

UNGART is a Part of the Ancient PAN-NONIA, which comprehended all that is now call'd Carniola, Croatia, Carinthia, Styria, a great Part of Auffria, almost the Half of Hungary, Sclavonia, Bofnia, and a Part of Servia. It was divided into Pannonia Superior, or Confularis, and Inferior, or Secunda Confularis. The former lay towards the Weft, and comprehended Carniola, Croatia, Windorum Marchia, Carinthia, Stiria, and the greater Part of Auffria. The latter lay towards the Eaft, comprehending Bofnia, Sclavonia; and as much of Hungary as lies between the Rivers Danube, Drave, and the Raab. So that not above a third Part of that which is now call'd Hungary, lay within

the ancient Pannonia, the reft lying in the Countries of Jazyges Metanafia, and the Daci. Whether the Pannonii, who first inhabited Pannonia, gave Name to the Country, or it to them, is more than can be learned, as Reiskius observes, from the Grecian or Roman History. Julius Cafar first invaded it, C. Ottavius Caf. Augustus subdu'd it, and Tiberius reduced it into a Province. From that Time until the declining State of the Roman Empire, it was under the Jurisdiction of Rome; but afterwards the Gothe invaded it, who were expell'd by the Huns, as these were by the Longobards, whom the Huns drove out again. At last, about the Year 900, in the Time of the Emperor Arnolphus, there came a watlike People out of Scytbia, who who overcame the Huns, and mixing with the Remnants of those that were left, made themselves Masters of all that Country, that is now call'd Hungary; which is bounded (according to Claverius) with the Mountains Grapack on the North, which divide it from Poland and Russia ; on the East with Transflvania and Valachia ; on the South with the Drave; and on the West with Stiria, Austria, and Moravia. It lies between 45 and 49 Deg. Lat. and 38 and 44 Lon. The Air of the Country is abundantly temperate, but not very healthful in many Places, where Mists and Fogs

The Air of the Country is abundantly temperate, but a not very healthful in many Places, where Mifts and Fogs are too frequent, but the Soil is good, and yields fuch Plenty of all Things, for the Life and Delight of Man, that it hardly yields to any Country in Europe; for it brings forth all Sorts of Corn, efpecially Wheat, in great Abundance, and produces plenty of generous Wine. It fo abounds in Cattle, that one Year with another the Number of Oxen and Cows that go from hence to Vienna, have been computed to be about 80,000; which are not all confumed there, but difpers'd over a great Part of Germany. And there is fo great Plenty of Venifon and Wild-Fowl, that (Hunting and Fowling being free to every Body) Hares, Pheafants, Partridges, and other fuch like, which feem the Property of the Great and Rich among us, are the common Food of the meaneft Boors. there. This Country is alfo mighty rich in Mines of Gold, Silver, and other Metals of lefs Value, which we fhall give a particular Account of, when we come to deferibe the Towns and Places near to which they are, and efpecially that at Gremnitz, in which they have worked 950 Years. There are alfo many excellent hot Baths in this Country ; efpecially thofe at Buda, which are effeem'd the nobleft in Europe, not only in refpect of the large and hot Springs, but the Magnificence of their Buildings.

There is no County in Europe better River'd than Hungary; on the Eaft Side it is walhed with that noble and navigable River, the Tibifcus, or the Teyffe, which runs into the Danube between Feter-Varadin and Belgrade; on the Weft Side runs the River Arabe, or Ruab, which rifes in Styria, and falls into the Danube near favrinum or Raab; on the South runs the Drave, which rifing in the Territory of Salizburgland, falls into the Danube near Erdoed, or Old Teutoburgium, and Effeck, about 300 Miles from its Spring. On the fame Side is alfo the River Save, which arifing in Carinthia, enters the Danube at Belgrade. Upon the North Side of Hungary, are the Rivers Gran and Waag, which rife from the Carpathian Mountains. But above all, the great Danubius, or Thonau is most confiderable; it runs through Hungary, and begins to be navigable at the City Ulm in Scubenland, or Suevia; and paffing by Ingoldfadt, Raifbon, Straubing, Paffau, Lintz, and Vienna, to Prefburg, and from thence thro Hungary, makes a Courfe of above 300 Miles before it paffes by Belgrade; and having walhed the Shoars of Servia, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Moldavia, at last empties at many Mouths; into the Euxine, or Black Sea, after having drank in above fixty confiderable Rivers, and perform'd a Courfe of above 1500 Miles. As this Country excels in Rivers, fo has it alfe many

a Courte of above 1505 Mites. As this Country excels in Rivers, fo has it alfo many confiderable and long Bridges, as that at Vienna, which takes above 2000 Trees to plank it; the long Bridge of Boats over the Danube between Strigonium and Barchan; that between Buda and Peft, is above half a Mile long: There is alfo a Bridge at Calocza, very handfome, and well contriv'd. But the most confiderable of all, is that at Effeck, built partly over the Drave, and partly over the Fens, which are often overflow'd; it is five Miles long, and has Towers built upon it, at the Diftance of every Quarter of a Mile, and is handfomely rail'd on each Side, and fupported by great Trees erected under it, 9 or to im a Rank to each Arch.

There are also in this Country two confiderable Lakes, viz. The Lake Balaton or Platsee, which lies between Velprinum and the Drave, and has some Forts upon it; and the Newfidel-Sea, so call'd from the Town Newfidel; the former of which is faid to be above forty, the other about twenty eight Miles long. There are also in this

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Country feveral long and spacious Plains; infomuch that Dr. Brown, in his Description of it, fays, he travell d from Vienna to Belgrade, about 400 Miles, upon continu'd and uninterrupted Plains.

Many Roman Emperors have honour'd this Country with their Prefence, Birth, Death, and Atchievements; for (to omit Trajan, Caracalla, Galienus, Conffantius, and many more) the Emperors Aurelianus, Probus, Graitanus, Maximianus, were born at Sirmium. Candius Gothicus dy'd in or near it: Jouian and Valentinian were forn in Lannonia, and Ingenuus and Vetranio were faluted Emperors there; and at Sirmium was held a general Council; and the Roman Armies being much in this Country, is the Reafon why fuch vaft Quantities of Old Medals have been found in it.

As to the Genius of the Hungarians, however barbarous their ancient Predeceffors might be, the modern Hungarians are a warlike and politick People; but are by the Generality of Writers charged with Lazinefs and Gluttony, which feems to be the natural Effect of their excellent and fruitful Soil, and they are generally of a turbulent and rebellious Difpolition. This Country having been the Seat of the War fo long, and the Turkifb Power fo much prevailing in those Parts, Learning has not been allow d to flourith, and fo we are not to expect any University beyond Vienna. Those who have a Mind to be Scholars, and have Money to beflow upon their Education, commonly that at Vienna, Prague, or Breflaw. The Language of the Hungarians is proper to them-

The Language of the Hungarians is proper to themfelves, and different from all other; a Specimen of which we shall set down for the curious Reader's Speculation, out of the Lord's Prayer: My Attyanck Ky vagy az meniegbe-megh Szentel Teffeck az te nexed, G'c. In some Parts of Hungary they speak Sclavonian. The great Difference between the Languages of these Countries, obliges them to learn other Languages, especially the Latin, which the Gentry and Soldiers generally speak. It is very useful for a Traveller till he comes to Belgrade, but below it of no Use to him at all.

it of no Ufe to him at all. As to the Government of Hungary, Hiftorians are divided about it; for fome maintain (particularly Coringius) that even after the Eftablithment of Chriftanity, Hungary was no Kingdom, nor govern'd by any fet Kind of Laws, before the 12th Century: But the Hungarian Writers fay, that in the Time of Paganifm, their Country was ruled by Dukes, who exercifed Monarchical Power, tho' they never affum'd the Title of Kings; and the laft of thefe Dukes was one Geysca, or Geysa, who in his old Age refign'd the Government, and recommended his Son Stephen to the Nobility; who, out of the Refpect they bare to the old Man, chose his Son their King, and crown'd him during his Father's Life; from whom, down to this prefent Time, we have a Succeffion of 45 Kings, as the Reader may fee in the following Catalogue. The Nature of the Hungarian Monarchy has been long in Dispute, fome maintaining that it was Hereditary, others, that it was Elective; but the Civilians of that Nation are now generally agreed, that the prefent Emperor has a juft Title to that Kingdom, and that Jure Hareditario. It has been alfo hotly disputed, whether Hungary was an independent and abfolute Kingdom, or a tributary Province, under the Emperor of Germany's Protection; but Lazius proves by many Examples, that the Kings of Hungary have always done Homage to the Emperors, before their Accefion to the Crown of that Nation.

The Hungarian Horfemen, whom they call Huffars, are much better Soldiers than the Foot, whom they call Heyducks; which may be afcribed in a great Measure to the vaft Number of excellent Horfes, which are bred in this Country. In former Ages, the Hungarians never went to the Field without their long Shields: but in the Year 1572, their General, George Count of Serin, perfuaded them to lay them aside, by reason they were too great a Burthen to them. Their Naval Force, which the Emperor uses for defending this Country, confitts in his Ships and Gallies upon the Danube. At the Siege of Belgrade, as Dr. Brown relates from the Turki/b History, the Hungarians fent down the River from Buda 200 Ships and Gal-