



*Gemelli.*  
1699. dorn'd with excellent Marble; nor will those in time be inferior to them, which the rich Inhabitants will be daily erecting in the compass of 15 Miles, the Wall newly built has enclos'd. The worst is, that the Streets are Narrow and Dark. The Port is above a Mile in length, with a Light-House on the West End, and good Fortifications, under whose Protection there are two Docks, one for the Gallies, the other for the Wine Boats. In 935 it was burnt by the *Saracens*, and all the Inhabitants slain or made Slaves, but was afterwards Rebuilt much more nobly. It is call'd the Haughty, because the Nobility are so Proud and Intractable, having a great Conceit of themselves, tho' the little Dominion of their Common-wealth, does not extend to above 140 Miles in length along the Shore from East to West, and under 12 in breadth. Since the Scourge of the *French* Bombardment in 1684, they have erected two Platforms and planted good Guns on them, to keep off those Thunderbolts, which can humble the proudest Hearts. The Ladies are Beautiful and Witty, but their short way of speaking makes them ridiculous. The Men are extremely Frugal and inclin'd to Trade, which has gain'd them vast Wealth.

The *Doge's* Palace is one of the largest and most beautiful Structures in *Europe*; but not so much beautify'd with Marble as the private Houses of the Nobility. A few Steps led up out of a great Court into a noble Hall, without which are the two so famous Statues of *Andrew d' Oria* and *John Andrea*, the Deliverers of their Country. Adjoining to this Hall there are many Apartments with their particular Courts, beautify'd with Marble Pillars. Then going up two high Stair-Cases are the upper Lodgings, where is the Chamber of the great Council, for electing of the *Doge*, and by it the College for Matters of Government, where the twenty seven Senators and Agents (as they told me) meet, Clad in long Gowns almost like the *French* civil Magistrates; but the Agents cannot Vote in all Publick Affairs. In the opposite side are the *Doge's* Apartments, big enough, not only for him, but for any absolute Prince.

Towards Evening I went out of Town to see Prince *d' Oria's* Palace, standing on the Shore. It is well worth seeing for its noble Structure, Marble, Fountains, Gardens and rich Furniture.

Sunday 19th, I heard Mass in the

Church of the *Dominicans*, which has three Isles, supported on Pillars, and tho' large is not much beautify'd with Marble, as is the Cloister.

*S. Ambrose* belonging to the Jesuits, is built after the Model of their profess'd House at *Naples*, all lin'd with curious Marble finely wrought with large Pillars; but it is not so large as that of *Naples*.

The *Duomo* or *S. Laurence's* Church has a lofty noble Front of Marble of several Colours; it is large, and has three Isles form'd by eight Marble Pillars, but not so well beautify'd as is *S. Ambrose*.

The Palace of *Eugenio Durazzo* has a noble Front, and eight good Pillars within the Court. A stately Stair-Case which parts in two, leads into spacious Apartments, all curiously adorn'd with Marble and Painting. And it may be truly said that the Palaces of private Men in *Genoa* are Royal.

The Church of the Barefoot *Carmelites*, where I went to Vespers, consists of but one Isle, and has a good Tabernacle of rich Marble and precious Stones. The most remarkable thing is the Chappel of the *Franzoni* on the left hand, all cas'd in pure black Marble, and particularly four Marble Pillars, twelve half Bodies of Brass, and a large Crucifix worth 10000 Crowns. On the right is the Chappel of the *Durazzi*, beautiful, but not so rich.

Going thence I saw the College of *S. Jerome* of the *Jesuits*, not yet finish'd. However it is remarkable for the great quantity of Marble Pillars, that adorn the Front, and support the two Galleries, one above another; and I can affirm I counted 84 great Marble Pillars in the Cloister only. The Church is well set out, and the upper Hall for publick Disputations Embellish'd with good Pictures.

The Theater, where I saw a Play Acted, is small, with only four Rows of Boxes, and eighteen in each Row. The Price was half a Crown a Man.

Monday 20th, going to *S. Ciro* of the Fathers *Theatins*, I saw a most beautiful Church with three arch'd Isles, supported by sixteen great Pillars of white Marble. There are twelve Chappels, six on a side; and before them twenty four Pillars, and as many on the Altars, all of fine Marble of several Colours, besides other curious Works on the same Stone. The Tabernacle is of great value, the Choir beautiful, and the high Altar much more, for four Pillars of de-

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*Gemelli.*  
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 licate black Marble. The Arch and *Cupola* is richly Gilt and Painted at a great Expence. In short no City in the World exceeds *Genoa* for Ornament of Churches, because of the admirable Marble which is not to be brought a great way.

Going out at *S. Martha's Gate* on *Tuesday 21st*, I went up the Hill to see the *Albergo*, which is one of the most magnificent and pious Works in the State of *Genoa*. Coming to this Place I perceiv'd, That the noble *Venetians*, as sparing as they are towards themselves whilst living, they are as bountiful to the Church dying, of those Goods they can no longer keep. This appears by the incredible and prodigious Charge, the Structure we now speak of must cost; because in order to finish it, besides the Structure erected they have been forced to level Precipices, and cut the uneven Rock smooth. Two spacious Ways lead from the first Gate to a *Portico*; and thence two other nobler Ways to the first Floor, where there are four Statues of the Benefactors of the Place, with Inscriptions; besides as many more upon the Stairs. The Walls within the Church are cover'd with choice Marble, with eight Statues standing upright, and a high Altar with seven Pillars, and an Image of the Blessed Virgin, Carv'd by a Master. Before we come to the Church, we see on the right hand several Galleries and Rooms, as also the Garden of the honest Women and Maids; for the Condemn'd and Penitent Women, live apart above the Church, that they may not delude the Maids. The Governess shewing me the Apartments told me there were in that Place 650 Women. From behind the high Altar and the first *Portico* there is a way up to several Apartments, one of Youths, another of old Men, and another of Children, where these work for several Uses of the House, and all these Apartments by reason of the height of the Place stand one above another, like a Scene of Perspective on a Stage, and it is a great Pleasure to view it from the Galleries. The whole is Govern'd with wonderful Order and Economy, Orphans and poor Children being there Maintain'd and Educated; and Portions given to Marry young Maids. At that time there were 1300 Persons maintain'd there.

Next I went to see the great Hospital, where about 400 Sick of both Sexes are maintain'd, and carefully attended

with much Charity. In the first Gallery there is nothing beautiful but its length and extent, and this leads to another equal to it in bigness, which is the Women's Infirmary; with three other Apartments for Persons of Quality and young Girls. At the Entrance into the second Gallery is a beautiful Chappell, and two long Arches making a Cross, and another large one on the right hand of the Chappel.

The Senate being to meet I went thither, and saw at the end of a spacious Hall, a great Ring, with 28 Seats about it, like the Ring of the Royal Chamber at *Naples*. The *Doge's Chair* was somewhat above the rest under a Canopey. He was clad in Scarlet, and the seven Senators about him, had long Gowns of black Damask, Caps like those Priests wear, and about their Necks old fashion Ruffs or Gorgets. When they had read a Petition, they all gave their Votes by way of Ballot. This *Doge* is chosen from among the Senators, and when he has Govern'd two Years, is dismiss'd by a Person appointed for that purpose, in these Words. *Your Serenity has finish'd the time of your Government. Your Serenity must retire to your own House.*

I heard Mass in the Church of *S. Matthew*, which is small, but has three Isles form'd by eight Pillars, and well adorn'd. The Parish Church of *S. Luke* tho' little and has but three Altars, is beautiful for its Marble Inside. The Banker's Exchange and the Merchants is great, but the Structure nothing Magnificent.

*Wednesday 22d*, I went to walk in *Prince d'Orta's Garden*, and took notice of a great Fountain, over which is a *Neptune* drawn on a Shell by three Sea-Horses, with several little Boys sporting about. The Palace is very spacious, and has a communication with the per Gardens by an Iron Bridge.

Hence I proceeded to see the *Pharos* or Lighthouse, in which at Night they set up 32 Lights, to direct the Ships that come into the Harbour. It is 600 Spans high or 450 Foot, as the Keeper told me, and a Stair-Case of 312 Steps, up which I could not get under half an Hour. It is Founded on a Rock, and about it, as well as along the Curtin, there are good Pieces of Cannon.

After Dinner I went to our Lady of the Vineyards, a Collegiate Church with three Isles, Arch'd and sustain'd by 20 Marble Pillars. All the Chappels are beautiful, with each of them two Pillars





lars and excellent Painting, but the high Altar exceeds all the rest.

1699. *S. Francis's* Church belonging to the Fathers of that Order, is large, and has three Isles divided by Pillars. On the right side there are six good Chappels, for those on the left are not yet finish'd.

*Thursday 23d*, I went to see our Lady of the Assumption, or of *Carignano*, a Collegiate Church, with twelve Canons, an Abbot and eighteen Chaplains; Founded by *Bandinello Sauli*, and rais'd to its present Grandeur by *Francis Maria Sauli Doge*. It is seated on a high Mountain, which has a Prospect of all *Genoa* and the adjacent Parts. The Church is rais'd upon four solid Pillars, which divide it into three Isles. In the Niches of the said Pillars are four noble Statues excellently Carv'd. The Eight Chappels are well beautify'd with Marble, as well as the high Altar. A convenient Stair-Cafe made within the Wall, leads up to the *Cupula* on the outside, whence all *Genoa* is seen from three several Galleries one above another.

*Friday 24th*, I went to see *S. George's* Hill, where the greatest Wealth of *Genoa* is. On the first Floor is the Custom-House, and above Stairs on the right Hand the antient great Chamber, with fifteen Statues of noble *Genoeses*, who have deserv'd well of their Country, placed about the Wall. The new Chamber, where sometimes the Parties concern'd meet to the number of 400, is larger, and about its Walls are sixteen Statues of good Marble, placed there in memory of good Citizens. Through this Chamber they go to that of the Magistrates, which are eight Senators, who decide all Causes relating to the Bank, and Duties of the City, sitting on Chairs cover'd with Crimfon Damask.

*Saturday 25th*, I saw Prince *d'Orta's* Palace. It has a very curious Marble Front, and pleasant Garden on the sides, and two Galleries, each adorn'd with eight Pillars. There are Stairs that look Majestick, which lead up to the Court; and from the Court another Stair-Cafe not inferior to the first, dividing it self into two Branches goes to the Lodgings

above, of which it is better to say nothing than too little. The Court is beautify'd with twenty great Pillars, and twenty two more support the Arches of the second Floor.

At a small distance is the Palace of *Brignole*, the lower Arches whereof are supported by sixteen Pillars, the Stairs adorn'd with excellent Statues, and the Rooms richly Furnish'd.

*Sunday 26th*, I heard Mass at the *Annunciada* of the *Franciscans*, a fine Church with three Isles, divided by five Pillars of fine Marble on each side. The Arches are well Painted and richly Gilded. The Chappels on the left of the high Altar are finish'd, and all fac'd with curious Marble; the others on the right are not finish'd no more than the Front of the Church.

In the new Street there are no Houses inferior to those already mention'd. That of the Marques *Balbi*, which I saw *Monday 27th*, has twenty Pillars on the first Floor, going into a Garden full of Fountains, Statues and other Ornaments, as many more in the first Galleries of the upper Floor, and twelve in the second Galleries. The Furniture is vastly rich, as are the Pictures and Statues. This alone may prove as much as a thousand Words, viz. That the only Structure of the Palace cost 100000 Pieces of Gold. In this Marques's Book of Accounts, we saw in one Leaf, the Sum of five Millions between Debtor and Creditor. The Palace of *Charles Balbi* the Marques's Kinsman, is nothing inferior to his.

*Tuesday 28th*, I saw the *Darsena* or Place for the Gallies and Tartans of Wine. The Tartans are outwardmost, and further in five Gallies of the Republick, all of them shelter'd from any Wind.

*Wednesday 29th*, my Trunks being come by Sea from *Cadiz*, I put them aboard a *Neapolitan Filucca* to be carry'd to *Naples*, being resolv'd to go my self by Land, because of the ill Weather which had lasted many Days. Accordingly on *Thursday 30th*, I hired a Calesh for *Milan*, and order'd my Affairs so as to depart.

## CHAP. VI.

The Author's Journey from Genoa to Milan, and the Description of that City.

I Set out on *Saturday* the first of *November*, and after several times crossing the River of *Polsevera*, and enjoy'd

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the Pleasure of the Shore of *S. Peter de Arena*, I struck over barren Mountains, and having travell'd twenty Miles came at Night to *Taglio*. Ffff 2 Sun-





*Sunday 2d,* I went on to *Gavi*, a frontier Town of the State of *Genoa*, and thence three Miles to *Serravalle* in the State of *Milan*. The Town is very small, and has a Castle on the Top of the Hill, with a small Garrison and a few Pieces of Cannon. The Country about is Pleasant and well Cultivated. At Night I return'd to *Gavi*.

*Monday 3d,* I bated at *Novi*, a Wall'd Town with a Castle on a Hill, and then proceeding on my Journey, at two Miles end enter'd the State of *Milan*, and Din'd at *Tortona*, fifteen Miles from where I set out. This City is seated in a Plain, and enclos'd with a low Wall and Ditch; has a Castle on the Hill with a good Garrison; but the Houses are not handsome. Proceeding ten Miles further I pass'd through *Voghera*, a good Town, twice as big as *Tortona*, and four Miles beyond it lay at the wretched Inn of *Parana*.

*Wednesday 4th,* I set out betimes along a very dirty Road, and after five Miles Riding, ferry'd over the *Po*, and five Miles further over the *Grevalu*, and stay'd to Dine at *Pavia*, crossing the *Tesin*, which Waters it on a Bridge.

*Pavia* is a strong Place enclos'd with a broad wet Ditch, and good Outworks. The Castle looks more like a Palace than a Fortrefs, and within it is a good Armory, restor'd by Colonel *D. Francis de Cordova*. The City is Populous, Rich and Adorn'd with good Palaces. It boasts of greater Antiquity than *Milan*, and among others values it self upon holding out the memorable Siege laid to it by *Francis I.* King of *France* in the Year 1525. Its University is famous for having bred the famous *Civilians*, *Jason*, *Baldus* and the most learned *Alciatus*. The Monastery here of the *Carthusians* is one of the most Renowned in *Italy*, and not without reason for the excellent Picture in it. Riding ten Miles after Dinner, I pass'd through *Binasco*, and came betimes to *Milan*.

The City of *Milan* seated in 45 deg. of Latitude, is thought to have been built by the *Gauls* in the Year 395, after the building of *Rome*. It is above eight Miles in Compass, containing about 200000 Inhabitants, including the Suburbs. This Place is famous for four things, which are; The Multitude of People; the Magnificence of its *Duomo* or Cathedral, which is never without Workmen about it; its impregnable Castle; and the famous Library call'd *Ambrosiana*, given by the Cardinal *Fre-*

*derick Borromeo*, Archbishop of *Milan*, and containing at least 30000 Volumes. By reason of the conveniency of its Situation, it has deserv'd from its Foundation to be the Residence of Princes and Emperors; *Nerva*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, *Constantius*, *Maximian*, *Constantin*, and others having liv'd here for a considerable time. When the Power of the *Roman* Empire declin'd, it suffer'd together with all *Lombardy*, or the *Cisalpine Gaul*, under the Cruelty of the *Goths* and *Longobards*; who being subdu'd by *Charlemagne*, it remain'd under the Jurisdiction of the western Emperors till 1162, when the Emperor *Frederick* lay'd it level with the Ground, and sow'd it with Salt. Being afterwards restor'd to its former Splendor, it continu'd as a Fief of the Empire under several Princes. Lastly, the *Sforzas* being expell'd by the *French*, and these overthrown at the Siege of *Pavia* by *Charles* the fifth's Generals, King *Francis* the first being made Prisoner; that same Emperor gave the Investiture of the State to his Son *Philip* the second King of *Spain*, under whose Successors it still continues.

*Wednesday 5th,* I went to see the Castle. The way into it is over two Bridges, and through three Gates, which led to a very spacious Place of Arms. Thence passing through another Gate, between the two strong Houses of the Dukes of *Milan*, there is a Court, with a Chappel in it, and the Governor's House; that is, the strong House on the right Hand of the Gate, whose Windows look upon the Place of Arms; for that on the left is taken up with the Ammunition, Armory and Hospital, and its Windows look towards the Wall. I was told these two Houses had been built there designedly, that the two Dukes, who then were no good Friends, might not so much as look at one another. This Castle has six Bastions, with twelve Pieces of Cannon upon each of them, and six half Moons, and a wide deep wet Ditch. At the Entrance there are two high Towers with Brick Walls, about thirty Spans thick, and cas'd with hard Stone, Diamond-cut. On these and the Walls of the Curtins there are vast heavy Pieces of Cannon. This Castle is generally look'd upon as the best, the greatest and safest of all the Fortresses in *Europe*; and its Armory, tho' at present not so full, is reputed sufficient to Arm all *Italy*. They say it was built by *Galazzo Visconte*, the second Duke of that Name, and afterwards





wards improv'd by the Emperor *Charles Gemelli*. V. It stands on the west side of *Milan* and its Liberty extends half about within the City, in which Precincts no Officer can apprehend Malefactors, without the Constable of the Castle's leave.

At Night I saw a very wretched Play Acted at the Theater in the Governor's Palace, which has an hundred Boxes in four Ranks.

Thursday 6th, I went with *D. Ferdinand Valdes*, Constable of the Castle to see the Ceremony of the King's Birth Day at the Palace, and Prince *Vaudemont's* Furniture. Having pass'd the Hall and Antichamber, we came into another hung with Damask with Gold Fringes, and adorn'd with Looking-Glasses in Silver Frames, and other Things of Cristal. The next Room was hung with Crimson Velvet, the Edges embroider'd with Gold, and there was a State-Bed like a Pavillion, embroider'd about with Gold, and adorn'd with curious Eagles on the Top. Nothing in short, could be Richer or more State-ly, tho' it had been set with Jewels. In the same Room there were several Tables cover'd with Silver and Looking-Glasses, with Frames of the same Metal. When the Hour of the Ceremony was come, the Constable order'd a Gentleman to carry me in his Coach to the Collegiate Church call'd *La scala*, whither he was to come with the Governor. Being at the Church, I saw the Prince come in a Coach and eight Horses, follow'd by two other Coaches and eight Horses, and one with six for his Retinue. The *Prepositus* and Canons went out to meet him at the Door with Holy Water, then accompany'd him to the high Altar, he being carry'd in an open Chair because he was Gouty. All the Officers Civil and Military were present, with the Prince's Courtiers richly Clad. The Footmen and *Swiss* Guards were also new Clad, some in Velvet, and some in green Cloth laced with Gold. The Governor took his Seat, as absolute Princes do on a Chair at the right side of the Altar, within a Damask Curtin above the Choir. The *Prepositus* sat over against him, three steps lifted up above the Floor, and said Mass in *Pontificalibus*. There were ten other Velvet Chairs with Cushions of the same, and Desks to kneel at, cover'd with Cloth, where sat first the Constable of the Castle, Colonel *Cordova*; next *D. Ferdinand Valdez*; the Marques de *Burgomayne*, General of the Forces and Gran-

dee of *Spain*; the great Chancellor, and other Officers Civil and Military. The Governor was Incens'd, and had the Gospel and *Pax* brought him to kiss; the others were only Incens'd, and had the *Pax*. Then the *Te Deum* being Sung, all the Guns were Fir'd.

I return'd in the same Coach to the Palace; and going in at the great Gate (for before I entred at that of the Theater) saw other Apartments richly hung with Damask and Tapistry. The Prince Governor retiring into the further Chamber, dismiss'd the Company with much more Affability, than is us'd in other Places. I return'd thence with the Constable to the Castle, where the Rooms were richly Furnish'd with curious Tapistry, Silver ingeniously wrought, *Scrittoires*, and Pictures of the best Masters of past Ages. He led me into a Room within the Gallery, where formerly the Clock stood, and that look'd into the Parade. It was very light-som hung with rich Damask, and set out with other costly Furniture. Here a Table was cover'd, about which nine Men and a Lady being seated, many noble Dishes were serv'd in. After Dinner the Constable, because he could not go himself, appointed *D. Francis Ramirez*, Commissary General of Horse, to conduct me to Court to see the Solemnity. Being come into the Antichamber, we waited a long time among several Officers Civil and Military, and when the Ladies were come, the Prince was drawn out in a Chair upon Wheels, and stopping in the Antichamber, said, *Come in Gentlemen*; a piece of Civility I never saw any Man in his Post perform. We went with him into a Room hung with Damask, where the Ladies were sitting in rows, and at the upper end the Prince's Governess, on another sort of Chair. The Prince went on as far as the Bed before-mention'd, and there discours'd with other Ladies, and they all present, being now and then treated with variety of Sweetmeats. An hour after we all went to the Boxes in the Theatre, and there heard a Confort of 50 Instruments placed on the Stage, and before it in a Semicircle, and then a Composition sung by four Voices, call'd, *The Security of Piety*; which was so far from answering the Sweetness of the Instruments, that it made every one wish it at an end. In the mean while there was a noble Collation of all sorts distributed. I was carry'd home late at Night by the Commissary.

Satur



*Gemelli.* *1699.* *Hospital.* *Saturday* 8th, I went to see the great Hospital, founded by the Dukes of *Milan*, and may be said to be one of the best in *Italy*. It has a stately Front outwards, and within a great square Court, with double rows of Pillars, which support both the upper, and lower Arches; and both above and below, there are many Galleries for the Sick, who were then about 800, well attended; not to speak of several Stores, and Apartments for the dwelling of those who serve the Sick. They told me the Revenue of this Hospital was above 150000 *Philippines*. Half a Mile from the City, without the *Roman* Gate, they were making a Burial place for those that dy'd in the Hospital, and the Work is so great, that they had already lay'd out 200000 *Philippines* upon it.

*Lazareto.* *Sunday* 9th, I saw the *Lazareto*, for People infected with the Plague, which is another great square Structure, two good Musket shot in length, with above 300 Rooms about it. In the middle of it is a Garden, let for 2000 *Philippines* a Year.

*Monday* 10th, in the Evening *Peter Paul Carvaggio*, Professor of Mathematics, carry'd me out in his Coach to see the City. After some time being drove about, we went to the Exchange, and to the Free Schools, which they say were founded by the *Longobard* Queens; and there he shew'd me the Chair, on which *St. Augustin* taught. Opposite to it we went into the College of the Noble *Milanese* Doctors, which is an excellent Structure founded by a Pope of the House of *Medicis*. None but Persons of Birth, are admitted into that College, and to them is referr'd the first Hearing of civil Causes by superior Courts.

*Tuesday* 11th, the Governor, Archbi-

shop, and Officers Civil and Military, went to hear Mass and Sermon at the *Duomo* or Cathedral, that being the last Cathedral of the nine Days Devotion to *S. Charles*. The Governor sat within a Curtin, on the left Hand of the Altar within the Rail, and the Princess in a sort of Pew. The Officers had not Chairs, as in the Royal Chappel, but Benches cover'd with Damask, and Cushions to kneel on. The Sermon, and Musick were very good. This Church being 200 Cubits long, and 130 in breadth, is counted the 8th Wonder of the World for its largeness, curious Marble, excellent Statues, and other rich Ornaments; tho' it is not yet quite finish'd, after so many Years, nor any Hopes that it will be soon compleated; notwithstanding the great Revenue left for its Fabrick. It has five Isles, divided by well wrought Marble Pillars, which hold up the high Arches, and which together with those of the high Altar, are in all 70. All the Structure both within and without, up to the very Roof, is adorn'd with excellent Statues of half lengths, and other choice Carving in Marble. By this you may judge what the Altars, and Chappels are; especially the high Altar, on which there is a rich Silver Tabernacle. The Churches in *Milan* are generally well serv'd, notwithstanding their great Number; for they told me there were eleven Collegiate Churches, 71 Parishes, and 74 Monasteries of Monks, Friars and Nuns, besides Hospitals.

In the Evening, going down into the lower Church of the Cathedral, I paid my Devotion to the Body of *S. Charles*, kept in a Crystal Shrine, with a silver Frame, within another of Silver, and gilt Brass, it was richly embellish'd with Gold within.

## CHAP. VII.

### *The Author's Journey from Milan, to Bologna.*

*Lodi.* *Wednesday* 12th, I set out in a Coach for *Bologna*, paying a Pistol for my Place, and having gone ten Miles, much Snow falling, din'd at the Castle of *Melegnano*, and lay ten Miles further at *Lodi*, a Bishoprick, on the River *Adda*, defended by a good Castle.

*Thursday* 13th, I went 10 Miles, thro' a well cultivated Country, and dirty way to *Casale*, where I din'd, and then riding ten Miles further, came to *Pia-*

*cenza*, Ferrying over the *Po*, hard by it.

*Piacenza* is seated on a Plain, and is about five Miles in compass. The Houses and Streets are very good, but ill inhabited. In the great Market Place, there are 2 Brass Statues on Horseback, of excellent Workmanship, the one of *Alexander Farnesius*, the other of his Son *Ranuccio*.

*Friday* 14th, in the Morning I went to see the Palace, where the Duke of *Par-*





*Gemelli.*  
1699. *Parma* resides, when he comes to this City. It is Magnificent both for Structure and Furniture; and particularly in the Prince's Apartment, there are four Rooms hung with wrought Satin, and the last with Cloth of Gold, with an extraordinary rich Bed. The lower Floor is hung with good *Tapistry*; and the Theatre by it, is as good as can be wish'd. The Cathedral has three Isles, with handsome Altars.

I set out late from *Piacenza*, and having travell'd 15 Miles along a well Pav'd Road, between pleasant Fields well cultivated, lay at the Inn of *Gravaro*; there being no fording the River *Stiron*, because it was swollen, with the Rain fallen the Night before.

We set out betimes upon *Saturday* 15th, pass'd through the City *Borgo*, and having gone 15 Miles, at the River *Taro*, met such a Number of Coaches and Caleshes, that I was forced to wait four Hours, to get over the two Branches of that River, tho' there were two Boats, which had a *Roman Testone* for every one they Ferry'd over. Riding 5 Miles farther, we came late to *Parma*, where we should not have got in, had not the Duke, having been himself at the River, Order'd out of his own Goodness, that the Gate should be open'd.

*Parma.*

*Parma* is in the latitude of 44 deg. 20 min. on a Plain, upon the *Via Flaminia*, and they will have it to be in such an excellent Air, that some of its Citizens have liv'd to 120, and even to 130 Years of Age. Its Buildings are Magnificent, the Churches well adorn'd, and the Streets wide, especially that call'd *del Verze*. The compass of it is about four Miles, and the River *Parma* runs through the middle of it, whence it takes Name. The Duke's Palace is large, and fit to entertain several Princes, and has good Apartments Embellish'd with excellent Pictures, and all sorts of rich House-hold-stuff.

*Sunday* 16th, I heard Mass in the Cathedral, which has three Isles divided by tall Pillars, but without much Ornament. The College is one of the finest Structures that can be seen, both within and without; being all painted like the Palaces opposite to it. There are Rooms enough for 260 Collegians of good Birth, and for the Professors, Officers and Servants. There are also two Theatres, a little and a great one, well Painted, as is the great Hall for Gentleman-like Exercises. The Publick Theatre is not very Magnificent, nor any of the best in

*Italy*, being small, and having only five rows of Seats.

We set out late from *Parma*, and at five Miles end, passing over a Bridge, where every Traveller pays ten Pence, entred the Dukedom of *Modena*, and Riding ten Miles through it, among well cultivated Fields, diversify'd with Houses of Pleasure, came to *Reggio*. This City was Built on the *Via Amilias*, by *Lepidus* the *Triumvir*, who resided in it a long time. It is Famous for its great Fair, for its good Churches and Streets; and for the Palaces, that Embellish'd it, and among the rest that of *Prospero Scarpino*, before which there are two most excellent Statues, of *Hercules* and *Lepidus*, fit to be placed in any Royal Gallery. The Church of our Lady of *Reggio*, call'd of the *Fathers Servants*, before which the aforementioned Fair is kept, has three Isles, of good Structure, with most beautiful Altars, especially that of the Blessed Virgin, which has curious Work in Marble, and is adorn'd with Silver.

*Monday* 17th, having travell'd nine Miles, we were stopp'd by the River *Secchio*, swollen by the Rain that fell in the Night, so that we were forced to stay till the Boat could be got ready, and Paid two *Giulios* a Man for our Passage. Then Travelling 6 Miles further, we came in good time to *Modena*. This City is seated in 44 degrees of latitude on the *Via Amilia*, which ran from *Rimini* to *Piacenza*; the Country is Marshy, having the River *Panaro* on the East, and the *Secchio* on the West. It is the residence of the Princes of the House of *Este*, under whose auspicious Government it enjoys that Peace, it formerly and after the Death of *Cesar* wanted a long time, through the Ambition of private *Romans*. It is enclos'd with a good Wall, and defended by a great Fort, Built after the Modern manner. Its compass is between three and four Miles; but there is nothing remarkable in its Houses, or narrow Streets, unless it be abundance of Dirt. In the middle of it is a very high Tower, made of course Marble, which is an Argument of the Antiquity of the Place. Nothing is yet finish'd of the Ducal Palace, but the left side, and yet it looks Great. The entrance is under a high Tower, into a Court set about with large Pillars, and passing thence into a less, there appears a spacious Stair-Cafe, adorn'd from top to bottom, with good Marble Pillars, which leads to a great Hall before the Duke's Apartment.

*Tues-*





*Gemelli.* *1699.* Tuesday 18th, setting out betimes, at three Miles end I Ferry'd over the River *Panaro*, Paying a *Ginlio*, and three Miles further, entred upon the Territory of *Bologna*, coming to *Castel Franco*, a Town consisting of one long Street, with good Shops; but there is by it a good Fort, with a Garrison of the Popes. Then going four Miles further, I din'd at the Inn of *Samoggia*, where the Post is; and ten Miles from thence, thro' a cultivated Country full of pretty Country Houses, came betimes to *Bologna*, and lay at the Pilgrim's Inn. Meeting here with the Messenger of *Florence*, who was to set out the next Morning, I resolv'd to go with him.

*Bologna.*

*Bologna* is seated in 44 degrees of La-

titude, and on the *Via Emilia* as well as *Modena*. It is a City of great Antiquity, ennobl'd by the Archiepiscopal Dignity, and Residence of the Legate Apostolick; famous for its University, Beauty, Bigness, Wealth, Delightfulness, and number of Inhabitants, which amounts to 80000. The Buildings are of the best in *Italy*, all adorn'd with noble Porticos, through which the People may always walk under shelter. The Tower call'd *Degli Asinelli* is very wonderful, as well for its crooked Structure, as extraordinary Height. I pass by the rest in silence, having said enough in the First Volume of my Travels in *Europe*.

### CHAP. VIII.

#### *The Author's Journey from Bologna to Florence, and the Description of that City.*

I Set out betimes on Wednesday 19, with the Messenger; and after riding 16 miles among the *Appennine* Mountains, whose steepness does not hinder the Country People from sowing a great deal of Corn upon them; we staid to dine at *Lujano*. Then continuing our Journey with a violent cold Wind that had like several times to unhorse me, entred upon the Dominions of the Great Duke, divided from the Popes by a Rivulet near the Village of *Filicaia*. We shew'd our Certificate of Health, which must of necessity be brought from *Bologna* at *Pietramala*; and at last came to *Firenzuela*, after 14 miles riding.

Thursday 20, we set out two hours before Day, the Wind blowing violent hard and cold, and with great trouble mounted the six miles to the top of the high Mountain *Giogo*, which to me seem'd like *Aeolus* his Court; all which way, at small distances there are small Houses of Country People, who lead a wild sort of Life. Then we went down six miles again to *S. Peter a Seve*, a Village defended by a Fort, and staid to dine at the Inn of the Bridge, where we had good Entertainment. Hence we rode six miles of good Way, all the road from *Bologna* to *Florence* being pav'd; then ascending a mile, and going down five, we came to the Gate of *Florence*, where my Trunks were narrowly search'd, and my Arms secur'd before I pay'd the *Ginlio* for Entrance.

*Florence.* *Florence* is so beautiful, pleasant and well-built, that in the Opinion of so great a Prince as *Charles* the Fifth, it ought to be shew'd only upon Holy-days; for it exceeds the noblest Cities of *Italy* in spacious Streets, magnificent Palaces, Ornament of stately Churches, Magnificence of publick Structures, Squares, Fountains, and excellent Statues. It is seated in 43 deg. 20 min. Latitude, in a Plain encompass'd with Mountains; and is said to have been founded by *Sylla's* Soldiers in the Year 645, after the building of *Rome*. The *Triumvirs* made it a Colony; and after the declining of the Empire, and rise of the *Longobards*, becoming an Imperial free City; it so continu'd till 1530, when it was forced to submit to the Power of *Charles* the Fifth, who created *Alexander de Medicis* first Duke of *Florence*. Its compass at present is about 5 miles, well Wall'd, with a Ditch about, and a strong Castle, and inhabited by near 100000 Souls.

Friday 21, I saw the Collegiate Church of *S. Laurence*, divided by 14 Pillars into three Illes. Here is the Ducal Chapel founded by *Ferdinand* the Third, of whose Magnificence and Structure it is better to be silent than say too little. Of six Tombs only that are to be placed in it, only four have been finish'd in ninety Years, so curious and artificially are the precious Oriental Stones wrought whereof they are made; by which, a Man may judge of the rest of the Chapel. There is another, in which all the Subjects



Subjects of the Family are buried; and in it are six Statues made by the Divine Hand of *Michelagnolo Buonarota*, and three of his best Scholars.

The Cathedral is adorn'd on the outside with a curious Front of Marble of several Colours, and a square Tower of a prodigious height. Within it is divided into three Isles by four Pillars cas'd with Marble. All about it there are excellent Statues, but the best are an *Adam* and *Eve*; one of our Saviour, and of God the Father; the Work of *Baccio Bandinelli*, a *Florentine*, placed in the Choir and on the High Altar. This Choir is an *Octogon*, beset with small Pillars, and other curious Works in Marble.

Opposite to this is the Church of *St. John*, built round in the form of a *Cupola*, with three Brass-gates of admirable Workmanship; over which there are nine Statues, three over each, six of Brass and three of Marble, all incomparably fine. In this Church are the Tombs of some *Florentin* Popes, and excellent Statues.

Going home I pass'd through the new Market, where the Gentry us'd to walk under a noble Gallery supported by 20 Marble Pillars.

After Dinner I went to the *Piazza* or Great Square, to see the Statue of *Cosmo de Medicis* on Horseback, all of Brass, exquisitely wrought; and then the Giant's Fountain, with 12 Brass Statues about it, and one in the middle of an excessive bigness. Before the Gate of the Old Palace, which was the House of the common Assemblies of the Commonwealth of *Florence*, are two great Statues; one of them being a great Masterpiece, is said to be *Hercules*. Within is a Court with nine Pillars that support a vast high Tower. In the room above are 16 good Marble Statues, and six great Pieces, on which the Conquests of *Siena*, *Pisa*, and other Cities of the State is painted by an able Master. Opposite to this Palace is another, where the Great Duke's Guards live; and in its *Portico* there are two curious Brass Statues, and one of Marble.

Tho' I had twice before seen the Great Duke's Gallery, yet I would go again a third time. This is compos'd of rows of no way contemptible Building upon the River *Arno*, which runs through the midst of the City; in one of which the Duke's Artificers work, and he keeps his Armory; and in the other his Rarities are kept; both of them are

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set off with long rows of excellent Brass and Marble Statues. In the first room are the Pictures of the most celebrated Painters, drawn by their own hands; in the next, several Vessels of the finest *China* Ware, plac'd in excellent order, and in the middle a Table made of Touchstone, with most curious Workmanship of Flowers, Birds, and the like, of other sorts of Stones inlaid. In a place on the left hand coming from the Great Square, they show thirteen Cupboards, full of Plate curiously wrought; one of Gold Plates, Dishes, and other Vessels; another with Gold and Silver *Antependiums*, made by *Cosmo de Medicis* in pursuance of a Vow, setting in them Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones. In another there are several Horse Furnitures, all cover'd with precious Stones; in such another, a Chair adorn'd with Jewels, on which the Great Duke sits in publick upon *St. John's* Day, to receive Homage of his Subjects; and in the rest, Vessels of Gold and Silver of incomparable Workmanship, and other Rarities of inestimable Value. In another room they shew'd me a Tabernacle and Antependium, enrich'd to admiration with Oriental Pearls, for the service of the Chappel before-mention'd. In another room there were abundance of Antiquities in Brass, and Rarities brought from the *Indies*. A Pillar and a Table of very transparent Alabaster; a Lamp of Amber presented by the Duke of *Saxony*; a Picture in *Mosaic* Work, and other things of great Value.

Near this room is the Armory divided into Four Parts: In the first, there is Armour and Weapons defensive; in the two next, Fire-Arms, and others of extraordinary Workmanship, and the Skeleton of a Mare standing, whose Hair of the Mane and Tail are shewn, being four Yards long. In the last, there are Horse-Furnitures and *Turkish* Arms wrought with Gold, Silver and precious Stones.

In the great Room is the so famous Statue of *Venus*, call'd of the *Medicis*, made in *Greece*, as is suppos'd 2300 Years since, with five other excellent Statues. Besides this, a Cabinet set with precious Stones; a Night-piece drawn by a *Dutch-man*, in which is painted a Woman with a Candle in her Hand, which gives it such a Light that it is wonderful; another Piece of *Mosaic* Work made not long since by a *French-man*; a large Head made of one only

G G G G

Turkey



*Gemelli.* Turkey Stone ; and abundance of other things worth observing, which I omit for brevity sake ; besides the Shape of the Great Duke's prodigious Diamond weighing 552 Grains.

Going into the other room, I saw most excellent Pictures ; a Table of *Lapis Lazuli*, ingeniously inlay'd with other Stones ; a Cabinet made in *Germany*, with wonderful painting on *Lapis Lazuli*, representing all the History of the Old and New Testament, and within it is kept great Curiosities in Wax, and white and yellow Amber.

In one of the other two Rooms, there are Pictures of great Value, and a Cabinet made of East Country Wood ; a small Table of Jasper Stone, with several precious Stones set in it ; and several embroider'd Chairs brought from *Persia*. In the other, there are Maps, Spheres, and other Mathematical Instruments ; and an extraordinary Loadstone, and a great piece of *Lignum Aloes*. The East Country Stones design'd to be curiously wrought, are below in a great Room, where are also the Skins of Elephants, and other strange Creatures.

*Palace.* *Saturday* 22, I went over a Stone-bridge to see the Great Duke's Palace, seated on the farther Bank of the River *Arno*. In the Court is a stately Fountain ; up the Stairs on the right hand, are the Princesses Lodgings, with curious Statues at the Entrance : On the left the Great Duke's, with Statues also, in whose second Room there is a way on the one side to his own Apartment, hung with Crimson Velvet, fringed with Gold ; and on the other, to

the Prince's, hung with Tapistry. Then I went to the Garden, which is very large, and on the left hand found delightful Fountains, a Plat of Mirtle curiously cut, and a Park with a great Statue of the Goddess *Ceres* in the middle. On the right hand there were Coppes, and at the foot of the Hill a Fountain call'd *The Island*, in which there are excellent Statues, and close by Rooms with several Beasts, and Birds shut up in them.

Hence I went to the Church of *S. Michael*, which is a square Building very strong and high, all of Marble. Within it there are 14 excellent Statues, some of Brass, and some of Stone, and four Altars curiously adorn'd. Returning home I met with a *Florentin*, who had but one Finger in each hand, and told me he had two Brothers born with the same Imperfection, and one of them had but two Toes on each Foot.

*Sunday* 23, I saw the Great Duke's celebrated Library, preserv'd in a large Room of the Monastery of *S. Laurence*. Over the Gate appears a noble Front, made by the direction of the renowned Statuary *Buonarota*. The chief value of the Library consists in above 3000 Manuscripts in several Languages ; and among the rest they told me, there was a *Hebrew Bible*, for which the *Jews* would have given the Great Duke 70000 Crowns, he having taken it from them. This precious Treasure of Manuscripts was gather'd by Pope *Clement* the Seventh of the House of *Medicis*, he having the good fortune to get very many belonging to the Library of *Constantinople*.

## CHAP. IX.

### The Author's Journey from Florence to Rome.

HAVING hir'd a Calash to *Rome* for 12 *Piaftres*, I went along with the Messenger, who set out on *Sunday* 23 before Noon ; we travell'd along Hills and Mountains naturally barren, but made fruitful by the industry of the *Florentines*, who make use of all Excrements to improve the ground. Being pass'd the Castle of *Barberino*, where the Lords *Barberinos* of *Rome* have a Farm in memory of their Original, and making our whole Day's Journey 21 miles, we lay at *Poggibonzi*, a wall'd Town.

He set out on *Monday* 24, five hours

before Day, and riding 14 miles, came by break of Day to *Sienna*. This antient City is longer than it is broad, seated on an Ascent, the Buildings few but good, the third part of it being full of Orchards and Vineyards. It is inhabited by a conspicuous Nobility, which in all times has produced Cardinals, and sometimes Popes. The Cathedral is cover'd both inside and outside with black and white Marble, besides many Statues and Carv'd Work. From the Gate appear three beautiful and spacious Isles, divided by above 30 Pillars, cas'd in black and white Marble. The Pulpit is held up





up by 12 Columns, and all curiously  
*Gemelli.* carv'd about in Figures, nothing inferior  
1699. to the curious Statues about the Church.

The Font is in the fine Chappel of *S. John Baptist*. Adjoining to the Church, Opposite to it, are the Princes and Archbishops Pallaces; and in the great Square, that of the Senate, with a Tower of a great height, and a handfom Fountain. We travell'd 18 miles after Dinner, through a well cultivated Country, tho' not plain, where we met extraordinary beautiful Country Women, with great Straw-hoods on their Heads. This Night we lay at the Castle of *Turrineri*, and the Inn which is the Post-house.

*Tuesday 25*, going out two hours before Day, we did nothing but go up and down Hills with Rain and Fog, and at the end of 18 miles came to the Inn of *Radicoferi*, so call'd of the Village of that Name. The Rain continuing, we went down that high Mountain for six miles to the Valley and River of *Riego*, which we cross'd eight times, and not without danger, by reason of the Flood. A little further ends the Territory of the Great Duke at the River *Centino*, whence we went to lye at *Aquapendente*, the first City of the Patrimony of the Church, 14 miles from *Redicofani*.

*Wednesday 26*, After nine miles riding we din'd at the Town of *Bolsena*, not being able to go farther, because of the Cold and Snow that fell. This place is on the Bank of a great Lake, in which there are two Islands. Then passing thro' the City of *Montefiascone*, at the end of 18 miles more, we lay at the City *Viterbo*, which is three miles in compass.

*Thursday 27*, We first went 5 miles up a frozen Mountain, and at the end of as many more came shivering to dine at *Ronciglione*, a good Town, seated on the Cliffs of a Mountain. Then we advanc'd 15 miles, and lay at the Inn of *Baccareo*, a bad place for Strangers.

*Friday 28*, Riding 15 miles, we came to *Rome*.

*Rome*, the Queen of Cities and Head of the World, is seated in *Latium* in 41 deg. 40 min. Latitude; tho' the *Vatican* Suburb is in *Tuscany*, and is water'd by the *Tyber*, which comes in at the North end and runs out at the South towards *Ostia*. It is suppos'd to have been founded, and so call'd by *Romulus*, the Son of *Rhea Silvia*; descended from *Eneas* about the end of the sixth Olympiad, 753 Years before the Birth of Christ. *Romulus* at first wall'd in only the *Palatine Hill*; then that of the *Capitol* was added, and in following Ages it grew to that bigness, that in the Reign of the Emperor *Aurelianus* it was about 13 miles in compass. *Augustus* divided it into 14 Regions, or Wards. But why do I take upon me to speak of *Rome*, which by its Actions has rendred it self glorious and immortal throughout the World, insomuch that he scarce deserves the Name of Man, who has not some knowledge of its Prosperity and Adversity. It will suffice to say, that tho' it is not in its antient Splendor, yet the very Ruins testifie what it has been; and the modern Structures are not so mean, but that they render it preferable to any other the most famous City. For, where can there be found such magnificent Churches, such sumptuous Palaces, such noble Streets, such delightful Gardens, and such pleasant Fountains? Not to speak of the wonderful Painting and Carving. The Court may be call'd the Mistress of others in *Europe*, and is the best Theatre, on which that the Multitude call Fortune, acts her part, and shews her vicissitude. I will speak all its Glory in a word; It is the Seat of the true and lawful Successor of *S. Peter*; that is, the Head of the World, no less than it was in *Passages*; for it is not to be accounted a less Honour, but rather much greater, to rule the spiritual and nobler part of Man, than to subdue their Bodies by force of Arms.

## CHAP. X.

*The Voyage round the World concluded at Naples; with some Account of that City.*

*Saturday 29*, I set out betimes, and travelling 20 miles lay at *Velletri*, a longish open City, seated on a Mountain. The Houses and Streets are convenient enough, and the Fountain in the Market-

place, with the Pope's Statue in Brass, is very beautiful.

*Sunday 30*, we paid a *Ginlio* at the Gate for each Trunk; and riding 14 miles, staid to dine at *Sermoneta*, a

G g g g 2 Town





~~~~~ Town belonging to the Duke of that  
Gemelli. Name, seated on the top of a Hill,  
1699. where we were forced to pay Toll  
~~~~~ again. Then we rode 13 miles on a  
bad way, and came to lodge at *Piperno*,  
a Town ill wall'd, on the sides of a Hill,  
which in former Ages made War up-  
on *Rome*.

Monday the first of *December*, having  
travell'd 15 miles, we din'd at *Terraci-  
na*, the last City of the Pope's Domini-  
ons, enclos'd with an old Wall, and  
seated on the side of a Hill. Going 10  
miles farther, we lodg'd that night in  
the City of *Fondi* in the Kingdom of  
*Naples*. It is famous for being the place of  
the Birth of Pope *Soter*, for being ruin'd  
by *Barbarossa* in 1534, and for its An-  
tiquity; for in the Year 421, after the  
Foundation of *Rome*, it was in amity  
with the *Romans*. It is reported, that  
*Clement* the Seventh, the Anti-pope, re-  
sided here sometime in the Reign of  
Queen *Joanna* the Second.

Setting out early on *Tuesday* the 2d,  
we came before Noon to *Mola di Gaeta*,  
known formerly by the Name of *For-  
mia*. After Dinner we ferry'd over the  
River *Garigliano*, and having rode 18  
miles, lay at *S. Agata di Sessa*. Short of  
the River are the Ruins of a very anti-  
ent Theatre, and other Structures, ruin'd  
by Age; and at a small distance a very  
long *Aqueduct*, perhaps belonging to the  
ancient *Minerva*.

Capua.

*Wednesday* 3, we set forwards four  
hours before Day by Torch-light; and  
came to dine at the City *Capua*, near the  
River *Vulturnus*, whose Banks are join'd  
by a fine Stone-Bridge. This City is en-  
clos'd with a good Wall, and defended  
by a Castle. Some think it was founded  
by *Capis Silvius*, King of *Alba*, and o-  
thers of the *Oscans*, by whom it was  
call'd *Osca*. It was detested and reduced  
to Servitude by the *Romans*, for having  
entertain'd *Hannibal*, who was debauch'd  
by its Pleasures, and then came to be a  
Colony, tho' it had before vy'd with  
*Carthage* and *Rome* it self. It was de-  
stroy'd by *Genfericus* King of the *Van-  
dals*, rebuilt by *Narses*, and again sub-  
verted by the *Longobards*. At present  
it stands on the ground, where the an-  
cient *Castellum* is reported to have stood,  
and the Ruins of the Old One are to be  
seen two miles to the Northward on the  
Hill call'd *Tifata*. Riding eight miles  
after Dinner through delicious Plains,  
we came to *Aversa*, (thought to be built  
out of the Ruins of *Atella*;) and four  
miles from thence I began to meet my

Friends, who were come out to honour  
me; and after mutual Embraces we took  
Coach, and proceeding four miles far-  
ther, entred the long wish'd for City of  
*Naples*: And thus I finish'd my Journey  
round the World, having spent in it  
5 Years 5 Months and 20 Days; upon  
the Festival of *S. Francis Xavierius*, the  
Apostle of the *Indies*, and Protector of  
Traveliers. For the Reasons mention'd  
in the beginning of the Fifth Volume, I  
did not reckon *Wednesday* the 3d by  
*Thursday* the 4th of *December* 1698, and  
and consequently 21 Days above the 3  
Months. I spent above five Months in  
satisfying the Curiosity of several Peo-  
ple; till they having enough of me, as  
is usual, I was deliver'd from their im-  
portunity.

*Naples* is seated upon that Bay made  
by the two Capes or Promontories of  
*Minerva* and *Misenum*, in 41 deg. 2 min.  
Latitude. On the East of it is Mount  
*Vesuvius*, and the fruitful Plains of *Ter-  
ra de Lavera*, or *Campania Felix*. To-  
wards the South it looks upon the *Tyr-  
rhene* Sea, and looks like a great Shell  
enclos'd with fruitful and delicious  
Banks.

This City (according to the most  
probable Opinion,) was founded by *En-  
melius Phalerus*, the Son of *Alcon*, who  
was one of the *Argonauts*, and conse-  
quently before the destruction of *Troy*.  
*Parthenope*, the Daughter of the King *Fe-  
ra*, coming hither out of *Negropont* with  
a number of *Greeks*, and being taken  
with the delightfulness of the Place, fet-  
tled at *Phalerum*, and began to enlarge  
it, so that the City afterwards was call'd  
by her Name. Now beause *Valleyus Pa-  
terculus*, lib. 1. says, that *Naples* was  
built by the *Cumani*; I guess the anti-  
ent *Phalerum* or *Parthenope*, to distinguish  
it from the new City, was afterwards  
call'd *Paleopolis*, (whatsoever *Lipsius* says  
of its being founded by the *Cumani*;) and  
of this place, I conceive the Histo-  
rian spoke these words, *Sed aliis diligen-  
ter Ritus Patrii mansit custodia*. The o-  
thers diligently kept up the custom of  
their Country. That is, the custom  
mention'd by *Serabo*, of Sports by Lamp-  
light, and the like. It is also to be ob-  
serv'd from what has been said, that tho'  
*Paleopolis* and *Naples* were neighbouring  
Cities, and almost one same People; yet  
there was some difference as to their  
Manners; nor were they so near, but  
that there was at least a mile distance  
between them: For *Livy* tells us, that  
the Consuls *L. Cornelius* and *Q. Publicius*  
besieging





~~~~~ besieging *Palepolis*, a City in League  
~~~~~ *Gemelli*. with the *Samnites* about the Year 426,  
1699. after the building of *Rome*, placed their  
Army between it and *Naples*, that the  
*Neopolitans* might not relieve it. 'Tis  
true, we cannot tell which are the Re-  
mains of *Palepolis*; but yet they are ve-  
ry blind who seek for them within the  
compass of *Naples*; as my learned Friend  
Dr. *Matthew Egiccio*, to whom I am ob-  
lig'd for these Conjectures, has much  
reason to say.

This City has run through several  
Forms of Government. At first it was  
under the *Athenian* Laws, whilst a Con-  
federate of the *Romans*; but afterwards  
it submitted to their Powers, and re-  
ceiv'd Laws as a Colony. The Empire  
being overthrown in 412, it suffer'd by  
the *Goths*, and in 456 by the *Vandals*.  
Then it fell under the Dominion of the  
*Greek* Emperors in 490, then under the  
*Heruli*, and after them under the *Ostro-*  
*goths*, from whom it was taken in 537  
by *Belisarius*. After him *Attila*, King  
of the *Goths*, took and kept it 18 Years,  
and then it was again brought under  
the *Greek* Emperors by *Narses*. It con-  
tinu'd a long time in the nature of a  
Commonwealth, and held out a Siege a-  
gainst the *Saracens*, tho' reduc'd to great  
Extremities, most of the Inhabitants be-  
ing destroy'd. At length in 1128, it  
submitted to *Roger*, the third *Norman*  
Duke of *Aquileia*, who had the Title of  
King given him by *Anacletus* the Anti-  
pope. The *Norman* Line being extinct,  
the *Suevians* came next in 1195, the last  
King of whom call'd *Manfred* being slain  
in Battel by *Charles* the First of *Anjou*;  
this same *Charles* was declar'd King of  
*Naples* by Pope *Clement* the Fourth;  
and some time after he shed all that was left  
of the *Suevian* Blood, causing the unhap-  
py *Conradin* to be beheaded in the Mar-  
ket-place. Eight Kings of this Family  
ruled the Kingdom; and *Joanna* the Se-  
cond being at last left Heiress, she adop-  
ted *Alonso* King of *Aragon*; who in  
1442 having overthrown the Faction of  
*Renee* Duke of *Anjou*, took *Naples* by the  
way of the Aqueducts, and remain'd  
peaceably possess'd of it. Five of the Fa-  
mily of *Aragon* reign'd, till *Frederick* the  
last of them was expell'd by the *French*  
and *Spaniards*, who had agreed to his  
Ruin to divide the Kingdom. But there  
being no lasting Friendship between dif-  
ferent Tempers, and Sovereignty being  
an indivisible Point; soon after, King  
*Lewis* the Twelfth, and King *Ferdin-*  
*and's* Commanders fell at variance;

and *Gonzalo de Cordove*, call'd the Great  
Captain, had the Fortune quite to ex-  
pel the *French* about the Year 1503.  
*Joanna*, the Daughter of *Ferdinand*, and  
Mother to *Charles* the Fifth, inheriting,  
the Kingdom devolv'd to the House of  
*Austria*.

So many Wars and Changes of Go-  
vernment are the cause that the antient  
*Naples* is scarce to be found in the Mo-  
dern; but having been often enlarg'd,  
it is now grown to that degree, that the  
compass of its Walls is almost ten miles;  
and that of all the Suburbs included is 21  
miles and a quarter, containing above  
500000 Inhabitants. It has nine Gates  
on the Land-side, and 16 towards the  
Sea. There are three Castles well pro-  
vided with Cannon and Soldiers, for that  
of *Capuana* does not deserve the Name,  
and at present only the Courts meet  
there.

I should be furnish'd with the greatest  
Eloquence, to give an account of the ex-  
cellency of the Country this noble City  
is seated in, and of the worth of the In-  
habitants; but I am not capable of such  
an Undertaking: Besides, there is no  
antient or modern Writer that does not  
extol the Beauty and Fruitfulness of its  
Hills and Plains, the Delicacy of its Wa-  
ter, the Excellency of its Wines, the  
Rarity of its Fruit, the Plenty of Flow-  
ers, and in short all that is good dispers'd  
throughout the World, found together  
in this place; not to mention the Charms  
of its Gardens, and the Delights of its  
*Posilipo*. This is sufficiently evinc'd by  
its having been chosen for its Habitation  
by the dearest Sons of the Muses, as *Vir-*  
*gil* the Prince of Poets, *Statius*, *Livy*, *Ho-*  
*race*, *Claudian*, *Silius Italicus*, and many  
more in the following Ages; from them  
the *Neopolitans* seem to have inherited  
a natural Inclination to the most Noble  
and delightful Studies.

If we regard its Situation, the City  
looks like a noble Theatre rising gra-  
dually along the sides of the neigh-  
bouring Hills on the North-side of it; if  
the Streets, they are excellently pav'd  
with Pebbles, and wide enough; if the  
Pallaces and publick Buildings, there is  
a vast number of them, and all magnifi-  
cently adorn'd with Gilding and Paint-  
ing, not to mention their Simmetry and  
noble Architecture. On the other hand,  
no City in *Europe* has such noble Spirits,  
and Families so greatly descended; and  
it is hard to decide, whether there are  
more great Scholars, or Noble Men. So  
many famous Men have been bred up  
in





in its Schools, that of their Works alone might be made a large and compleat Library; were not there a great neglect in publishing the worthy Labours of the Learned, and yet for what reason no Man knows. It is an addition to its Praises, that even the Provinces subordinate to so glorious a Metropolis, do and Men brought forth Men, famous for Learning in all Ages; and not to mention *Salust*, born at *Amiternum*, now *Aquila*; *Ovid* at *Sulmo*; *Ennius* at *Rudiae* near *Luc*; *Nevius* in *Capua*; *Pacuvius* at *Brindisi*; *Horace* at *Venosa*; *Juvenal* at *Aquinum*, and many more; *Magna Grecia* alone, now known by the Name of *Calabria*, may furnish a whole Volume. It is most certain, that if *Italy* is honourable for Wisdom, it thence took its Original: For, who is there that does not know, how far the *Pythagorean* Philosophy spread there, being call'd by another Name *Italica*? And if *Pythagoras* teaching at *Cotron*, had sometimes 600 Scholars, and none was ever admitted to his School but what had a comely Presence, and a Genius fit for Philosophy, who can deny but that soon after, a great number of notable Philosophers liv'd about in our Villages? *Cicero* tells us, that Divine Wit instructed all *Italy* in all sorts of Learning: But if we attentively read the *Famblicus Calcidicus*, where he speaks of the *Pythagorean* Sect, we shall find it was almost all made up of People of *Calabria*. I will not argue, whether *Pythagoras* was born in *Samos* of *Greece*, as is generally believ'd, or in that of *Calabria*, as *Theo-*

*doret* affirms; tho' *Plutarch* makes him of *Locris*, perhaps because *Samos* was in the Territory of *Locris*. But no body can deny, that (not to mention others less famous,) these that follow were *Calabrians* of *Reggio*; viz. *Teerens*, to whom *Plato* directed his Dialogue of Wisdom; *Timens*, Master to *Plato*; *Theogenes*, the first Expolitor of *Homer*; *Aristides*; *Parmenides*; *Melissus*; *Archita*; *Zeno*; and *Zealeucus*, the great Philosopher and Legillator; and also *Xenocrates*, an heroick Poet and Musician; *Stesicorus*, a Lyrick Poet; *Alexides*, another Lyrick Poet; *Orpheus*, the writer of the *Argonautica*, for *Orpheus* the *Thracian*, who flourish'd before the *Trojan* War, could not make mention of King *Alcinous*, who liv'd full 300 Years after; *Menander* the Comedian; and the famous *Philolaus*, whose Books were bought by the Divine *Plato* for 40 *Mina* of *Alexandria*. Of later times, what Country has not cause to envy *Calabria*, for having brought forth *Cassiodorus*, *Gianus Parrasius*, *Coriolanus*, *Martrianus*, *Pomponius Letus*, *Berardinus*, *Antony Telesi*, and *Sertorio Quettrimani*; and now in our Days *Marco Aurelio Severini*, and *Tommaso Cornelio*, the restorers of Learning and Philosophy? But perhaps I have proceeded too far upon this Subject, and I fear I may have tir'd the Reader with my unpolish'd Discourse. It is fit therefore, that since the Voyage round the World is now ended, he apply himself to more profitable Studies; and that I put a period to the Labour of Writing, which I look upon as not inferior to that of Travelling.

F I N I S.

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