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C O L L E C T I O N

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I N T E R S P E R S E D

With HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, and CRITICAL NOTES.

W I T H

A Table of the C O N T E N T S.

V O L. V.

L O N D O N :

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equally, as may be presumed, stored with various Kinds of excellent Fish. Upon our Arrival at *Prague*, we passed two Centuries before we were admitted into the Town, and had our Baggage examined with pretty great Rigour. Our Readers will find, by perusing what has been already laid down in this Section, that the List of Posts between *Vienna* and *Prague* stands thus :

From *Vienna* to *Enzersdorf*, a short Post, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ German Miles.

From *Enzersdorf* to *Stockerau*, a long Post, 3 German Miles.

From *Stockerau* to *Mallebern*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Mallebern* to *Hollabrun*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Hollabrun* to *Naudorf*, or *Nodorf*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Naudorf* to *Pulckau*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Pulckau* or *Bulkba*, to *Langau*, a long Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Langau* or *Languenau*, to *Frating*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Frating* to *Piesling*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Piesling* to *Zlabnitz*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Zlabnitz* to *Konigseck*, a long Post, 3 German Miles.

From *Konigseck* to *Neubaus*, a pretty long Post, 2 good German Miles.

From *Neubaus* to *Somosol* or *Samosal*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Somosol* to *Koschitz*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Koschitz* to *Tabor*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Tabor* to *Sudmirzitz*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Sudmirzitz* to *Wotitz* or *Woiditz*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Wotitz* to *Bisritz*, one Post, 2 German Miles.

From *Bisritz* to *Nesbeck* or *Dnespeck*, one Post, 2 long German Miles.

From *Nesbeck* or *Dnespeck* to *Jesnitz* or *Jessenicz*, one Post, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ German Miles.

From *Jesnitz* to *Prague*, one Post, 2 short German Miles.

Total 21 Posts, 45 German Miles.

Prague, the Capital of *Bohemia*, called frequently in *Latin* by the *Bohemian* and *Austrian* Writers *Tripolis*, i. e. the *Triple City*, has for-

merly been the Residence of many Kings and Emperors. It received that Denomination from the three Cities of which it consists. These are the *New City*, the *Old City*, and the *Little City*; every one of which, with Regard to its Extent and Number of Inhabitants, may be considered as scarce any Thing inferior to a City of the first Rank. The last of these is separated from the two first by the *Moldau* or *Wltava*, a River that has its Rise in the District of *Krumau*, on or near the Ridge of Mountains separating *Bohemia* from *Bavaria*, and unites its Stream with that of the *Elbe* near *Melnick*, about four German Miles North of *Prague*. The *Little City* stands on the Western Bank of that River, and the others on the Eastern; but they are joined together by a noble Bridge, one of the greatest Curiosities in *Prague*, 35 Foot broad, and 1770 long. This was begun, with great Solemnity, by the Emperor *Charles the Fourth*, in the Year 1357; but, the Work being frequently interrupted by the bloody Wars that happened in *Bohemia*, was not finished till about Half a Century after. This Bridge supplied the Place of a more antient one, built, after three Years Labour, by *Juditha* or *Gitka*, Wife to King *Wladislaus*, in 1170, and destroyed by an extraordinary Inundation of the *Moldau*, in 1342, whose Waters then rose to a very unusual Height. The Structure, composed of square Stone, is sustained by eighteen prodigious Piles rising out of the Bed of the River, and connected by the Arches under it. Each End of the Bridge is adorned and defended by a fine Tower. One of * these has, about the Middle of its exterior Surface, in much the same Manner that the Statues of the Founders may be seen in *Wadham* and *Oriel* Colleges, *Oxford*, two Stone Figures of *Luther* and his Wife. *Luther* appears in Armour, and his Wife with one of her Hands extended towards his Privities; which was done in Order to ridicule the *Lutherans*, and perhaps the Protestants in general. The Citizens of *Prague*, who are, for the most Part, bigotted *Roman Catholics*, take great Care to shew these Statues of *Luther* and his Wife to all Protestants that come here. This the Author of the present Account collected from our Guide, or, as the *Italians* call that Sort of Servant, *Cicerone*, who took particular Care to shew us the abovementioned Effigies of *Luther* and his Wife, and desired us to view them attentively, assuring us, that no Foreigner, especially if he was a *Catholic*, who

* The Tower here mentioned is that which stands on the End of the Bridge contiguous to the *Old Town*.

knew *Prague*, would believe that he had seen the Capital of *Bohemia*, if he could not give a Description of them.

There are many curious Images or Statues of Saints upon the Bridge over the *Moldau*, which very well deserve to be seen by every curious Traveller, and particularly that of St. *John of Nepomuck*, which consists of Brass, and stands on that Part of the Bridge from whence he was thrown into the River, and drowned, at the Command of *Wenceslaus the Fourth*, fir-named *Piger*. Upon the Spot there is a Cross of Copper or Brass deaurated, which People are continually kissing from Morning till Night, when they offer their Prayers to St. *John Nepomucene*, who is esteemed as one of the principal *Bohemian* Saints. Nay, in *Prague* he seems to be more celebrated than any other. Many Persons there wear his Picture in Miniature on their Breasts, hanging down like the Badge of an Order; and most of the Women have such a Picture, by Way of Ornament, annexed to their Necklaces. Many of these Toys, in different Forms, are brought by *Jews* and others, to the Strangers that come to *Prague*, to be purchased, as one of the Curiosities of the Place. The other Saints, whose Statues are erected on the Bridge, have likewise their Votaries, as well as St. *John Nepomucene*, who may frequently be seen performing their Devotions to them; though those of the latter are by far the most numerous. There is exposed to Sale, in the Book-sellers and Print-shops at *Prague*, a Collection of Prints, or Cuts, representing all the Statues abovementioned on the Bridge over the *Moldau*, with the Title of MARMOR LOQUENS prefixed to it.

In the *Moldau* there are two little Islands, on the largest of which, according to our *Cicerone*, stands a Sort of Inn, whither young People sometimes go to divert themselves, called by the People of *Prague*, as he said, *Great and Little Venice*. The Breadth of the *Moldau* here may be easily understood, from the brief Description of the Bridge already given. *Great Venice* faces the *Little Town*; and *Little Venice* lies in the Middle of the River, opposite to the Northern Extremity of the *New Town*. There are, besides these two Islands, some others, that are smaller, in that Part of the *Moldau* which divides *Little Prague* from the *Old and New Towns*.

The *New City* is larger than the others, touches the River in two Places, and encompasses that Part of the *Old City* which is not washed by the *Moldau*. Both the *Little City*

and the *New City*, on the Land-side, or that Side facing the adjacent Territory, opposite to the River, are surrounded with a Fosse and a Wall, though they are Places of no great Strength. *Prague*, according to *Ricciolus*, stands in 50 Deg. 40 Min. North Latitude, and 37 Deg. 23 Min. Longitude. Its Distance from *Vienna*, according to our Computation, which may be depended upon, is about forty-five *German Miles*, tho' some of the *Austrian Geographers* will not allow it much to exceed thirty-six.

Some believe that the City, where *Maroboduus*, King of the *Marcomanni*, called, as should seem, by *Ptolemy Marobudus*, resided, stood on a Spot occupied at present by Part of the City of *Prague*. *Bojobæmus*, or *Boviof-mus*, is the Name given this City by *Lipsius*. But this seems to have been the Name of a Province, not of a City, as has been very justly observed by *Cluverius*. *Hagecius* thinks that *Maroboduus's* Capital stood upon a Mountain, or Hill, about a *German Mile* from *Prague*, opposite to the Monastery of *Sbraslau*; but this Situation seems rather to correspond with that of a Castle, placed in the Neighbourhood of this City by *Tacitus*. Others believe that the *Casurgis* of *Ptolemy* was formerly situated there. But to leave these, and other Conjectures, which must be allowed very precarious, we shall give our Readers a short and succinct Account of the Origin of *Prague*, extracted from the most authentic of the *Bohemian* Historians.

Of the three Cities of which *Prague* consists, the *Little Town* is the most antient. It was built in the Year 723, by *Libussa*, the Daughter of *Cracus* or *Crocus*, the second Prince or Duke of *Bohemia*; and deduced its Name from the *Bohemian* Word *Prab*, which signifies a Gate, or Entry, according to *Hagecius*. But, supposing the *Little City* to have been built by *Libussa*, it must be older than the Year 723, as will hereafter fully appear. The same Author asserts this Part of *Prague* to have been first surrounded with a Wall by *Nezamyslus*, or *Nezamyslius*, the Son of *Libussa*; which, if the former Notion be admitted, is probable enough. Notwithstanding which, *Lupacius* attributes the Foundation of *Prague* to *Mnatha*, the Son of *Nezamyslus*, and the first Erection of a Wall about it to *Wogenus*, the former Prince's Grandson. But these jarring Accounts seem to be reconciled by *Hagecius*, when he affirms, that the *Old Town* was first built by *Mnatha*, about the Year 795, and enlarged, as well as encompassed on the Land-side with a Wall, by *Wogenus*, in the Year

830. *Udalricus*, Duke of *Bohemia*, who died in 1037, likewise added many new Buildings to it. However, according to *Balbinus*, as yet *Old Prague* was composed only of wooden Buildings, more resembling Soldiers Tents than Citizens Houses, after the Manner of all the ancient Towns erected in the Northern Parts of the World; till *Sobieslaus the First*, Duke of *Bohemia*, who died in 1140, caused all those Houses to be pulled down, and rebuilt of Stone, and, by improving the Symmetry of the Streets, greatly beautified the Place. *Charles the Fourth*, Emperor of the *Romans*, and King of *Bohemia*, annexed *New Prague* to the *Old Town*, called it at first *Carlovia*, and fortified it with a Ditch and a Wall, about the Year 1348. Lastly, The *Little City* was strengthened in the same Manner, in 1560. Within the Wall of the *New Town* several Eminences are inclosed; and within that of the *Little Town* a pretty noted Hill, called *Mount Petrzin*. The Castle, or Cittadel, denominated the *Wischehrad*, stands upon a high Mountain, and commands, in a great Measure, both the *Old* and *New Town*. It was built, according to *Merianus*, in the Year 683, and at first received various Names, *viz. Psary, Libice, &c.* As the first Dukes of *Bohemia* held their Residence in this Place, it was, for a considerable Time, esteemed the principal Part of the City of *Prague*, but they afterwards removed into the *Old Town*. *Wischehrad*, in the *Bohemian* Tongue, signifies a *Castle, Fortrefs, or High Cittadel*. This Place now seems in a mean Condition, scarce any Traces of its former Grandeur at present remaining. Such another Castle commands *Little Prague*; which, for many Ages, has gone under the Appellation of the *Castle of St. Wenceslaus*.

Prague was taken by *Henry the Fowler*, in 930, when that Prince obliged *St. Wenceslaus*, then Duke of *Bohemia*, to pay him an annual Tribute. *Boleslaus*, King of *Poland*, after he had treacherously put out the Eyes of *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*, whom he invited in a seemingly amicable Manner to *Cracow*, under the Pretence of entering into an Alliance with him, laid Siege also to *Prague*, about the Year 1000, and in two Years Time starved it to a Surrender. However, he could not reduce the *Wischehrad*; which eluded all his Efforts, till *Udalricus*, the Son or Brother of *Boleslaus*, by a singular Stratagem, overthrew the *Polish* Army, in 1004. *Wladislaus the Second*, Duke of *Bohemia*, and *Conrad*, Prince of *Znaim*, having been intirely defeated in a bloody Battle by *Otho*, Prince of *Olmutz*, and several other

Princes of the *Przemyslaean* Family, *Prague* was again besieged by the *Victors*, in 1142; but *Theobaldus*, Brother to *Wladislaus*, bravely defended it, till the Emperor *Conrad* advanced with a powerful Army to its Relief; at whose Approach the Besiegers thought proper to retire. The City sustained no other Damage from this Siege, than what happened to the Churches of *St. Vite* and *St. George*, which were set on Fire by some Flames conveyed to them by the Enemy's Arrows. *John*, King of *Bohemia*, having some Dispute with *Elizabeth*, his Queen, who, with *Charles* her Son, retired to *Melnick*, and suspecting that the Nobility of *Prague* espoused her Interest, he laid Siege to his Capital City, with an Army raised in *Moravia*, A. D. 1319. But *William* of *Hasenburg*, the Commandant, defended the Place with great Valour, till the Arrival of *Peter de Rossis*, who came with a formidable Army, to the Succour of the Besieged; and, after he had almost driven the King out of the Field, restored Peace to *Bohemia*. The Citizens of the *Old* and *New Town* joined the *Hussites*, and, after a vigorous Action, entered the *Little Town*, in 1419. Neither could the Emperor *Sigismund*, King of *Bohemia*, attended by *Albert*, Archduke of *Austria*, afterwards Emperor, the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, &c. retake *Prague*, though he assaulted it from four different Quarters at once, with an Army of 140,000 Men. The Besieged having thus, under the Conduct of *Ziska*, repulsed the Emperor, soon made themselves Masters of the *Wischehrad*; which, till then, had been occupied by that Prince's Troops. This City espoused the Interest of *Frederic* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*; but returned to the House of *Austria*, after the fatal Battle of *Weissenberg* near *Prague*, in 1620. The *Saxons* seized upon it, in 1631; but it was soon after recovered by *Wallenstein*, the Imperial General. Lastly, Count *Königsmarck*, the *Swedish* General, making an Irruption out of the *Upper Palatinate* into *Bohemia*, possessed himself of the *Little Town*, and took the Castle appertaining to it at the first Assault, in 1648. But the *Old* and *New Town* repulsed him in every Attack, till the Treaty, then in Agitation, was signed. These are the principal Events, in which *Prague* has been more immediately hitherto concerned.

The City is exceeding populous, containing, according the most approved and authentic Accounts, five-hundred-thousand Souls; of which, if some may be credited, near Fifty-thousand

are Jews. Be that as it will, for at least four-hundred Years past, its Citizens have been extremely numerous, as we may find attested by the best Historians, who have treated of the *Bohemian Affairs*. Nay, we are told by *Matthias Lauda*, a celebrated Writer, who lived at that Time, that in the Year 1419, notwithstanding the Troubles the Kingdom was then involved in, Fifty-thousand idle Men, or more, might have been drawn into the Field in the Day-time, without being missed, or any sensible Diminution of the Inhabitants. A Thing, which, notwithstanding the Authority of *Lauda*, will to many of our Readers, appear absolutely incredible!

Prague, with its Territory, for above two-hundred Years, made up Part of the Diocese of *Ratisbon*. But at the Desire of *Boleslaus Pius*, Duke of *Bohemia*, and his Sister *Mlada*, then a Nun at *Rome*, by the Consent of *St. Wolfgang*, Bishop of *Ratisbon*, *Ditmar*, a Member of the *Benedictin* Convent at *Magdeburg*, was declared the first Bishop of *Prague*, by Pope *John the Thirteenth*, and consecrated, as his Suffragan, by *Hatto*, or *Robert*, Archbishop of *Mentz*. *Ditmar* was succeeded by *St. Adalbert* in 969, according to *Hagecius*; or, as *Balbinus* will have it, in 979. *St. Adalbert*, or *Wogtiechus*, Nephew to *Boleslaus*, was destroyed by the Pagans, in the mountainous Part of *Prussia*, whither he went, as a Missionary, to propagate the *Christian Religion*, and succeeded by *Theadagus*, who belonged to a Monastery in *Saxony*, A. D. 997. After him came *Helikardus*, *Izo*, and *Severus*; the last of whom, at the Request of the *Moravians*, though his Diocese was already very much diminished, gave his Consent, that a new Bishopric should be erected in *Moravia*. Which was accordingly done, Pope *Alexander the Second* giving a Sanction thereto. *Severus* dying in 1067, *Gerard*, or *Jaromir*, succeeded him, and re-united the Sees of *Olmutz* and *Prague*, the Emperor *Henry* giving his Consent thereto. After *Gerard's* Death, King *Wratislaus* again separated the Diocese of *Olmutz* from that of *Prague*; appointing one *Cosmas* to preside over the latter, in 1091. *Ernest de Pardubicz*, the twentieth Prelate from *Cosmas*, was declared free from all Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and consecrated Archbishop of *Prague*, the next Sunday before *Advent*, 1343, in the usual Manner. This is said to have been foretold by *St. Wolfgang* to *Boleslaus Pius*, near four-hundred Years before it happened. The Bishop of *Prague* was

not only thus dignified by Pope *Clement the Sixth*, at the Desire of *John*, King of *Bohemia*, and his Son *Charles*, but had likewise the Privilege of crowning the King of *Bohemia* transferred to him from the Archbishop of *Mentz*. Nay *Charles*, Successor to the above-mentioned *John*, King of *Bohemia*, obtained of Pope *Urban the Fifth* the Office of perpetual Legate, in the Dioceses of *Ratisbon*, *Bamberg*, *Misnia*, &c. for the Archbishop of *Prague*, in 1365. After the Death of *Conrad*, in 1431, *Prague* was destitute of an Archbishop near Half an Age; the Revenues belonging to the Metropolitan Church there, according to the *Austrian* and *Bohemian* Writers, having been squandered away and dissipated by *Conrad*, whom they scrupled not to accuse of Heresy. Neither could this Archbishopric be put upon its primitive Footing, though attempted by *Wladislaus* and other Kings of *Bohemia*, till the Reign of the Emperor *Ferdinand the First*, of the House of *Austria*, who richly endowed it, restored it to its primitive Lustre, and translated the Bishop of *Vienna*, to the Metropolitan Church of *Prague*, in 1562. We must not here omit Observing, that the Title of Prince was conferred on the Bishop of *Prague*, by King *Wenceslaus*, in 1315, and confirmed to the Archbishop of that City, by the Emperor *Charles the Fourth*, A. D. 1350. This Title was, however, for a long Time neglected, and, as it were, lost; but the Archbishop, *Zbignæus Berka*, happily recovered it of the Emperor, *Rudolphus the Second*.

Though the Limits we have prescribed ourselves will not permit us to give a minute and particular Description of all the principal Churches and religious Houses, nor even a bare Enumeration of all the others, in *Prague*, yet we think it would be unpardonable to omit a short Account of the following:

I. The Cathedral Church, in the Cittadel belonging to the *Little City*, was founded by *St. Wenceslaus*, in the Year 935, and dedicated to *St. Vite*. This was occasioned by *Henry*, King of *Germany*, then holding a Diet at *Ratisbon*, who made a Present of an Arm of *St. Vite* to that Prince; which induced him to build a Church in Honour of that Saint, as a proper Place to deposit it in. However, Death prevented him from fully executing his Design; he dying before the Church was finished. Some Authors affirm, that the Church of *St. Vite* was consecrated by *Michael*, Bishop of *Ratisbon*; and others by *St. Wolfgang*, who

who presided over the same Diocese. But these two different Opinions may be rendered consistent, by supposing, that the first Part of this Church, built by St. *Wenceslaus*, was consecrated by the former Prelate, and the whole Edifice, which was probably finished in the Reign of *Boleslaus Pius*, by the Latter. Afterwards, about the Year 1060, *Spitibnæus the Second*, surnamed *the Just*, observing that a greater Number of People than the Church could contain crowded to the Tomb of St. *Wenceslaus*, he determined to remedy this Defect. In Order to which he demolished the Chapels, in which St. *Vite* and St. *Adalbert* were worshipped, and erected one magnificent Church for the three Saints, *Vite*, *Adalbert*, and *Wenceslaus*; but Death would not permit him to put the last Hand to it. This afterwards going to Decay, *John*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Ernest*, Archbishop of *Prague*, laid the Foundation of a much more noble and august Church, in 1343, but the whole Fabric was not finished till the 1396. The present Church was built by the Emperor *Ferdinand the First*, in 1555, the former having been burnt, in 1541. It consists of square-cut Stones, compacted in the *Gothic* Taste. Within the Tower of St. *Vite*, which is very lofty, there is a Bell, said to be twenty-two Thousand seven-hundred Pounds Weight. In this Church there is a most sumptuous *Mausoleum*, in which the Bodies of the Emperors, *Charles the Fourth*, *Ferdinand the First*, *Maximilian the Second*, *Rudolphus the Second*, and the Kings *Ladislav*, *George of Podiebrad*, &c. are deposited. But the greatest Ornaments of the Church of St. *Vite*, in the Opinion of the *Bohemians*, are the Bodies of St. *Wenceslaus*, St. *Adalbert*, St. *Vite*, and St. *Sigismund*, King of *Burgundy*; all of which are honoured in their respective *Sacella*, or Chapels. The finest and most grand of these is that of St. *Wenceslaus*, which shines on all Sides with precious Stones, especially *Jasper*. To these may be added the noble and stupendous Tomb of St. *John Nepomucene*, secured by a double Chancel, on which if any Person carelessly treads, he will inevitably, according to the *Bohemians*, soon meet with some remarkable Misfortune, or Disgrace. This, they say, has frequently been proved; so that it passes for an indisputable Truth amongst them. Upon this Tomb there stands the Foot of a Candlestick, of unknown Metal, brought hither from *Milan*, when that Place was laid level with the Ground, by *Frederic Barbarossa*, in 1162, where it had long

been kept as a most invaluable Treasure. In Fine, here is deposited such an Infinity of sacred Relicks, collected from all Parts of the *Christian* World by the Emperor *Charles the Fourth*, that nothing like it of the Kind is to be met with out of the Walls of *Rome*.

2. The *Strahovian* Church on Mount *Petrzin*, and the Hill or Tract called *Ratzin*, or *Ratschin*, belongs also to the *Little Town*. This Church may justly be reckoned amongst the Ornaments of *Prague*, and has annexed to it a noble Monastery of the *White Order* of *Præmonstrants*, founded and richly endowed by *Wladislaus the Eleventh*, Duke of *Bohemia*, at the Instigation of *Henry Zdik*, in 1143, Having received some additional Revenues, it was again consecrated by *Albert* Archbishop of *Salzburg*, by the Consent of *Valentine* Bishop of *Prague*, near forty Years after its Foundation. It was laid in Ashes about 1258, but, to the great Surprise and Admiration of the Citizens of *Prague*, rebuilt in a more splendid Manner, at the sole Expence of *John* the Abbot, in about five Years Time. The *Austrian* Writers affirm, that it was destroyed by the *Hussites*, in 1421, and erected again, with the Addition of two *Odæa*, in Honour of the *Blessed Virgin MARY assumed into Heaven*, and St. *ROCH*. Here is deposited the Body of St. *Norbert*, Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, and Patriarch of the *Præmonstratensian* Order, which was brought hither from *Magdeburg*, in 1626.

3. The Church of St. *George*, with a religious House, inhabited by Virgins of the Rule of St. *Benedict*, annexed to it, stands in the Castle of *Little Prague*. This Nunnery is one of the most antient religious Houses in *Prague*, having been built by *Wratislavus the First*, Duke of *Bohemia*, and Father of St. *Wenceslaus*, in the Year 912, according to *Hagecius*. *Conrad* Prince of *Znaim* reduced it to Ashes, in 1142; which obliged the Nuns first to retire to a House upon one of the Banks of the *Moldau*, and from thence to the Church of St. *John Baptist*; where they remained till their former Habitation was capable of receiving them. *Agnes*, the Daughter of King *Wladislaus the First*, the Lady Abbess here, not only adorned this Convent with her Virtues and Sanctity of Life, but likewise greatly enriched it, in the thirteenth Century. The *Hussites* expelled these Ladies a second Time, in 1421; but they afterwards recovered their former Situation. Amongst other Privileges, that these Nuns enjoy, may be ranked two, which are pretty remarkable: 1. Their Abbess is exempt from all Archiepiscopal

episcopal Jurisdiction, and even Subjection to the *Benedictin* Order; being subject only to the Pope, as having been taken under the immediate Protection of the *Holy See*, by Pope *Eugenius the Third*, in 1145. 2. The same Lady, has the sole Right and Privilege of crowning, with her own Hands, the Queen of *Bohemia*. Besides the Crucifix, which the *Bohemians* pretend emits Blood from the Foot of the Cross, when any signal Calamity is to happen to their Country, there are here the Remains of *St. Ludmilla*, the *Blessed Mlada* or *Milada*, and the Founder, on whose Tomb the Title *Blessed* is inscribed.

4. The elegant Church of the *Carmelites*, from whence the Protestants were ejected in 1624, belongs to the Hill or Tract called *Radtschin*, or the upper Part of the *Little Town*.

5. As does the Church of *St. Joseph*, with the *Carmelite* Nunnery appertaining to it.

6. *Wenceslaus the Second*, surnamed the Good, added a religious House appropriated to the *Augustines* to the Church of *St. Thomas*, whose first Prior *Theobaldus*, or *Dipoldus*, was of the royal Family. The Church of *St. Thomas* is a fine Edifice, and famous for the fine Piece of Painting of the great Altar. It stands likewise in the District abovementioned.

7. The Church of *St. Lawrence*, with the religious House inhabited by Virgins of the Order of *St. Dominic* translated to this Place from *Olmütz*, was built by *Elizabeth*, Queen of *Bohemia*, a little before her Death, in 1330.

8. The Church of *Santa Maria de Victoria*, with the Monastery of the *Servites* adjoining to it, owes its Erection to the Emperor *Ferdinand the Second*, in the Year 1628.

9. The House of the Professors of the Society of *Jesus*, besides a numerous *Gymnasium* consisting of six Schools, has two Churches, one of which is called the *German Church*, the other the *Bohemian*. The *German Church* is famous for the singular Neatness of its Images, and the Remains of *St. Crispus* and *St. Caius* deposited in it; the *Bohemian*, which has a pretty large Parish appertaining to it, goes under the Name of the Church of *St. Wenceslaus*.

10. The two Churches of *St. Martha* and *St. Mary Magdalen* belong to the Order of the *Prædicants*.

11. Of the two Churches appropriated to the Knights of *Malta*, dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin Mary* and *St. Procopius*, the second was erected, at the Persuasion of *St. Procopius* in a Dream, by *Sulissaus* and his Wife *Dobromila*,

and consecrated by *Daniel* Bishop of *Prague* in the Presence of *Ottocar the First*, King of *Bohemia*, A. D. 1213.

12. The Churches of *St. John the Evangelist* under the Rock, of *St. John* at the Water-side, of *St. Charles Borromeo* in the *Italian Hospital*, of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* at the Ferry, and *St. Mary Magdalen* in the Vineyards, are not to be passed over in Silence. Lastly, the Churches of the *Theatines*, dedicated to the *Blessed Mother of GOD*, of the *Barnabites* at *St. Benedict*, and of the *Capuchins*, with their House of *Loretto*, shall conclude our Observations, with Regard to the Places set apart for religious Purposes, not only on Mount *Petrzin*, and the Hill or Tract of *Radtschin*, but in every Part of *Little Prague*.

13. The Parish Church of the *Blessed Virgin assumed into Heaven*, is famous on Account of its Antiquity, being built by some of the *Christian Dukes of Bohemia*, and its Beauty, both within and without. This stands in the *Old Town*.

14. Not far from the former, a Traveller meets with the Church of *St. James*, famous for its Height, as well as for its escaping the Fury of the *Hussites*, by the Bravery of the Butchers who defended it. In Honour of these Butchers, and to perpetuate the Memory of this glorious Event, the *Minorites* erected a Sort of Trophy over the Door of their Convent, adjoining to *St. James's Church*, which likewise owed its Preservation to the Valour of the Butchers, in 1598.

15. The Church of our Saviour, which is called the *German Church*, towards the Beginning of the seventeenth Century, was built by the Protestants, who were afterwards dispossessed of it, and succeeded by the Religious of *St. Francis de Paula*. These last adorned it in a most beautiful Manner, after it came into their Hands.

16. The *Blessed Agnes*, Sister of *Wenceslaus the First*, King of *Bohemia*, gave the Hospital at the Bridge, together with the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, to the *Crutched Friars*, who, by the Indulgence of Pope *Innocent the Fourth*, carried a red Star below the Cross, in 1238. These Religious, after the Taking of *Jerusalem* by *Saladine*, settled themselves at *St. Peter's Church*, in the Village of *Porzicz* contiguous to *Prague*. There is likewise another Order of the *Crutched Friars*, viz. that of *St. Cyriacus*, instituted in 1256, and confirmed by Pope *Alexander the Fourth*. The General, or Chief, of this Order has resided in *Old Prague*, at the

Holy Cross, ever since the first Institution of it.

17. The two Churches, and Convents, of the *Dominicans*, one of which appertains to the Nuns of *St. Anna*, and the other to the Religious of *St. Giles*, famous for its uncommon Breadth, which they took Possession of in 1625, deserve next to be mentioned. This Order was first settled upon the Spot where the present Academical College of the *Jesuits* stands. The first *Dominicans* that came here were a Colony sent by *St. Hyacinth*, under his Brother, the *Blessed Cestaus*, in 1222.

18. The Churches of *St. Clement* and *our Saviour* belong to the *Jesuits*, who have likewise a famous College here. These Fathers were invited to *Prague* by the Emperor *Ferdinand the First*, in the Year 1552. In the former of these Churches the *Jesuits* preach in *High Dutch*; and in the latter, which was built chiefly at the Expence of the Family of *Lobkowitz*, in *Bohemian*.

19. The Churches of the *Blessed Virgin assumed into Heaven*, erected, by *Peregrine* Bishop of *Prague*, about 1224, and used chiefly by the *Italians*, and that at *St. Eligius*, where the Solemnities of the *Goldsmiths* are celebrated, occur likewise to a Traveller visiting *Old Prague*. These Churches are smaller than those of *St. Clement* and *our Saviour*, and likewise belong to the *Jesuits*.

20. Besides the Churches and religious Houses mentioned in the seven last Articles, we meet with the following Places, worthy of Notice, in *Old Prague*. The Churches of *St. Martin*, of the *Benedictines*, of the *Fratres Misericordiæ*, of the *Servites*, of the *Carmelites*, of the *Præmonstratenses*, of the Nuns of *Santa Clara*; as also the Churches of the *Blessed Virgin born at the Lake*, *St. Leonard*, *St. Valentine*, *St. Castulus*, *St. Paul* in the Hospital, *St. John Baptist* at the Mills, *St. Stephen the less*, the *Holy Ghost*, which had formerly a Nunnery of the *Benedictin* Order, founded by *Nicolaus Rockanerus*, in 1346, adjoining to it, and *St. Andrew*. The *Bohemians* pretend, that, when this last Church, with every Thing else in it, was reduced to Ashes, by an accidental Fire, in 1338, the venerable Host remained untouched amidst the Flames.

21. The Monastery called *Emmaus*, founded by the Emperor *Charles the Fourth*, for the *Sclavonian* Nation in 1347, and dedicated to *St. Jerom* the *Dalmatian*, stands in the *New Town*. The Divine Service here is performed in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, by Virtue of a Pri-

vilege granted this Monastery, which belongs to the *Benedictines*, by the See of *Rome*.

22. The College of the Regular Canons of *St. Augustin*, in the *New Town*, with the beautiful Church appertaining to it, was begun by the same Prince, about the Year 1351, but not finished before 1377.

23. The Church of *St. Maria ad Nives*, formerly a very grand and stately Edifice, with the Convent of the *Carmelites* adjoining to it, owed its Erection to the abovementioned *Charles the Fourth*, in 1347. In the Place of this, destroyed by the *Hussites*, was afterwards substituted that at present belonging to the *Minores Observantes* of *St. Francis*, who have likewise another Church, called *The Church of the Conception of the immaculate Blessed Virgin*. These Religious are known by the Name of the *Irish Religious*, or the *Irish Franciscans*.

24. The *Jesuits* College, in *New Prague*, is a noble and superb Building, adorned with a *Gymnasium* of six Schools, and surrounded by three Churches; of which the first, being a grand Structure, is dedicated to *St. Ignatius*, the Founder of the *Jesuits* Order; the second to *St. Francis Xavier*, the Apostle of the *Indians*; and the third, which is the oldest of the three, being built by the Emperor *Charles the Fourth* in 1364, and sometimes assigned to the Academical Doctors of the *Bohemian* Nation, goes under the Denomination of *The Church of the Body of Christ*.

25. The Parochial Church at *St. Henry's*, in the *New Town*, deserves to be viewed by every curious Traveller.

26. The Church of the *Augustines* at *St. Catharine's*, facing a high Tower, was built by *Charles the Fourth*, who founded that religious House for the Virgins of the Rule of *St. Benedict*.

27. The Monastery of *St. Wenceslaus*, inhabited by discalceated Friars, stands likewise in the *New Town*.

28. The same may be said of the Convent of the *Capuchins*, called the Convent of *St. Joseph*.

29. The *Ursuline* Nuns have likewise a religious House here.

30. The *Servites* also have a Monastery in the *New Town*, built and endowed by the Emperor *Charles the Fourth*, in 1361.

31. Besides which, the Churches of *The Trinity*, *St. Clement*, *St. Peter*, *St. Adalbert*, *St. Elizabeth*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Michael*, *St. Lazarus*, *St. Bartholomew*, *St. Apollinaris*, and *St. Stephen the Greater*, all in *New Prague*, deserve

deserve to be seen by all Foreigners who make any Stay here.

We must not omit Observing, that the *Hussites* destroyed many Churches in *Prague*, which were never afterwards rebuilt. In the *Wifchehrad* only, according to *Balbinus*, they levelled fourteen with the Ground. But, tho' the Violences committed by them were undoubtedly great, yet we question not, but they have been aggravated by the *Austrian* and *Bohemian* Historians.

The Castle or Cittadel of *St. Wenceslaus*, which belongs to the *Little Town*, is seated in the Hill or District of *Radtshin*, and includes within its Walls several noble Buildings. Nay, whether we consider its most commodious Situation, its delightful Prospect, its vast Capaciousness and Extent, or the Salubrity of its Air, it may justly be esteemed as one of the finest, most beautiful, and most august Palaces belonging to the House of *Austria*. It owes its chief Beauty to the Emperor *Ferdinand the Third*, who reduced it to the more elegant Rules of Architecture. Amongst the most remarkable Parts of it may be ranked the vast Parlour, or Hall, of *Wladislaus*, called the *Sala*, or *Hall*, and the *Mathematical House*, which stands in the Royal Gardens. The former is two-hundred twelve Feet long, and sixty broad; and the latter cost the Emperor *Ferdinand the First*, who built it, one-hundred-thousand Florins. The Gardens, in which this is situated, are adorned with many rare and select Trees brought from *Spain*, *Italy*, and even several Parts of *Asia*, in the Reign of *Rudolphus the Second*. One of the principal Curiosities, to be met with in the Castle of *St. Wenceslaus*, is a celebrated equestrian Statue of *St. George*, of Bell-Metal; the Workmanship of which is so exquisitely fine, that the *Bohemians* think it cannot be paralleled. In this Castle the States of the Kingdom of *Bohemia* assemble, on all publick Occasions; and all the Tribunals are held in it. When the Emperor comes to *Prague*, he fixes his Residence here.

The Town-Hall, or Council-House, in *Old Prague*, is eminent for its Bulk; for the Election of *George*, King of *Bohemia*; and for the sumptuous Banquets, and grand Entertainments, given in it, by several Emperors and Kings of *Bohemia*.

The old Town-House, called *Rychta*, is a very proper Place for Boxing-Matches, Wrestling, or any such like Diversions.

The two large Houses or Palaces, where

some of the Kings of *Bohemia* have formerly resided, one of which, from the Money coined in it, is stiled *Domus Monetaria*, or the *Mint*, the other still retaining the Name of the *Old Palace*, may be considered as some of the Ornaments of *Prague*.

But, in our Opinion, one of the finest Things *Prague* can boast of, is the famous Clock in the Council-House, or Town-Hall, of the *Old City*, already mentioned. This, or rather the Maker of it, deserves a peculiar Encomium. For, besides the *Bohemian*, or *Italian*, and *German* Hours, it presents the whole Face of the Heavens to one's View at once; exhibiting not only the Day, Month, and Year, but likewise the Risings of the Sun and Moon, the new and full Moons, the Eclipses, the Motions of the other Planets, the Signs of the *Zodiac*, the Cycles, and chief Festivals of the Calendar. This curious and most admirable Machine is not to be paralleled in *Germany*, nor, perhaps, in any other Part of the World.

The Custom-House and Toll-Booth at the Bridge will be esteemed by all Persons, who have any Skill in Architecture, as fine and magnificent Buildings.

The *Little Town*, particularly the upper Part of it, or the Hill or District called *Ratzin*, or *Radtshin*, abounds with noble and superb Palaces, more than any other Part of *Prague*. The *Old* and *New Cities*, however, are not void of magnificent Structures. As the Limits of the present Piece will not permit us even to enumerate all the fine Edifices of this Metropolis, we shall content ourselves with mentioning these that follow, which are the principal of those that chiefly engage the Attention of every curious Traveller.

1. The Palace of Count *Czornin* is seated in the Tract abovementioned. There are many Pieces of Painting here, done by the most celebrated Hands of several Nations. This Palace has likewise a noble Gallery, which is generally esteemed as a great Ornament to it.

2. In the same Tract stands the Palace of the Archbishop of *Prague*; which is very magnificent, and well worth Seeing.

3. The Palace of the Prince *de Schwarzenburg*, in the same Part of *Little Prague*, must be allowed a very splendid and superb Edifice.

4. Our Guide shewed us a Palace, in the Hill or District of *Radtshin*, which he called the

Great Dutchefs of *Tuscany's*. This feemed very ftately ; but we were not within it.

5. Count *Martinitt's* Palace, in the upper Part of the *Littl Town*, makes a fine Appearance.

6. That of Count *Thun*, in the *Little Town*, is an elegant and magnificent Structure.

7. That of Count *Waldstein*, in the fame Town, is admired by moft Foreigners.

8. The fame may be faid of that of the Prince *de Lichtenstein*, in the fame Town.

9. The Palace of Count *Marizin*, in *Little Prague*, is generally allowed to be a fine Structure.

10. That of the Count *de Collowrath*, in the fame Town, is not inferior to many of the preceding.

11. That of Count *Wratiflau*, in the fame Town, is a ftately and fuperb Edifice.

12. That of the Prince *de Furftenburg*, in the fame Town, is a fplendid and magnificent Palace.

13. The noble Palace of Count *Gallas* ftands in the *Old City*.

14. As does that of Count *Kinski*, which ought to be feen by all the Strangers that come to *Prague*.

15. The fine Palace of the Prince *de Piccolomini* ftands likewise in *Old Prague* ; but our Guide informed us, that he had a Seat much furpaffing this, about two *German Miles* out of Town.

16. The laft Palace, we fhall take Notice of, is that of Count *Schafgotsch* ; which ought to be viewed by every curious Foreigner, that vifits this Metropolis.

According to the Author of an antient Chronicon, cited by *Balbinus*, *Prague* muft have been a very antient Seat of Literature, fince he afferts that the Mufes were banifhed that Place, about the Year 1248. *Wenceflaus*, King of *Poland* and *Bohemia*, near fifty Years afterwards, at the Perfuaſion of *Tobias Bechinius*, Biſhop of *Prague*, declared his Reſolution of reſtating them in their Power and Authority here ; but, as he was oppoſed herein by the Magiftracy and Nobleſſe, that falutary Deſign could not be put in Execution. But the Emperor *Charles the Fourth* founded an Univerſity at *Prague*, in 1347, ſettling large Revenues upon it, and granting it the fame Privileges as thoſe enjoyed by

the Univerſities of *Paris* and *Bologna* ; which was confirmed by the Popes *Clement the Sixth*, *Urban the Fifth*, *Boniface the Ninth*, *Innocent the Seventh*, and *Nicholas the Fifth*. As the Clergy of *Prague* contributed much to enrich this Univerſity, the Archbiſhop of the City was appointed the perpetual Chancellor of it. The Year following, viz. 1348, it was divided into four Nations, viz. the *Bohemians*, which comprehended the *Moravians*, *Hungarians*, and *Sclawonians*, the *Poles*, the *Bavarians*, and *Saxons*. Four Faculties were likewise inſtituted here, viz. Theology, Law, Phyſic, and Philoſophy. The firſt Profeſſors of which were M. *Hermannus de Vintſwik*, M. *Fridmannus de Praga*, M. *Vigtoldus de Ofnaburgo*, M. *Henricus de Sicha*, M. *Jenikus de Praga*, M. *Nicolaus de Moravia*, M. *Dytherus de Widena*, and M. *Henricus Volerus*. The Emperor *Charles the Fourth* alſo erected a large and noble College for theſe, called the *Caroline* College ; and appointed them to ſucceed to the Prebends of the royal Church of *All-Saints*, belonging to the Caſtle or Palace already mentioned, founded by him in 1342, according to their Seniority. Beſides the *Caroline* College, that Prince built two others in *Prague*, according to *Hagecius*. Amongſt other Colleges, here were likewise formerly the *Collegium Cæſareum*, or the College of King *Wenceflaus*, who founded it in 1399 ; *Queen's-College*, founded by *Hedwig*, Queen of *Poland*, for the *Lithuanians*, lately converted to the *Chriſtian* Faith, in 1397 ; the College of *St. Wenceflaus*, founded long before the Year 1407, for the *Bohemian* Nation, but then richly endowed by *Wenceflaus de Chotlow*, Miniſter of the royal Church, or Chapel of *All-Saints*, who was therefore conſidered as its Founder ; the College of the *Bleſſed Virgin Mary*, erected for the Uſe of the ſame Nation, by *John Reczko de Ledecz*, chief Magiſtrate of the *Old City*, in 1438 ; the *Collegium Nazarathenum*, or *Nazareth-College*, founded by one *Crux*, a Sort of Factor, in 1412, near the Church called *Bethlehem*, ſacred to the Apoſtles *St. Matthew* and *St. Mark* ; and laſtly, the College of the Apoſtles, or the College of *Lauda*, built by M. *Matthias Lauda de Chlumczan* in 1407, according to *Hagecius*, or, as *Balbinus* will have it, in 1451.

The Number of Students at *Prague* is not near ſo conſiderable now as it was in the Time of *John Hus*, if any Credit may be given

given to the *Austrian* and *Bohemian* Historians. *Hus*, being in great Favour with the Queen, by her Means obtained of King *Wenceslaus* a Decree, which gave the *Bohemians* the same Privileges in the University of *Prague*, that the *French* enjoyed in the University of *Paris*. This so incensed the *German* Students and Professors, that, in about eight Days Time, Forty-thousand of them are said to have abandoned *Prague*. The Universities of *Leipsick*, *Ingoldstadt*, and *Rostoch*, according to the *Bohemian* Writers, owed their Origin to this Secession. *Hagecius* asserts, that, before this fatal Accident, which happened about the Year 1408, there were at least forty-four Thousand Foreigners, who studied in *Prague*; whereas the highest Accounts, we received of the Number of Students at present seated here, did not make them to amount to Ten-thousand, even including the Boys instructed in Grammar and Rhetoric. Nay, some Accounts reduced them to little more than Half that Number. We were told that the Scholars had frequent Skirmishes and Engagements with the *Jews*, to whom they bear a mortal Aversion; and that One-thousand of them had lately taken on in the Emperor's Service. The Emperor *Ferdinand the Third* united the Academies, founded by his Predecessors *Charles the Fourth* and *Ferdinand the First*, in the *Clementine* College of the *Jesuits*; so that at present the Principles of Theology and Philosophy are explained in the latter, and those of Law and Physic in the former. This College, frequently called the *Carolino-Ferdinandean* College, is extremely noble, stately, and grand, and possessed by the *Jesuits*, to whose Care the Education of Youth here is chiefly committed. The Doctors in all Faculties are created, and take their Degrees, and all solemn Acts of the University, as in our Convocation and Senate Houses at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, are performed in this College. We were told, that the Quarrels between the Scholars, who are divided into *Humanists* and *Facultists*, as our Guide informed us, and the *Jews* were sometimes attended with such fatal Consequences, that the Imperial Troops in Garrison found themselves obliged to interpose.

Prague being a Place of no great Strength, and of a very large Extent, requires a Garrison of at least thirty-thousand Men to defend it, if attacked by a numerous and well-disciplined Army. The Walls may be easily

scaled, except defended by a sufficient Body of Troops, by Soldiers endued with a common Degree of Resolution; neither can the *Wischehrad*, the only Part of *Prague* capable of making any tolerable Resistance, hold out long against a powerful Enemy. The Garrison of *Prague*, at present commanded by General *Ogilvy*, of *Scotch* Extraction, is said to consist only of a single Battalion of regular Troops, though upon any Emergency a Body of Militia might easily be thrown into the Town. Our Guide informed us, that Col. *Montgomery* and Col. *Mackawly*, the first a *Scotchman* and the latter an *Irishman*, two Officers in the Emperor's Service, resided here; but we did not see either of them. Some skilful Engineers, after viewing the Place, are said to have declared, that *Prague*, though possessed by a numerous Garrison, can never be so fortified as to make a very long Defence against a much superior Force.

The noble College of the *Jesuits*, already mentioned, has a fine Library; where, as we were informed, the Works of *Luther*, *Calvin*, and some of the other first Reformers are deposited. But these, as we likewise learned, are not to be looked into by any, except some few of the senior Fathers. The College is exceeding large, both with regard to the Extent of its Buildings, and its Foundation. The Number of Fathers belonging to it, according to some authentic Accounts we received, amounts to between two and three-hundred, including those employed in the Missions. We were two or three Times to see this College, and were always received by the Fathers with great Affability and Politeness.

Some of the Churches here are adorned with tolerable good Paintings, though, in our Opinion, none of them can be deemed exquisitely fine. The best we saw was one representing the *Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, in the Church of the *Capuchins*, in the Hill or Tract called *Radtichin*; and some in the Church of the *Crutch-ed Friars*, in *Old Prague*, done by *Rayner* a *German*. The Church of the *Carmelites* of *St. Gallus* has likewise some internal Decorations of this Kind, which deserve to be seen.

In several of the Churches, where the Bodies of Saints are deposited, may be seen hanging up printed Papers, with the Theses defended by some of the Students of *Prague*.