313 gallons,) consequently, the average of each joch is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  eimers, (or 206 gallons, being about 140 gallons to 1 *English acre*.) That this result approaches very closely to the truth, can scarcely be hoped, as the very discordant estimates respecting the vintage of Hungary, and the totally unknown extent of vineyards in many of the provinces, render it very difficult to determine any thing satisfactorily. At the same time, I believe I have chosen the medium between the high and the low estimates, so that my results may fairly be adopted in the want of better data. *Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.* Horat.

## STATEMENT

OF THE

## EXTENT AND PRODUCE

OF THE

## ARABLE LANDS IN AUSTRIA,

*According to the Estimate of Blumenbach, 1816.*


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*A metze is equal to about  $1\frac{6}{8}$  of a Winchester bushel.*

Metzen of Lower  
Austria.

*Bohemia* yields as a yearly average from 1785; 1,874,241 metzen of wheat, 10,067,145 metzen of rye, 4,149,429 metzen of barley, and 8,278,546 metzen of oats, 24,369,361

The extent of arable land in this country is estimated at 2,828,427 joch, and taking away one-third as fallow land, 1,885,618 joch remain, whence the average of each joch will be, at least, 13 metzen.

In *Moravia*, the average yearly produce was reckoned, in 1789, to be 1,581,101 metzen of wheat, 4,741,605 metzen of rye, 2,104,152 metzen of barley, 9,291,146 metzen of oats; altogether 17,718,004 metzen, on 1,714,942 joch of arable land, 17,718,004

After subtracting 571,647 joch for fallow, each of the remaining 1,143,295 joch yields an average of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  metzen.

*Silesia* has 356,520 joch of arable land, subtracting the third for fallow, and 237,680 joch remain; and assuming, on account of its inferior fertility, the average at only 10 metzen per joch, we obtain a total of . . . . . 2,376,800

In *Lower Austria*, the produce in grain has been estimated, by some authors, at 855,000 metzen of wheat, 1,450,000 metzen of rye, 256,000 metzen of barley, and 3,470,000 metzen of oats; altogether, 6,121,000 metzen. This, however, appears by far too little, for as, in the year 1789, the whole arable land amounted to 1,282,576 joch, 388 square klafters, which, after subtracting the fallow, would leave 855,051 joch, this estimate would give but 7 metzen to the joch. We will suppose the quantity of land annually devoted to grain only 600,000 joch, and taking the usual quantity of seed sown at 3 metzen per joch, and the average increase at six-fold, (See Blumenbach,) then subtracting the seed corn, we have, at least, a total produce of . . . . . 9,000,000

*The Province of Austria over the Enns*, in which the arable land, according to the measurement of 1789, amounted to 655,274 joch, and by subtracting the fallow, is reduced to 436,849 joch, will yield at the average of 12 metzen the joch . . . . . 5,242,188

*Styria*, in the year 1789, yielded from 610,417 joch of arable land, 664,811 metzen of wheat, 1,386,441 metzen of rye, 522,486 of barley, 1,906,825 of oats; altogether, 4,480,565 metzen. The estimate of Kindermann is still more accurate; according to which, the arable land of Styria yields 664,671 metzen of wheat, 1,364,008 of rye, 522,368 of barley, and 1,899,370 of oats; besides which, the fallow lands, and the marshy places, yield 824 metzen of wheat, 23,837 of rye, 773 of barley, and 8,481 of oats. Then the average is 11 metzen per acre, and the whole harvest . . . . . 4,484,332

*Carinthia* had, in 1789; 205,608 joch of arable, and afforded, as its average annual crop, 154,690 metzen of

wheat, 557,966 of rye, 223,010 of barley, and 821,119 of  
oats, 1,756,785

So that subtracting the fallow, the remaining 137,072  
joch averaged about  $12\frac{1}{6}$  metzen.

*Crain*, at the same period, had 257,596 joch of arable land,  
and bore 256,918 metzen of wheat, 244,353 of rye, 370,679  
of barley, 754,947 of oats; altogether, not more than 1,626,897

In this case, the average crop of each joch, in number  
171,730, was not quite 10 metzen.

The exact extent of arable land in the *Coasting Provinces*  
is not well known, but cannot be less than 183,975 joch,  
which, after subtracting the fallow, is reduced to 122,650  
joch, yielding at an average of 12 metzen per joch 1,471,800

We must endeavour to calculate the arable land of the  
*Lombardo-Venetian* kingdom, from the proportions which  
were found to exist in the Dukedom of Venice. This state  
had, in 310 square miles, nearly 800,000 joch of arable land,  
or to each square mile 2,580 joch; the whole kingdom, the  
extent of which is 781 square miles, may contain, at least,  
2,014,980 joch; and, after subtracting 671,660 joch for the  
fallow, 1,343,320 will remain. Assuming the average crop of  
this fertile territory, like Moravia, at  $15\frac{1}{2}$  metzen per joch,  
and the whole produce will be 20,821,460

*Tyrol and Vorarlberg*, according to a MS., but unauthen-  
ticated estimate, which, however, is rather too small than too  
large, contains 212,000 joch of arable land, and calculating  
the 141,834 joch which remain, after subtracting one-third  
for fallow, at only 12 metzen per joch, we have 1,696,008

*Galicja*, according to the estimates in the reign of Joseph  
II. contained 5,547,808 joch in tillage, 75,368 in fallow,  
and 21,024 joch of drained water courses, bearing crops,  
amounting altogether to 5,644,200 joch; and as the whole  
extent of territory was  $1,632\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, this gives about

3,457 joch to the mile. We must now take away 106 square miles, which belonged to Poland, and supposing that, in each square mile of this fertile part, there were 4000 joch of arable, we shall have 424,000 joch to subtract from the former sum, leaving 5,220,200, and taking from this the fallow, 3,480,150 joch remain; and if we only suppose each to yield 10 metzen, the whole amounts to 34,801,500

The produce of *Hungary* is variously estimated. According to Szabó, the *peasants in Hungary have 217,017 sessions, or 5,551,598 joch. The clergy and nobles, the free cities and privileged bodies, an equal quantity.* We may, therefore, suppose 11,103,196 joch of arable land at 1200 square klafters, of which two thirds or 7,402,130 joch are cultivated, one-half sown in autumn, the other in spring, from the autumnal crop 10 metzen, from the spring 12 metzen may be expected, and the whole produce would then be 81,000,000 metzen; we will, however, rather take the smaller estimate of Professor Schwartner, and with him adopt 60,000,000

According to the same method, we may calculate the produce of *Transylvania*, each square mile may here yield 12,000 metzen, (*the average in Hungary is 12,262 metzen to the square mile,*) and hence the  $794\frac{1}{2}$  square miles which *Transylvania* contains will yield about 9,534,000

In many of the districts of the *military frontiers*, the annual produce is known from official reports; thus, in the *military district of Varasdin* in 1801, the crop upon the 256,145 joch of arable land was only 621,021 Pressburg metzen. In the *Slavonian frontiers* in 1801, from 310,378 joch were obtained 1,169,757 Pressburg metzen. In the *district of the Pontoneers* in 1802, from 45,261 joch 306,985 Pressburg metzen were obtained. In the *Banat* in 1801, from 244,160 joch 978,259 metzen, and in the *Transylvanian frontiers* in 1807, from  $122,907\frac{9}{16}$  joch,  $623,422\frac{1}{5}$  metzen were obtained.

The *Carlstadt district* measures 282,244½ joch, and yields at the average of 3 metzen, including the fallow, 846,733 metzen; and if we estimate the arable land of the *Banat regiments* at 50,000 joch, with an average of four metzen, the harvest will be 200,000 metzen, and the whole military frontiers will give more than . . . . . 4,746,177

The produce of Dalmatia, Ragusa, Cattaro, and the islands belonging to this government, altogether 360½ square miles, is, on account of the insufficient data, difficult to estimate. Supposing that only 6000 metzen grow on the square mile, the whole government will give . . . . . 2,163,000

The aggregate of all these sums gives as the annual produce of the Austrian empire in the best species of grain, wheat, rye, barley, and oats, a result of . . . . . 201,808,312

Were we enabled to ascertain with precision the quantity of maize, (particularly abundant in Italy and the south of Hungary, and amounting in Sirmien alone to 720,000 metzen,) of rice, (in Italy and Hungary, and about Temeswar amounting to 17,000 or 18,000 centners,) of millet, (in Hungary, Carinthia, and Moravia,) of buck-wheat, (in Galicia alone, 2,978,710 metzen,) and of other species of grain, we might be able to speak with certainty how far the whole yearly harvest exceeds or falls short of 210,000,000 metzen; but assuming 8,191,678 metzen as the amount of these inferior products, and of the deficiencies in our other estimates, we may fairly state the annual yearly harvest of Austria at the round sum of 210,000,000 metzen, (or 360,000,000 *Winchester bushels*.)

## ACCOUNT

OF THE

## WILD BOY

DISCOVERED NEAR THE NEUSIEDLERSEE,

*Officially extracted from the Register of Kapuvár.*

Es ist im Jahre 1749, den 15 März durch die Kapuvärer-Fischer, Franz Nagy und Michael Molnar (ersterer lebte noch 1797) ein Knabe, der einem wilden Thiere recht sehr ähnlich, dessen Gestalt aber eine vollkommene Menschliche war, ohngefähr in seinem 10 Jahr gefangen, in das Kapuvärer-schloss eingebracht, und weil er gar nichts reden konnte, conditionate getauft. \* Der Bube war nackt, hatte einen sehr runden kopf, kleine augen, wenig-ingewölbte nase, breiten mund, am ganzen körper, sogar am kopfe, keine gewöhnliche menschenhaut, sondern eine schuppenartige knotige rinde, überhaupt lang gestreckte Gliedmassen, besonders aber an händen und füssen doppelt lange finger und zehen; un frass bloss Gras, heu und stroh, litt keine kleidung, und wenn er keine menschen um sich erblickte, so sprang er also gleich in das, um das schloss befindliche graben-wasser und schwamm gleich einem fische. Fast ein Jahr war er im schlosse, ass bereits gekochte speisen, liess sich auch ankleiden und fieng ziemlich an ein mensch zu werden, als eben aus diesem grunde die Trabanten ihm zuviel trauten, so dass dieses männchen unverhofft im verlohr gerathen, und nicht mehr gefunden worden ist. Vermuthlich ist er in die unweit vom schlosse vorbeey fliessenden Raab gesprungen, und abermahl in den Hansag geschwommen.

Amtskanzeley Kapuvár am 8. August 1803.

\* Anno 1749, d. 17. Martii baptisatus sub conditione puer demens repertus in sylva Stephanus circiter Annorum viii. cujus patrini Michael Hocksinger et Anna Maria Mesnerin.



## A LIST

OF

## THE WORKS OF BARON JACQUIN,

*(Who died A. D. 1817,) arranged in chronological order.**(See page 75.)*

1. Nicolai Josephi Jacquin Enumeratio Systematica Plantarum, quas in insulis Caribaeis vicinaque Americæ Continente detexit novas aut jam cognitæ emendavit. *Lugduni Batavorum, apud Theodorum Haak, 1760.*

2. Nicol. Josephi Jacquin Enumeratio Stirpium plerarumque quæ sponte crescunt in agro Vindobonensi montibusque confinibus. Accedunt observationum centuria et appendix de paucis exoticis. Cum tabulis aeneis. *Vindobonæ, impensis Joannis Pauli Kraus, 1762.*

3. Nicol. Josephi Jacquin Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia, in qua ad Linnæanum systema determinatæ descriptæque sistuntur plantæ illæ, quas in insulis Martinica, Jamaica Domingo aliisque, et in vicina continentis parte observavit rariores; adjectis iconibus in solo natali delineatis. *Vindobonæ, ex officina Krausiana, 1763.*

4. Nicol. Josephi Jacquin S. C. R. A. Majestati, in supremo de re metallica et monetaria Hungariæ inferioris Camergrafiatus dicto officio, a consiliis, Chemiæ metallurgicæ Professoris, et societatis Agriculturæ Styriacæ membri, Observationum Botanicarum iconibus ab auctore delineatis illustratarum, Tom. iv. *Vindobonæ, ex officina Krausiana, 1764-1771.*

5. Hortus Botanicus Vindobonensis, seu Plantarum rariorum quæ in horto botanico Vindobonensi, Augustissimæ Mariæ Theresiæ munificentia regia, in Universitatis patriæ excellens ornamentum, publicamque utilitatem exstructo coluntur, icones coloratæ et succinctæ descriptiones, cura et sumptibus Nicol. Jos. Jacquin Botanices Professoris. Tom. III. *Vindobonæ, Typis Leopold. Joann. Kaliwoda, Aulæ Imperialis typographi, 1770-1776.*

6. Flora Austriaca, sive Plantarum Selectarum in Austriæ Archiducatu sponte crescentium, icones ad vivum coloratæ, et descriptionibus ac synoni-

mis illustratæ, Tom. V. Opera et sumptibus Nic. Jos. Jacquin. *Vienne Austriæ, Typis Leop. J. Kalixoda Aulae Imperialis typographi.*

7. Nicol. Josephi Jacquin Miscellanea Austriaca ad Botanicam, Chemiam, et Historiam Naturalem spectantia, cum figuris partim coloratis, Tom. II. *Vindobonæ, ex officina Krausiana, 1778-1781.*

8. Icones Plantarum rariorum, editæ a Nic. Jos. Jacquin, Botanices Professore, Tom III. *Vindobonæ, 1781-1796, (with 648 plates.)*

9. Eclogæ plantarum rariorum aut minus cognitarum quas ad vivum descripsit et iconibus coloratis illustravit, Jos. Fr. de Jacquin, Folio. *Vienna.* (In four fasciculi, with 40 plates.)

10. Stirpium Americanarum Historia, etc. etc. editio secunda picta, 1783-1784.

11. Nicol. Jos. Jacquin Collectanea ad Botanicam, Chemiam, et Historiam Naturalem spectantia, cum figuris, Tom. IV. et supplementum. *Vindobonæ, ex officina Wappleriana, 1786-1796.*

12. Oxalis Monographia iconibus illustrata, auctore N. I. Jacquin. *Viennæ, 1794.*

13. Plantarum rariorum Horti Cæsarei Schoenbrunnensis descriptiones et icones, opera et sumptibus N. I. Jacquin, Tom. IV. *Viennæ 1797-1804.*

14. Fragmenta Botanica figuris coloratis illustrata, ab anno 1800 ad annum 1809 per sex fasciculos edita, opera et sumptibus N. I. Jacquin. *Viennæ. Austriæ Typis Mathiæ Andreæ Schmidt, typographi Universitatis, 1809.*

15. Stapeliarum in hortis Vindobonensibus cultarum descriptiones figuris coloratis illustratæ. Auctore N. I. L. Ba. Jacquin, ord. St. Stephani, R. H. equite, S. C. et C. R. Majestati et consiliis montanis, in Universitate Vindobonensi Professore Chemiæ et Botanices emerito, Academ. Imperial. Petropolitanae, Reg. Londin. Berolin. Holm. Ups. Edinburg. Polat. Harl. &c. &c. socio. *Vindobonæ, 1806. Fasciculi II.*

16. Genitalia Asclepiadearum controversa. Auct. N. I. L. B. a Jacquin. Ord. St. Stephani equite, cum tabula colorata. *Viennæ, apud C. F. Beck, 1811.*

To these may be added his elementary treatises on botany, chemistry, and an essay on the parts of fructification of the *Cycas circinalis*.

STATE  
OF THE  
GYPSIES IN SPAIN, 1817.

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THE Gitanos, though found in all parts of Spain, are most abundant in the provinces to the south and south-east. In Valencia and Murcia they are very numerous, but Andalusia appears to be their favourite residence. Several reasons may be offered for their preference of these parts of the Peninsula. The first and most obvious is derived from the state in which, according to opinions generally received, the race to which the Gitanos belong entered Europe. The serenity of the air, the mildness of the winters, and the fertility of the soil in the southern provinces, were circumstances of no small importance to fugitives from an Eastern climate, destitute of the means of securing themselves from the inclemencies of the seasons, and unwilling to earn a laborious subsistence. Again, whilst under the dominion of the Moors, these southern provinces, in addition to the advantages of soil and temperature, offered all the inducements which the presence of a numerous and industrious population are calculated to supply. Andalusia alone contained the luxurious capitals of Seville, Cordova, and Granada; whilst Cadiz, Malaga, Jaen, Xerez, Antequera, Ronda, Osuna, and a multitude of smaller towns, were peopled with active and liberal inhabitants.

Admitting that from these circumstances originated the first settlement of the Gitanos in the south or south-east of Spain, their continued residence in the same provinces may require further explanation, as it is so much

at variance with the vagrant propensities which distinguish the family of Gypsies in other countries. Setting aside, however, the continuance of one of the inducements to original colonization, the advantages of soil and climate,—the superiority of wealth, which the south of Spain long enjoyed over the northern districts, was no slight motive for a protracted abode. When Spain became more settled, habit would have strengthened their attachment to the spots of their earliest residence. Every succeeding year has given this bond additional force :—but a still stronger inducement may be found in the character of the inhabitants of the south of Spain, which is such as to render Valencia, Murcia, and Andalusia, particularly adapted for the residence of a people possessing the character, and following the occupations, of the Gitano. The inhabitants of the two former provinces are lively, and fond of amusement ; but the Andalusian is, to a proverb, idle and thoughtless. Averse to labour, he will stand against a wall, sunning himself all day, wrapped up in his cloak, and scarcely giving himself the trouble to exhale the smoke of his paper segar. Careless of money, he seeks it but to spend, and devoted to dancing and music, would rather squander it in diversion, than purchase with it the necessaries of life. In the character of such a people, the Gitano finds a plentiful harvest, and is naturally more inclined to cultivate a field so productive, than to encounter the dry steadiness of the Biscayan, or the shrewd selfishness of the Catalan. That the disposition of the Gitano is more inclined to a fixed residence than that of the gypsey of other countries, is beyond a doubt. The generality are the settled inhabitants of considerable towns, and although the occupations of some necessarily lead them to a more vagrant life, the proportion is small who do not consider some hovel in a suburb as a home. “ El dinero està en la ciudad—no en el campo ”—“ money is in the city, not in the country,” is a saying frequently in their mouths.

Entertaining a strong aversion to the pursuits of husbandry, they are rarely found in villages ; but in the vilest quarters of every large town of the southern provinces, where the Alguacil may be supposed to pursue his avocation twice a-day, and the scavenger once a-year,—there are Gitanos always living together, and sometimes occupying whole barriers. In Cadiz, the quarters, “ *de la Vina* ” and “ *Sta Maria*,” may almost be said

to be peopled by them alone. In Seville, they chiefly live in Triana, a large suburb separated by the Guadalquivir from the city. Ronda is a considerable seat of Gitano population. Malaga, Granada, Antequera, Osuna, Marchena, and Cartagena, in short, all the towns in this part of the Peninsula, contain great numbers. Seville is perhaps the spot in which the largest proportion is found.

The principal sedentary occupation of the Gitano, is the manufacture and sale of articles of iron. Their quarters may always be traced by the ring of the hammer and anvil, and many follow their business of forging and re-forging industriously, and amass considerable wealth. An inferior class are exclusively venders of second-hand articles, either exposing their goods for sale at the doors of their dwellings, or, as is more frequently the case, seating themselves with tables and benches at the entrances of towns, or by the sides of frequented walks. A few, of a still lower order, wander through the streets, mending pots, and selling tongs, and other trifling articles. In Cadiz, they pursue a more lucrative business, which does not appear to have fallen into their hands in any other place. They are the butchers, and, as the trade is a monopoly, a wealthy Gitano of this class is by no means uncommon. A third business, which may be regarded as in some measure appropriated by the Gitanos, is that of the Matador of the Bull Plaza. The Toreros, at least of the south, are also for the greater part of the same race.

A fourth occupation is that apparently universal resource of knavery—horse-dealing, to which, from the general employment of asses and mules in this country, is added a similar trade of equal temptation. Indeed, from the comparatively little use made of the horse by the lower orders, with whom the Gitanos chiefly deal, the traffic in asses and mules may be regarded as taking the lead. Connected with this commerce is a trade, which, with the custom in which it originates, is probably peculiar to the Peninsula. It is here the practice, for ornament, and to prevent galling, and partly perhaps for the sake of cleanliness, to shave the hair of the asses and mules in various forms; the usual mode being to cut it close upon the back and half-way down the sides, and to hog the mane. In asses, they shave the tail; whilst the mules, from a more convenient fashion, derive the advantages of a large bunch of hair at the

extremity. From the tail, two or three raised lines generally run across the hams, and an intermediate row or two of lozenges completes the finery. The ears also are sometimes shaved; small tufts of hair being left on the tips. To make these decorations is the office of the Gitano; and, in the evening, it is impossible to pass the outskirts of a town where they are found, without seeing numbers of them engaged in this singular employment. It is highly amusing to observe the quickness and accuracy with which they manage their huge scissors,—one Gitano at the head, and another at the tail of the beast, which finds itself adorned, with a security not at all guaranteed by the rapidity of execution.

Another avocation of this race is that of the figure-dancer. Many of the performers in the theatres are Gitanos; and, whilst unengaged in their public duties, they frequently become private instructors in the evolutions of the bolero and fandango. In their music, they can scarcely be said to find a distinct employment. They rarely go beyond the guitar and the castanets,—the one the accompaniment of the dance,—the other an instrument of diversion rather than of profit. Some, however, there certainly are, who gain a livelihood by exercising their musical talents in the streets. Their singing is, in this particular, much on a level with their instrumental performances. Such may be regarded as a list of the regular occupations of the male part of the Gitano race. An individual is occasionally found selling quills or segars, or some other articles, in the streets, but this is by no means common. The lucrative avocations of the females are necessarily more limited. Dancing, singing, music, and fortune-telling, are the only objects of general pursuit. As dancers, they appear sometimes on the stage, but this only in the inferior theatres. They are also private instructresses, and sometimes find their way in this capacity into the houses of the more respectable classes of society. Others make their dancing, as well as singing, the means of procuring money, by exhibiting their talents in the streets. The trade of palmistry was formerly more lucrative than at present, but it still is to be regarded as one of the productive avocations of this singular people. In Seville, a few Gitanos are found, the makers and venders of an inferior kind of mats. Besides the Gitanos who may thus be regarded as the fixed inhabitants of towns, there is another class who lead a vagrant life,

residing chiefly in the forests and mountains, and known under the name of the "Montesinos," or mountaineers. These rarely visit towns, and live by fraud and pillaging. With these, however, must not be confounded a third class, who wander through the country, some as tinkers, others as dancers and singers, others as jobbers in asses and mules. The number of these, however, is extremely small. Probably in nine cases out of ten, the wanderers belong to the resident class, their vagrant life being merely temporary, caused by the dread of punishment, or some pecuniary difficulty.

The character of the gypsey is held throughout Spain in abhorrence and contempt; and without giving credit to many of the charges which are usually preferred against him, his depravity really appears sufficient to warrant the worst opinion. Where his occupation admits of knavery, the Gitano never allows an opportunity to escape him. As iron-workers, they are the general receivers and reforgers of articles of metal plundered by their associates; and, as the venders of second-hand goods of this class, the opportunities offered to theft by similar dealers in our own country, will give a tolerable idea of their services to society. As butchers, their knavery is notorious. Cheating in every mode,—taking bribes to provide some families with good meat, and obliging others to take inferior parts,—selling short weight, or making up the deficiency with bones or offal, they make full use of their monopoly, too frequently aided by the connivance of the servants of their customers. With regard to their avocations as Matador and Torero, little difficulty will be found in forming a pretty accurate opinion of their character, from that of the Roman gladiator, or the English prize-fighter, to whom they form a very similar class. Dissipated villains,—accustomed from their infancy to scenes of brutality,—receiving large sums for the casual exercise of their skill, and then passing long intervals in absolute idleness, their mode of life gives ample room for the pursuit of vice, strengthened every day by the examples of their parents and associates. As dealers in horses, &c. the Gitanos practise frauds not inferior to those which we find in the annals of English jockeyship,—concealing and applying temporary remedies to unsoundnesses,—lying beyond all measure,—and ringing the changes on excellence of qualities and lowness of price.

“ A Gitano makes a dying ass gallop,” was the figurative expression of an Andalusian. A more serious charge, however, connected with this part of their avocations, is that of stealing the animals in which they deal. If universal belief be authority, they certainly must be found guilty of the charge;—and this has been assigned as an additional reason for the preference which they give to the traffic in asses and mules; these animals generally belonging to the inferior classes, from whom less is to be apprehended; and being, at the same time, from their lowness of price and general use, more readily sold and exchanged than horses. We now come to the character of the Gitanos as dancers, singers, and instrumental performers. Those who appear as public dancers on the stage may be regarded as occupying the highest station. The character of the Gitano as a dancer, is such as is naturally produced by the union of propensities, which we have seen developed in his other avocations, with the laxity of morals apparently essential in all countries to this class of performers, heightened by the character of lasciviousness which belongs, in so eminent a degree, to the national dances of Spain. The fandango and bolero, when performed in the most modest manner, may be deemed exceptionable, at least according to the rigid ideas of our northern climes; but, when Gitanos are the performers, this term becomes far too mild. Some of the more respectable of those who follow the employment of public dancing, or giving private instructions, are occasionally ready to satisfy the curiosity of strangers, or gratify the fancy of the already initiated, by exhibiting gypsy dancing. In these, indecency is carried to its highest pitch. As singers and musicians, the reputation of the two sexes is equally bad; and as practisers of the science of palmistry, the English and Spanish fortune-teller are much on a par. Such is the character of the Gitano in all the pursuits of his stationary life. In his vagrant occupations he continues the same being; the increased or diminished frequency of opportunity alone placing a limit to vice. The “Montesinos” are confessed by the town gypsies themselves to be a savage and barbarous race, scarcely knowing, and never regarding, the difference betwixt right and wrong.

There are some additional traits, which must be included in the



sum total of the excellencies of the Spanish gypsey. The first and leading propensity of this people is to obtain money. The only means of effecting this which they shun is labour; swindling, pilfering, and begging, possessing in their estimation a great superiority to so inconvenient a method. If a stranger enter into conversation with a Gitano, he must expect to be immediately asked for money. The butcher, blacksmith, and tinker, cheat without compunction. Dancer is but another word for beggar; and the fortune-teller has always Peru and Mexico at command. A second quality of the Gitano is cowardice, and with this comes its usual companion, duplicity. From whatever cause it arise, whether from native baseness, or from the abject situation which they hold in society, the Spanish gypsies are by no means a courageous race. Scarcely any abuse or injury will excite the resistance of a Gitano against a determined antagonist. He will return a torrent of ill language, but his inclination to further revenge is checked by the apprehension of danger. He does not, however, easily forget an offence, and no man is more ready to use the knife, when free from the danger of resistance or of subsequent discovery. O'Reilly, whilst governor of Cadiz, wishing to improve the state of the public markets, established a number of Irish butchers. This, as may naturally be conceived, was not very agreeable to the Gitanos, who had exclusively exercised the trade, and in a short time not one of the foreigners survived, and the business returned into the hands of its old proprietors.

From the general charge of cowardice, we must, however, exempt bull-fighters, who certainly pursue an avocation of no trifling hazard; and not long ago, a singular instance occurred, of a Gitana being taken fighting with a party of robbers, who had long infested Estremadura. But of all the modes in which gypsey cowardice betrays itself, in none is it found more extravagant than in their superstitious dread of a corpse. Availing himself of this remarkable trait in their character, an Andalusian farmer was accustomed to free himself from the intrusion of these vagabonds, by assenting to their request of a night's lodging in his out-houses, and desiring at the same time that they might be taken to the room where "the man had died the preceding night,"—a direction which was always followed by the hasty departure of his unwelcome guests.

It has been said, that the Gitano is remarkable for fidelity to his engagements.—If a gypsey's word be received as evidence, the assertion is readily confirmed; but certainly the general impression is, that they are a most faithless race. Whatever they may be on particular occasions of confidence, in common intercourse they are unblushing liars. Charges of promiscuous intercourse and incest have been brought against the Gitano; but these seem totally unsupported by proof. To speak of them as common practices, is certainly to exaggerate depravity. Prostitution is, it will be readily believed, pretty common amongst the females, and Gitanas are sometimes found among the higher orders of women of the town.

In regard to the general manners and customs of life, the Gitano differs little from the lower order of Spaniards. Equally temperate, except under occasional temptation, and, if possible, still more regardless of neatness and comfort, he lives in the same indifference to the past and the future, only distinguished by being more debased and uninformed.

The Gitanos generally intermarry with persons of their own race. This is, however, by no means invariably the case, nor does its frequency arise from any national prejudice or regulation. It is merely the effect of a similarity of tastes and habits, and of the abject rank which they hold in society. Unless in the imagination of Cervantes, a Spanish and Gitano union has probably never been very well cemented. The marriages of the more opulent Gitanos are celebrated with great festivity; and, when conducted in full form, the ceremonial is curious. The intended marriage being made known, a procession is formed by all the Gitano friends and neighbours of the happy couple; some on foot, but the greater part in coaches and calesas, dressed in their gayest clothes, and accompanied by music. On their return from church, the bride is seated at one extremity of a room, with the unmarried girls by her; the bridegroom on the right, and the father and mother, or those who perform their office, on the left. The male part of the company stand in the corners singing and playing on the guitar. About one o'clock the oldest matron, accompanied by others advanced in years, conducts the bride into the bed-room, which, according to the custom of

Spain, is usually a small chamber without a window, opening into the general apartment. *Tunc vetula, manu suâ sponsæ naturalibus admotâ, membranam vulvæ ori oppositam unguibus scindit, et cruorem à plagâ fusum linteolo excipit.* The Gitanos without make a loud noise with their whistles, and the girls, striking the door, sing the following couplets, or some other to the same :—

“ Abra vñd la puerta S<sup>nr</sup> Joaquin  
 Que le voy à vñd à poner un pañuelito  
 En las manos que tienen que llorar  
 Toditas las callis.”

The bride then returns from the chamber, accompanied by the matrons, and the new married couple are placed upon a table, where the bride dances, *et coram astantibus linteolum, intemerati pudoris indicium, explicat*; (Compare *Deuteronom.* Ch. xxii. and the authors referred to by HALLER, *Elementa Physiolog.* Tom. VII. p. ii. *note h*; to which add LEO, *Descr. Africae*, lib. iii. p. 126, copied in PURCHAS'S *Pilgrims*, II. 794. NIEBUHR'S *Travels*, II. p. 216; and JOS. ABUDACNI *seu Barbatî Historia Jacobitarum seu Coptorum.*—*Oxon.* 4to, p. 21,) whilst the company, throwing down their presents of sweetmeats, &c. dance and cry, “Viva la honra.” The festivities now begin, and the party eat, drink, dance, and sing till night, when the groom is left in quiet possession of his bride. A birth is marked by no peculiar ceremonies; but if it take place in a wealthy family, it is seized as a good opportunity for feasting and dancing. After the death of a Gitano, the friends and relations seat themselves round the deceased, and weep and recount the history of his life. The entrance of the bearers is the signal for renewed lamentations. To these, whom they call “Leones,” they have a great aversion. Whilst they cry “Fuera LEONES—MAL FEN sean tus cuerpos,” the females cling, crying, to the body, till forced away. Widows never marry again, and are distinguished by mourning veils and black shoes, made like those of a man;—no slight mortification, in a country where the females are so remarkable for the beauty of their feet.

No one exceeds the Gitano in the appearance of religion, but the day of Jesus Nazareno, or Good Friday, is the day they more particularly observe.

The older women often accompany the procession bare-footed, and others of the race beg the aid of the pious, covered with purple vests, and with white handkerchiefs or hoods on their heads, representing the Jews. "La Virgen de la soledad" is, in a peculiar degree, an object of their devotion.

No gradations of rank are found amongst the Gitanos. Greater or less affluence forms the only distinction.

Their mode of telling fortunes much resembles that of our English gypsies; the prophetess crossing the hand with her fee, and dealing out lovers and good crops of olives and water melons, according to the liberality of the inquirer into futurity.

The external manners of the Gitano correspond with his characteristic duplicity. All is smoothness in their address to their superiors. A lisp, by constant habit, becomes in them almost unavoidable, and when treating with a stranger, they assume a gentle smile, which is no slight assistant to their frauds. As a farther engine of deception, they make use of the most fulsome compliments. "Cara de Angel" is one of their favourite expressions of endearment, and the novice, who finds himself in a place of Gitano amusement, is certain to hear abundance of compliments, in the observations which his companions make to each other, when sure that they will not escape his ear. From the character of Gitano manners have arisen in Spanish the words "Gitanear,"—to coax, wheedle, flatter.—"Gitanada"—"Gitania"—substantives from the same root. This suavity of manners lasts, however, only during the influence of interest. Amongst themselves, they are perfect savages, and a stranger may soon put an end to their politeness, by disappointing their hopes of gain, or offending their pride. The most effectual mode of doing the latter is to shew marks of disgust. This soon produces a change of manner. Conscious of their filth, and feeling their degraded situation, they pour forth torrents of abuse. Their volubility is always extreme, and there is a peculiarity in their tone of voice, the sounds appearing to roll over something in the mouth, with a good deal of the Andalusian lengthening of final tones. Altogether, their mode of speaking more resembles that of the lower orders in the neighbourhood of Xerez de la Frontera, than that of any other people. The curses of a Gitano, when enraged,

are often whimsical. "Que seas soldado aborrecido del sargento primero." *May you be a soldier, and hated by the serjeant-major. May your waistcoat have a belly in it, which bursts with garvansos,* are instances.

In complexion and features, the peculiarities of the Gitano are very much those which mark the race of English gypsies. Their colour is generally a shade darker than that of the tawny Andalusian, whilst the slightly hooked nose, and jet black eyes, and hair, equally resemble those of the inhabitants of Norwood; though less remarkable in a country, whose inhabitants more generally possess these external characters, than in our own. The females in general are masculine, and hard featured, but striking instances to the contrary are occasionally met with. There is a peculiarity in the face of the family, common both to male and female, which allows no one to mistake them when once familiar with their appearance. In form, the Gitano is generally well made, and endued with a considerable share of strength and agility. Amongst the women are many beautiful figures, completely of the Spanish mold, which their possessors do not neglect to exhibit with all the characters of Spanish female display.

The dress of the Gitano, whilst pursuing his common occupations, is merely that of the lower orders of Spaniards. Their more peculiar costume has the name of the "majo" dress, used by them in their dancing and festivities, consisting of a short jacket, waistcoat, and breeches, generally of coloured silk, with a profusion of ornaments of buttons, tinsel, and ribbons, with which they are dized out, according to the fancy or wealth of the wearer. The hair is ornamented with a bag, and the shoes with huge roses. Such a costume must, however, not be regarded as appropriated by the Gitano. It is the dress of the bull-fighter and the stage dancer; and in the south of Spain, is much used in common life, with some necessary modifications. The female dress consists of a gown, very frequently of coloured silk, loaded with tinsel and embroidery, the bottom generally formed by a row of large vandykes. Raised high in the middle of the head; the black locks of the Gitana are loaded with artificial flowers, and behind is stuck a large bunch of ribbons. Round the face hang a row of long thin curls, which do not at all improve the coarse and disgusting features over which they often fall. Rings, chains, and necklaces, chiefly of gold, are strung on in profusion, and these ornaments are often of very considerable value.

With regard to the situation which the Gitano holds in society, it is impossible for any class to be lower in general estimation. The meanest Spaniard looks upon them with contempt. The only countenance they receive is from some of the higher class, who consider Gitanos and bull-fighting much as many in England do stage-coachmen and pugilism. In Andalusia particularly, it is a kind of fashion amongst the inferior nobility to Gitanise themselves to a certain extent, imitating their manners, using their phrases, and entering into all their diversions, for which, as long as their liberality continues, they have the honour of being treated with the same familiarity as genuine Gitanos.

As to the political state of the Gitanos, they now enjoy the privileges of Spaniards, but it was not till the reign of Charles III. that they obtained these rights. At the same time, it was made penal to call them Gitanos, the name being declared merged in that of "*Castellanos nuevos*." Previously to this epoch, we find many laws enacted against him. One, made in 1494, ordains them to be banished for ever from Spain, and gives them as slaves to those who may take them. The words which designate them are these: "Declaramos ser vagabundos quanto à la dicha pena los Egypcianos y caldereros estrangeros que por leyes y pragmaticas destes Reynos están mandados echar dél y los pobres mendigantes sanos que contra la orden dada en la nueva pragmatica piden y andan vagabundos." This law was renewed by Charles V. in 1525, 1528, and 1534, and again by Philip II. in 1560.

In another, the same penalties are enacted, unless they chuse some settled habitation and employment, declaring, that if, after sixty days, they are found without having complied with these conditions, the punishment for the first offence will be a hundred stripes and perpetual banishment; for the second, the loss of their ears and perpetual banishment; for the third, perpetual captivity to those who may take them; revoking, at the same time, all securities and provisions in their favour. It stands thus. "Mandamos à los Egypcianos que andan vagabondos por nuestros reynos y señorios con sus mugeres y hijos que desde el dia que esta ley fuere notificada y pregonada en esta nuestra corte y en las villas y lugares y ciudades que son cabezas de partidos hasta sesenta dias siguientes cada uno dellos vivan por officios conocidos que mejor supieren aprovecharse, estando de estado en los lugares adonde acordaren asen-

tar á tomar vivienda de señores á quien sirvan y los den lo que hubieren menester y no anden jamas juntos vagando per nuestros reynos como lo facen ó dentro de otros sesenta dias primeros siguientes salgan de nuestros reynos y no vuelvan á ellos en manera alguna só pena que si en ellos fueren hallados ó tomados sin officios ó sin señores juntos, pasados los dichos dias queden á cada uno cien azotes par la primera vez y los destierra perpetuamente destos reynos, y por la segunda vez que los corten las orejas, &c. y los tornen á desterrar como dicho es, y por la tercera vez que sean cautivos de los que los tomaren por toda su vida," &c.

A subsequent law somewhat moderated the rigour of these ordinances, declaring, that Gitanos who should return from banishment or pursue a wandering life, should be condemned to the galleys for six years, which time expired, they should return to their own country. Other laws have been directed against them as stealers of cattle, &c. "Que por ningun caso puedan tratar en compras ni ventas de ganados mayores ni menores, lo qual hayan de guardar só pena de muerte."

The privileges granted by Charles III. destroyed, however, these previous ordinances. At present, the laws directed against vagrants may be regarded as particularly pressing upon the wandering part of the Gitanos, and in the Castilles, Navarre, and the Free provinces, various enactments touching residence, &c. amount to little less than a prohibition.

The opinion of the Gitanos, with respect to their origin, is, that they came from Egypt, and such is the idea generally entertained in Spain. In law, except when from their habits they are called "Abigeos" and "Quateros," or, cattle stealers, they are termed "Egypcianos," though, in the edict issued in 1619, the opinion of their *not* being a separate people appears to have been adopted. "Que pues no lo son de nacion, quede perpetuamente este nombre y uso confundido y olvidado."

That many Spaniards should have joined their community, is a natural supposition, but that the stock is the same as that of the other inhabitants of the country, is by no means admissible. Laws respecting them were passed as early as 1494. Particular attempts to civilize them do not appear to have been made.

## LIST OF WORDS

USED BY THE GYPSEY, GITANO, AND CYGANI.

THE following short vocabulary will be found to contain words and sentences collected from the *Gypsey* of England, the *Gitano* of Spain, and the *Cyгани* of Hungary. They have been obtained in a great degree independently of each other, and therefore do not always include the same expressions. The correspondence is frequently very strong, particularly between the languages of the *Gypsey* and the *Cyгани*, yet even in these, many words will be found to have little similarity. The instances of agreement between the *Gitano* and either of the others are much more rare. A difference of this kind must necessarily be expected, supposing it proved that the languages of the three people were originally the same, from the different circumstances under which these tribes are found, and because the whole list, except a few of the *Gitano* expressions, has been collected through oral communications. This, indeed, though it admits of less accuracy, might have been preferred, as throwing an obstacle in the way of intentional misrepresentation, even if it had been possible to obtain a written vocabulary from this ignorant and volatile people.

The Spanish words which will be found intermingled, are distinguished by italics, and it is believed, that the remaining words in the same column are of the genuine language of the *Gitano*.

By comparing the words in this vocabulary with the Hindoo, many remarkable coincidences occur in addition to those furnished by Grellman, *e. g.*

COW.—Gourumin, *Eng. Gyp.* Gourumin, *Hung.* Goru, *Hindoo.*—  
 OLD WOMAN.—Puromanesche, *Eng.* Puri, *Span.* Peer, *Hind.* It is perhaps worthy of remark, that an Ox is Gouro, *Eng.* Gouro, *Hung.* and that OLD MAN is Puro, *Span.*—SOUL, Ochi, *Span.* Jee, Jevo, *Hind.*—  
 BED. Choripez, *Span.* Charpauce. (*Bedstead,*) *Hind.*—FACE, Mui, *Eng.* Mooh, *Hind.*—DUCK, Heretzi, *Eng.* Haunse, *Hind.*—WORM, Kirma, *Eng.* Keerah, *Hind.*—FORK, Kassoni, *Eng.* Kastoni, *Hung.*



Kaunta, *Hind.*—SCISSORS, Catsaw, *Eng.* Qainchee, *Hind.*—KNIFE, Churi, *Eng.* Churi, *Span.* Schluri, *Hung.* Chorah and Choree, *Hind.*—DRUNK, Motto, *Eng.* Matocino, *Span.* Mud-Walla, *Hind.*—RED, Olajo, *Span.* Laul, *Hind.*—SALT, Lone, *Eng.* Lon, *Span.* Lohn, *Hung.* Loon, *Hind.*—KEY, Klesin, *Eng.* Clachi, *Span.* Kluchó, *Hung.* Koonjee, *Hind.*

In any future attempt to trace the similarity between the Gypsy and Hindoo languages, particular attention should be given to such words as belong to those habits and employments of the inferior Hindoo casts, which still seem to form part of the peculiar manners and avocations of the gypsies. The forging of iron, basket-making, skinning animals not killed for food, the care of cows, magic, slight of hand, palmistry, music, &c.

In such words as snow, boots, hat, friar, &c. in short, in all which refer to objects unknown in Hindostan, no *direct* agreement can, of course, be found with Eastern expressions, and but little is to be expected between words respectively used to signify these things amongst the various tribes of European gypsies. Grellman, among various other similar instances, would compare the Hindoo for *a pound* and *a mile* with the gypsey; now, these must mean very different things, or the Hindoo words are probably of modern formation, and could not have been brought into Europe by the gypsies in 1417. The adaptation of Eastern words to European ideas, however, seems frequent, as Rajah, *Gypsey*, for LORD or PRINCE; but how came the *gypsey* Banduk, a MUSKET, to resemble so closely the *Hindoo* Bundoq? and from what *original* word are the similar sounds of Kahngeree, *Eng.* Cangri, *Span.* Kahngeri, *Hung.* all signifying a CHURCH, derived? Vocabularies formed of the gypsey languages, used among their different tribes, might probably throw much light upon the era in which these people quitted the east, and even on the route by which they entered Europe.

Ludolf, in the seventeenth century, collected from certain wandering tribes which he met in Æthiopia and Nubia, a vocabulary of thirty-eight words. These were so fortunately selected, that a counter-part has, in almost every instance, offered itself, both from the language of Hindostan, and from that of the European gypsey. This fact recalls an observation made by Sir William Jones, though it may bear but little upon the question,—that the *Ancient Egyptian* and the *Sanscrit* are probably the same.

## VOCABULARY.

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<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
Head	Chero	Gerol, Chichi	
Eyes	Jack, <i>pl.</i> Jackai	Sacais, Clises	
Nostrils, or Nose	Nack	Naclás	
Teeth	Danow	Piños	
Mouth	Mui, Moi	Mui', Coba	
Hands	Wast	Baés	
Feet	Piro	Pinrés, Pinreles	
Breasts	Mukso	Chicais	
Face	Mui	Fila	
Flesh	Mas	Brinza	Mas
Bone	Keleso	Cocal	
Fingers	Wangisto	Baies	
Tongue	Chiv	Mui'	
Body	Trupos	Trupo	
Soul		Ochi	
Heart	Sie	Otembroliló	
Arms		Murcios	
Limb		Barocal, Baro	
Loins		Cuadriles	
Blood	Rat		
Milk	Tud		
Ear	Kan		
Cheek	Tscham		
Neck	Men		
Back	Dummo		
Belly	Per		
Leg	Herroi, Herree		
Knee	Tschanga		
Nail	Nai		

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
Liver	Buko		
Hair	Bal		
Hand		Vendo	
Right Hand	Tascho wast		
Left Hand	Zezro wast		
God	Devel, Dievla	Deber, Otebér	Dievla
Father	Dade	Bato	Dade
Mother	Dai	Dai, Bata	Trade
Children, male	Chavais	Chabes	Chavos
female	Chaori	Chais } Chinoris	Chaori
Young Woman	Rakli		
Girl		Gachi, Chai	
Little Girl		Rum	
Wife	Romni	Chai romandinada	
Boy		Chupeno	Chavor
Moor		Carajai	
Soldier	Kuremangero	Jundunar	
Friar		Derajai	
Old Man	Purogero	Puró	
Old Woman	Puromanesche	Purí	
Man	Manush	Jel	Manush
Gentleman	Herrai	Gerrés	
Officer		Dorai	
Constables		Chinéés, Chineles	
A Gitana (or fe- male Gypsey)	Romani chi	Calli	
A Gitano of low- est Class		Carendo	
of higher		Faraon	
Preacher	Raschei	Deajai	Rashei
Servant or Boy	Raklo	Chavo	
Woman	Gauge, Romni		Romni
Woman of Honour		Pachiballi	
Butcher	Masengero	Chindomel, Chindoma	
Executioner		Buchí	
The Blind	Corodo goidgi	Chindoquendos	
The Dead		Mulés	
An Enemy		Mengui	Avil
The Devil	Beng	Mengui <i>Mayor</i>	Beng
Angels		Majariges	Angeli
Saints		Majaros	

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
The Virgin		Majoril	
A Friend or Companion		Quirobó	
Blackguard		Pirandon	
Toad-eater, or Bloodsucker		Manguela	
Meat		Brinza	
Wine	Mor	Mor, Morlaló	Mor
Cheese	Kil	Tiró	
Butter	Kal		
Salt	Lone	Lon	Lohn
Brandy		Payagüeris, Penascarol	
Vinegar	Schud		Schud
Sugar	Gudlo		
Game		Querorro	
Water	Pani	Paní	Pani
Bread	Mauro, Malo	Manro, Tató	Malo
Bacon	Balowas	Balichó, Valembal, Valevale	
Broth	Zimin		
Pudding	Gojee		
Fat	Tuliben		
Hat	Stadi	Estuche	Scheroli
Shirt	Gad, Gadaw		
Breeches	Heretzi, Holowai	Jalares	Holef
Stockings	Holove, Holef	Cañas	
Buttons		Camarinchos	
Boots	Skoni		Kerhi
Waistcoat	Bangeri		Bruslegohilo
Mantle	Plasta		Karialo
Drawers		Jalareschinoris	Soostem
Handkerchief		Lil	
Pocket-Handkerchief	Deklo		
Neck-Handkerchief	Poshnechosh		
Shoes	Chacan, Choik	Clacos, Carkos	
Coat	Choko		
Silk	Keski		

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
Birds	Chericlo	Cluchillos	
Hare	Kanivoro		
Rabbit	Schoschi		
Snake	Tsap		
Cats	Matschkai	Chichais	
Cow	Gourumin		Gourumin
Ox	Gouro		Gouro
Swine	Balo		Balo
Goose	Papi		Papi
Hen	Kani		Kani
Cock	Bascheno		Kakaspilo
Turkey			Dillini
Duck	Heretzi		
Ass	Mila, Meila	Juné	
Louse	Jew		
Flea	Putzhum		
Worm	Kirmo		
Dog	Chuquil, Tukel, Jukli (fem.)	Chuquel, es.	
Horse	Gra, Gri		
Small Bird	Bittachericle		
Prison	Starapen	Estarebel	
House	Kehr	Que	Kehr
Church	Kahngeree	Cangrí	Kahngeri
Small Cottage	Bitta Kehr		Purini gunihova
Village	Gal		
Lightning	Dugilla		
Death	Meriben	Muló	
Night	Vachi		
Heaven		Chimusplano, Otarpe	
Money	Lövö, Lowo	Parné, Jandeles	
Sun	Kam	Ocán	Kam
Moon		Chimutra	
Light		Sende	
Weather		Chiró	
Wind		Parojil	
Fire	Jeg, Jog	Llague	Jeg
Rain	Brischin		Brischin
Cold	Barajil		Gris
Year	Bersch		Bersh

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
Darkness		Sinjuruné	
Iron	Traster, Trast		Trast
Copper			Harkum
Silver	Rup		Rup
Gold	Sonokai		Rup
Coal	Wangar		
Mud	Schik		
Stone	Bar		
The Earth	Puh		
Country	Temn		
Tree	Ruk		
Grass	Chor		
Vineyard			Drachi
Straw	Pul		
Onion	Punim		
Cabbage	Spak		
Cherry	Kero		
Nut	Peneka		
Wheat	Give		Give
Rye			Rogohilo
Maize			Bopo
Wood	Hascht		
Leaf	Patrin		
Segar		Prajo, Prajardi	
The Gallows		Ene	
Guitar		Rapañi	
Book	Kemvah		Kemvah
A Letter	Bock		Lile
Pen or Feather	Porengri, Por		Por
Table	Mischelli		Ostollo
Seat or Chair	Skami		Skami
Basin			Koro
Cup	Plak		Charoro
Tobacco Pipe	Tuviali Swegli		Tuviali
Box	Mokto		Mosto
Coffee Pot			Kerscho
Fork	Kassoni		Kastoni
Spoon	Rohi		Rohi
Window	Hev		Bloko
Mirror	Depesemengro		Tiekro

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
Oven			Kaplogelli
Bottle	Wahlin		
A slap on the Face	Tschammedini		
A Multitude	Boot		
Hole	Hev		
Mile	Meja		
Age	Puro		
Diligence	Sik		
Hunger	Bukelo		
Thirst	Truzhilo		
Sleep	Sowawa		
Cough	Shil		
Labour	Butin		
An Answer	Lav		
Violin	Mashumangri		
Ring	Wangustri		
Axe	Tober		
Sword	Horō		
Kiss	Schumoben		
String	Dori		
Smoke	Thu		
Beauty	Richini		
Debt	Kamawa		
A Knapsack	Goro		
Scissors	Catsaw	Clachas	
The Cross		Frujun	
Dinner		Jalipen, Guillopa, Guirapa	
Stick	Koscht (pl.) Koschtoi		
Rod	Ran (pl.) Ranjoi		
Fun Frolic	Pias	Jojana	
Word or Expression		Quirinda	
Sunday	Kurhai	Chomi	
Pistol		Pizcavari	
Roaster		Calafresa	
Fear	Swa		
A Key	Klesin	Clachi	Kluco
A Bed	Vadros	Choripez	Vodror
A Razor		Cerdani	

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
A Knife	Churi	Churi, Valdeo	Schluri
Drunk	Motto	Matocino	
Little	Bitte	Chinori	
Pretty		Jucal	
Ugly		Chungalli	
Dead		Merado	
Lost		Perdobal	
Despicable		Puripé	
Red		Olajó	
Good	Coshko	Misto	
Poor		Chororro	
Brave	Coshko		
Naked	Nango		
Dark	Raté		
Great	Baro		
Crooked	Bango		
Wet	Kindo		
New	Nevo		
Black	Kalo		
Hot	Tato		
Cold	Chilri		
I love		Camelo	
I beat		Tendino	
Thou payedst		Penalaste	
He pays		Pena	
He speaks in gitano		Chanela <i>en caló</i>	
To speak		Anaquerar, chanelar	
To sell goods		Prasasar	
To hold or have		Abelar	
To understand		Pincharar	
To weep		Orobelar	
To owe		Penar	
To seize		Apandar	
To give		Endinár	
To sharpen		Pirabar	
To hook on		Jonjabar	
To affect not to un- understand		<i>Hacerse lipendé</i>	
To eat		Tagelar, Terelar	
To kill		Marelar	



<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
To fiddle	Boschemengero		
To dance	Kellepen		
Leave him alone		Vucalé	
Be off		Nicovelaté	
Indeed		De broge	
Yes, certainly		Chipé	
Without deceit or ceremony		Sin choripen	
Not or no	Kek		

<i>English.</i>	<i>Spanish Gypsey.</i>
Troubles kill me	<i>Las Ducais me marelan</i>
Sit by me	Vastelate cate
I know not what you tell me	Ochanaba mangue loque chile
Run! run	Prastarela
Do not weep mother for my health	<i>No orobeles mi dai por la estipen de la mangue</i>
Shut the door	Apande v̄md el bundal
Come hither	Abele v̄md acoté
Go! begone	Naguese v̄md
Give me a segar	Endine me un prajo
Come to eat	Abelevmd a jamar
I am going to sleep	Voy á sobelar
He is going to marry	Se va á romandinar
Let us go and deceive him	Naguemos á jonjobarle
You are a thief	Ancabado vmd
It rains	Abela la pani
This girl is very wild	Esta chai es lili
To be very hungry	Haber el boqui de un dever terero
What do I see?	Que engispo?
The money was given to the girl	Se ha endinado el parné á la chai
Get out of my sight	Gillate de mi que no te pueda indicar
Do not leave me, I fear to go hence alone	<i>No se gille vmd porque terelo ir de esta cocorri</i>
In the country of the blind, he who has one eye is a chief	<i>En el chen de los chindoquendos el que ave-la un sacai es un clai</i>
Marry this fellow	Romandinate con este chavo
A common curse is, "May the devils eat you"	Malos menguis te jamelan
Also	{ Mal fen tengas tu cuerpo { Mal fen tengas

The following is a couplet of a Gitano song :

<i>Del estarebel me sacan Montábito en un juné Yme van acurrubando Por las calles catorré.</i>	}	They take me from the prison mounted on an ass, and flog me through the streets.
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A Gitano was heard to make use of the following sentence, on seeing some constables who were pursuing her son :

“Chavo gillate que vieneu los Dorais á cogerte Date con los carcos en el Buerengi.”—  
(literally) “Be off boy—The officers are coming to take you—Give your shoes  
against your breech.”

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Literally.</i>
I eat much bread	Me oium, boot, mauro	
Thou, wife, eatest much cheese	Du, chi, oias, boot kal	
He eats no butter	Jov ne oila, kek, kill	
We all of us eat eggs	Soimende, oaim, jarroi	
Ye all of you eat fish	Jov soimende oias macho (or) machai (pl.)	
I shall eat no food to-day	Kek, da oimas, bitta, haben, sako, devis	Not, shall eat, little, food, all this day
Thou wilt eat a good sup- per to-night	Oisa du, kosliko haben, akai, rat	Thou wiltst eat a good food this night
I will eat breakfast to- morrow	Jov oila, callako, haben	You will eat, to-morrow, food
We will eat cabbage	Soimende, oissa, schach	All of us, we will eat, cab- bage
I go to the fair	Jov emenga, keti, varingera	I go, to, the fair
The birds sing to-day	Chericlo give to dives (or) Chericloi, givella, ako di- ves	The birds sing this day
Was that once a house	Sesso dove, kere, jekos	Was that, a house once
The country looks well now	Bisto dikelo temn akonau	Well, looks, country, now
The trees will be dressed bye and bye	Ee rukoi, rudai, kennessij	
I dress myself	Rudoman me kukero	
What sort ?	Sair sortisi ?	
What country ?	Savo temn ?	

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Literally.</i>
A box full of tobacco	Mochto, paudo, touvelo	
The fingers of the right hand	O tascho wast, es kee wan-gesto	
My wife and daughter	Miro romni an mi chi	
Catch the horse	Leo gri boudic	
I have taken the horse into the field	Chidom, leo gri, dre, puv	
The horse has eaten all the grass	Soi, chor, oias, ogri	All, grass, eaten, the horse
Have you seen the saddle of that horse?	Dictani, egreski, boshtoi	Have you seen, that horse, the saddle?
I go to see	Jah dictove	
Give this corn to the horse, wife (or) sir	Deh, acove, a gresti giv chi (or) ri	Give this to the horse, corn, wife, or sir
Take the oats from the horse wife	Leo giv, away, gresti, chi	The oats away from the horse, wife
I saw six horses in the road	Dictom, chov, gri edou, drum	I saw six horses in the road
I saw the heads of six horses	Dictom, mai chov, gri, cheroi	I saw six horses heads

<i>English.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>
We pray	Som Molina	
To pray to God	Dievla Molina	
To ask	Kiajes	
To live	Sarjeven	
To walk	Ja mongari	
To see	Opredica	
To speak	Vokar	
It rains	Dalo brischen	Dalo breschin
It snows	Dalo ogive	Dalo ogive
It thunders	Derguner	
It hails	Delojigo	
Harken		Schiounta

## HUNGARIAN GYPSEY SENTENCES.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>
Whence do you come?	Kataraves	
What hast thou brought?	Suanes	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>
From whom hast thou brought it?	Ko bichavel tut	
Give me a book	De man i ye kemvah	
Carry this letter	Le jole ada lile	
Write with this pen	Pissin ada le porel	
This pen is not good	Nani lacho ada por	
This work is good for nothing	Nani lacho adia munka	
My friend or my good man	Lacho manash e mengi	
Go you about with good people	Lach e manush enza ekar tut	
I have ever been your faithful servant, (literally) ever, your good man, I have been	Minden kola, lacho manush, sinyomoyne	
Mr Hofrichter, for a long time I have served you	Reih scheral, chela schluginel	
For many years also, thy father and thy mother, I served	Boot bersh, allella, tre dade, esh trade, schluginjum	
Go to church	Jah ande kahngeri	
Come with me	Pal almandi	
I love my wife and children	Kamamvi chavori temre romnia	
I am ill	Me nas falo siegno	Mai is na falo
Thou art ill	Tu nas falo siegnal	
He is ill	O nas falo siegno	
It is bad weather	Nani lacho dai	
It is good weather	Acano lacho diovla	
The sun is set	Acano neugodobo okam	
The sun is up	Ou prehustiello okam	Pre si okam
The sun shines	Acano okam schuscho	Kam pes
You will soon go away	Mindia acana ma ja	
What do I see	Sodiekab	Sodiekaba
With what art thou accustomed to amuse thyself?	Sohah tut mula tozenes?	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>
With what	Sohah da	
Do you tell fables	Paramisi pehnes	
Now and then, fables I read for amusement	Acarcanna, paramisi, ge- nolli, mounacha	
Now, and make quick		Cana and sego
Don't tell any stories		Ma pehn pokopen
I pray you, give me that which I have deserved	Manga tut, de mango 'le ada so schluginium	Mai mang tut del mando wai
Avoid, at all times, wick- ed men	Jah jakzidja erdiavo ma- nush	Me prautawai waffro ma- nush
I heave up this tobacco bag	Oprelola oya doahnzohka	
I put down this tobacco bag	Tela oya doahnzohka	
I take out this chair	Arele ya skami	
I draw in this chair	Andana ya skami	
I heave up this chair		Ashto leshto pre skamin
I push back the chair		Paulae skamin
I beg you, humbly, let me go home	Manga tut, schuchare, muk mon kere	Manga tut muk mon keres (schuchare is sixpence Eng. Gipsey)
My wife awaits me at home	Oje re kere me romni	Me romni a che kere mangi
May God bless you	Dievla aya linaph tut	Ache mai deviel

## NUMERALS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Gypsey from Grellman.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
One	Jeg	Ick, ek	Jeg
Two	Dui	Duj, doj	Diu
Three	Tri	Trin, tri	Tri
Four	Sta	Schtar, star	Stah
Five	Paunch	Pantsch, pansch	Paunch
Six		Tschowe, schow, sof	Schof
Seven		Efta	Epta
Eight		Ochto	Opto
Nine		Enja, eija	Ennia
Ten		Desch, des	Desh
Eleven			Descho, jeg
Twelve			Descho, diu

<i>English.</i>	<i>English Gypsey.</i>	<i>Gypsey from Grellman.</i>	<i>Hungarian Gypsey.</i>
Twenty	Bis	Besh, bish, bis	Bish
Twenty-one			Bishu-jeg
Twenty-two			Bishu-dui
Thirty		Trianda, tranda	Trianda
Thirty-one			Trianda-jeg
Forty		Starweldesch, sa- randa	Stahrwaldesh
Forty-one			Stahrwaldesta-jeg
Forty-two			Starwaldes-dui
Fifty		Pantschwerdesch panda pontsandis	Paunchwardesh
Fifty-one			Paunchwardesta-jeg
Sixty		Tschowerdesch, schoandis	Schawardesh
Sixty-one			Schwardeshta-jeg
Seventy		Estawerdesch	Eptawardesh
Seventy-one			Eptawardeshta-jeg
Eighty		Ochtowerdesch	Optawardesh
Eighty-one			Optawardeshta-jeg
Ninety		Eijawerdesch, enjan- dis	Enniawardesh
Hundred		Tschel, schel, sel	Schel
Two hundred		Dui schel, dei schel	Dui schel
A thousand		Deschwerschel ek ezeros	Ezerilomnoia
Two thousand			Dui ezeri somnoia
Ten thousand			Desh ezeri somnoia.

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