



FONTES **E** - Quellen und Dokumente zur Kunst 1350-1750
Sources and Documents for the History of Art 1350-1750

PHILIP SKIPPONS BERICHT ÜBER EINEN AUFENTHALT IN HEIDELBERG IM SOMMER 1663

in:

PHILIP SKIPPON:

An Account of a Journey made thro' Part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy and France,
in: *A Collection of Voyages and Travels: Some Now first Printed from Original Manuscripts,*
other Now First Published in English in Six Volumes [...], Printed by Assignement from
Mssrs. Churchill, London 1732, Vol. VI, S. 432-441

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KURZFASSUNG:

Im Sommer 1663 erreichte eine kleine Reisegesellschaft um den Botaniker John Ray Heidelberg. Die Engländer hielten sich nur wenige Tage in der Stadt auf. Durch Empfehlungsbriefe an Professoren der Universität und an den Kurfürsten hatten sie einen privilegierten Zugang zu vielen Informationen. Kurfürst Karl Ludwig, ein Sohn der Elisabeth Stuart, und somit Neffe des englischen Königs Karl I., hatte sich in den Jahren des Exils lange in England aufgehalten. Er sprach Englisch und empfing die Besucher auf die Schloss, wo er ihnen auch seine Sammlungen zeigte. Philip Skippon nutzte als aufmerksamer Beobachter die kurze Zeit und hinterließ eine lebendige Schilderung der Stadt, des kurfürstlichen Schlosses und der Universität.

DAS INHALTSVERZEICHNIS VON *FONTES* 56 IST WIE FOLGEND:

Einleitung:

PHILIP SKIPPONS BERICHT ÜBER EINEN AUFENTHALT IN HEIDELBERG IM SOMMER 1663

Die Teilnehmer der Reise

Reiseberichte, gedruckte Ausgaben

Sekundärliteratur zu den Reisebeschreibungen von Ray und Skippon

Skippon und Ray in Heidelberg (1. August 1663 – 4. August 1663)

Informationen zu Heidelberg in Reisebeschreibungen aus der 2. Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts

SKIPPONS AUFENTHALT IN HEIDELBERG

Abschrift des Textes mit kommentierenden Anmerkungen

ANHANG: Beschreibung eines Gartens bei Augsburg

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

ABBILDUNGEN

Es folgt ein Digitalisat des Berichts über Heidelberg aus der 2. Auflage (PHILIP SKIPPON, *An account of a journey made thro' part of the Low-Countries, Germany, Italy and France*, in: *A collection of voyages and travels, some now printed from original manuscripts, others now first published in English* (...), second edition, volume VI, London 1746, S. 447-455).

There follow page facsimiles of the report about Heidelberg as contained in the second edition (PHILIP SKIPPON, *An account of a journey made thro' part of the Low-Countries, Germany, Italy and France*, in: *A collection of voyages and travels, some now printed from original manuscripts, others now first published in English* (...), second edition, volume VI, London 1746, pp. 447-455).

AN
ACCOUNT
OF A
JOURNEY

Made thro' Part of the

Low-Countries, Germany, Italy and France.

By PHILIP SKIPPON, Esquire.

Printed for HENRY LINTOT; and JOHN OSBORN, at the *Golden-Ball* in *Pater-noster Row*.

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5 B

On the other side,

The library is large, and well furnished with many good books.

Nec flatu, nec fluctu.

This day in the afternoon we hired a waggon, and ferried over great waters, which had drowned a great deal of standing corn we could see under water; after some distance we landed, and rode by a walled town of the prince *Palatine* called miles from *Manheim*, and two hours further leaving a castle called . . . on the left hand (seated on the hills which ran along to *Heidleberg*) we arrived at *Heidleberg*, first passing over a long wooden bridge on stone arches cross the *Neccar*. The bridge is covered on the top, and boarded on each side; at both ends of it are guards which examined us a little; at our inn we wrote our names, which were sent to the governor.

Heidleberg.

Colleges.

We saw several of the colleges, which are but indifferent buildings, and transcribed some inscriptions written on them, viz.

D. O. M. A.
Serenissimi Electoris
CAROLI LVDOVICI
Collegii Sapientiae
Restauratoris
Gloriosae Clementiae
Illustrium Rerum P.
Tigurinae
Bernensis
Scaphusianae
Pietati Munificae

Nobilis Ludovici Geeri liberalitati eximia
Danielis Tossani Sollicito provisui
Sacrum

Restore Universitatis Joh. Henrico Hottingero
Tigur. SS. Th. D. et Professore Collegii Epboro
P. F.

Anno salutis reparatae
C1713CLVI.

On a book is written,

Initium Sapientiae Timor Domini.

2. *Jude Triumphator Leo
Tuum Leonem Principem
Tuere cum
Ut Sacra, jus, et literas
Inter suos custodiens
Bonos benignus adjuvet
Malos Severus puniat
Tibi fidelis serviat.*

This is called *Contubernium*, where poor students live very cheap; here is a handsome philosophy school, a square room.

3. *Constanter et Sincere
Ingenio labori
Et Solertia
D. D.
Collegium bocce Casimirianum
Religionis Orthodoxae
Doctrinae Exquisite
Facundiae sui generis
Artium liberalium
Fontem et Seminarium
Posteris Principibus aemulationis
Exemplum
Suique Studii in Academicos
Munificentiae Studiosos
Auctari conlati in Egenos
Testimonium
Ad aeternitatem Palatini nominis
A fundamento
Extrui fecit absolvitque
Princeps providentissimus
Eruditorumque amantissimus
Joannes Casimirus
Palatinus ad Rhenum Comes
Dux Boiorum
Friderici IV.
Tutor ac Reipublicae
Administrator
Anno Christi 1713XCI.*

This college is better built than the rest.

There is another called,

4. *Collegium Principis.*

This prince that now is, intends to erect a new college, which will be called,

Collegium Illustre, or Lipsianum,

because *Lipsius* was excellent in all sorts of learning; this college being designed for experiments, &c. as the royal society is at *London*.

The professors names and pictures are printed in a book.

The university of *Heidleberg* is frequented by many students, and any one may be matriculated, paying some fees to the university officers, and then if he marries a citizen's widow or daughter, he is immediately himself a citizen of *Heidleberg*.

The prince *Palatine* is styled by the university *Dominus & Patronus noster*.

The rector *Magnificus* is chosen by the major vote of a senate, which consists of sixteen professors, viz. Three of divinity, four of law, three of medicine, and six of philosophy, who have their stipends fixed

fixed by the Statutes of the university, given by the founder *Rupertus, Co. Palat.* and confirmed by the pope and emperor; but four of the philosophy professors are admitted into the senate. This senate confirms or elects anew the philosophy professors every year, the other professors continuing during life, and when one of them dies the senate nominates two, and the prince appoints one of them to succeed in the vacant place. The *Rektor Magnificus* is much like our *Cambridge* vice-chancellor in his power.

This senate hath absolute power over the students in criminal matters, &c. yet, after sentence, the prince sometimes pardons. The *Ædilis, Præfatus rei Vinariæ, Præfatus rei frumentariæ, Quaestor, &c.* are chosen yearly by this senate.

A student, a year or two before, was condemned to die by this senate; but being a subject of the king of *Denmark*, and he interceding, he was sent home into his own country.

The *Rektor Magnificentissimus* hath no power in the university; he is always a prince or some great nobleman: the present prince and his son have both had this title. This year the earl of *Wittenberg* is *Rektor Magnificentissimus*, who is not permitted to enter the senate.

The *Præpositus* of the cathedral at *Worms* is perpetual chancellor of this university, and substitutes a vice-chancellor, who at present hath no authority; only in promotions or conferring of degrees, his leave is asked *pro forma*.

The promoter is usually the dean of the faculty the graduate is of; which office of promoting every professor of the faculty takes by turns.

The degrees conferred here are in philosophy *Magistri*; but of these there have been but few lately, not above three the last 10 years; *Licentiati & Doctores* in law and medicine; *Baccalauræi, Licentiati & Doctores* in divinity; of late years there have been but few doctors of divinity created. Degrees are given without any regard to the time of the student's being in the university, who is first examined by the faculty, the *Rektor Magnificus* being present; and if he be not judged sufficient, he is required to study for so long a time as they appoint. When that time comes, he is examined by all the professors, the *Rektor Magnificus* being also present: (the first examination is called *Examen tentatorium*, the second, *Rigorosum*.) If he be then thought sufficient, he is to dispute publicly *sub Præfide*, and after that he makes a lecture in his faculty, and a speech; then he asks the vice-chancellor leave, *ut det facultatem Promotori ipsum Promovendi* (this

is done *pro formâ*, the university not being obnoxious to the vice-chancellor) which being publickly granted, the promoter, in the name of the prince *Palatine*, and by the leave of the vice-chancellor, pronounces him doctor, and bids him ascend *in superiorem cathedram*; then he kisses him, puts a ring on his finger, gives him a book first shut, then open, and lastly puts on his cap. The graduate swears, by touching with his finger the two beadles maces set up leaning one against another, whilst the *Syndicus*, who is register of the university, reads the oath.

After all these ceremonies the professors are feasted by the graduate in a great room called the *Prytaneum*, which is also used as divinity schools; the prince himself, or the marshal of his house, is present at the feast. To save charges, two or three candidates endeavour to be promoted together.

The government of *Heidleberg* city is in Government. four burgomasters and a prætor.

The city is divided into four quarters.

Here are five jurisdictions, 1. *Aulica*, under which are the nobility, the marshal of the prince's house presiding: 2. *Cancellaria*, which comprehends the counsellors, doctors of law, advocates, &c. 3. *Bellica*, the general of the army being president: 4. *Academica*, wherein the above-mentioned senate governs, and the *Rektor Magnificus* presides: 5. *Civica*.

The members of each of these jurisdictions may refuse to be tried by any but their own court and judge; before whom the actor must implead them according to the maxim in law, *Actor sequitur forum rei*.

The prince *Palatine* can make laws and repeal them, treat with foreign princes, make war and peace, and impose tributes arbitrarily on his subjects without the consent of any. Many of the princes of *Germany* being limited in their power, can lay no taxes on their people without the consent of the states of their country, as the earl of *Wirtemberg*.

He hath seven councils or courts, viz. 1. *Concilium Augustum*, or his privy council; 2. *Concilium Status*; 3. *Concilium Ecclesiasticum*, consisting of two divines and two laymen; 4. the *Dicastrerium*, which judges civil causes; 5. *Concilium feudale*; 6. *Concilium reddituum Ecclesiasticarum*. The prince elector *Palatine* hath thought fit to keep both these last distinct, partly, that he may know how to proportion the ministers allowances, and partly, that in case any of his successors should change their religion (as it is common for princes to do

do to and fro in Germany) they may be able to distinguish clearly between their own temporal and the church revenues.

The emperor hath nothing to do with this country subjects, who swear fealty only to the prince, who confers honours; but they are not regarded out of his country.

There are many supreme lords, who are absolute in their small jurisdictions, independent on the prince *Palatine*, acknowledging none their superior but the emperor. The like jurisdictions are in the territories of other princes.

There are five families of the prince *Palatine* house, 1. the duke of *Simeran*, 2. *Newburgh*, who lately did homage to the prince *Palatine*, 3. *Dupont*, 4. *Swolsbach*, 5. *De la petit Pierre*.

Ecclesiastical government.

The prince *Palatine* is supreme head in ecclesiastical affairs, formerly under the bishop of *Spire*, but, since the reformation, the prince *Palatine* hath seized on the revenues of the church, and assumed to himself the episcopal power, he only excommunicating. He receives all tithes, except those which in some places he orders immediately to be paid to the minister of the place. The greatest part of the church-rents is given in stipends, which are proportioned according to the minister's merit and the prince's discretion, who also disposes of vacant places as he pleases; *ex. gr.* When a benefice is void, the *Concilium Ecclesiasticum* nominates two persons to the prince, who bestows it on one of them, or commands the council to name others.

The *Palatinate* is divided into 13 *Præfecturæ*, which are some of them subdivided into lesser. Each hath its inspector, who is pastor of some church, and who gives information of businesses to the *Concilium Eccles.* and that council, if need be, acquaints the prince with them. The inspector differs not from the other ministers, but in his having a larger stipend, and in giving notice to the superior inspector, if there be any over him.

Every great town or prefecture hath a presbytery; *ex. gr.* In *Heidelberg* are five city ministers, two deputies from each quarter, and two from each jurisdiction, the *Aulica* excepted, 21 in all, the five ministers presiding by turns. This presbytery sits once a week, and there is always present a delegate from the prince who hath no suffrage, but observes what is done, and sees that nothing be acted to the prejudice of the court, or that concerns not the presbytery. They can make no church censure, without they first send the person accused to the jurisdiction he

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belongs to, desiring the offence may be inquired into by that jurisdiction; which, upon such notice, either neglects it altogether, or, if the crime be worthy of punishment, they draw up his sentence, and, in the close of it, add, *Quoad Scandalum Ecclesie datum remittimus te ad presbyterium*. Then all the consistory can do, is, to urge a confession from the party, with an acknowledgment of his fault before the congregation, and a promise of amendment for the future.

The *concilium Ecclesiasticum* ordains ministers by laying on of hands, after examination and testimonials from the university, or persons of known credit.

The prince *Palatine* and the duke of *Saxony* are vicars of the empire.

In the church called still the *Franciscans*, within the choir, is an ancient monument of *D'na Comitissa de Namcr*. And on a wall is inscrib'd,

Epitaphium Hermolai Barbari Veneti Patriarchæ Aquilegensis in obitum Rudolphi Agricole Frisii.

*Invida clausurunt hoc marmore fata Rodolpbum
Agricolam Frisii spemq; decusq; soli.
Scilicet hoc vivo meruit Germania laudis
Quicquid habet Latium Græcia quicquid habet.*

Tullenti Anabana.

*Rodolphi Agricole Phrisii
Memoriæ posuit Vigilius
Zuicemus
Obiit anno MCCCCLXXXV
Die XXVIII Octob.
Vixit annos XLIII menses II.*

Reliquenti Benedicte

In a little chapel on the north side, is an old monument with this inscription,

*Anno Dom. MCCCCLXXXIII 17^{to} die Galli O.
Venerab. & nobil. Dominus Fredericus Illustriſſimi Principis & Domini Domini Frederici Com. Palatini Reni Ducis Bavarie Sac. Romani Imperii Archidapiferi ac Principis Electoris Filii legitimus Ecclesiarumq; Woerm. & Spirenſ. Canonicus, cujus anima requiescat in pace.*

Another monument with this written about it.

Fridericus Bavarie Dux Comes Rbe. Palatinus, sacri Romani Imperii Elector, Salus patriæ, Prædonum fulmen, tres-illustres hostes vici, principatum auxit, & pie vivis excessit. Anno Christi 1476. prid. id. Decembris; fuit ejus vitæ virtus, solatium gloria, mortis comes.

5 X

Under

SKIPON. Underneath his effigies lies a grave-stone, with a serpent, and part of his skeleton, carved on it, representing the posture of his bones in his grave, when there was found a serpent creeping out of his back-bone.

Great church. In the great church the famous *Heidelberg* library was kept, which is now in the *Vatican* at *Rome*.

Here are many grave-stones (some of which are difficult to read) and fair monuments of several of the *Palatinate* family. The inscriptions of many I wrote out, *viz.*

In high *Dutch* is written on a grave-stone what in *Latin* signifies,

1. *Anno Domini 1219. Sibilla Com. Pal. R. Sup. & Infer. Bav. D. Ludovici Co. P. Rb. Vxor.*

2. *Illustris Dominus Philippus Comes Palatinus Rbeni Bavarie Dux, ac sacri Romani Imperii Archidapifer & Princeps Elektor hic quiescens obiit die XVIII mensis Febr. An. Christi MCCCCVIII. cujus anima requiescat in sancta pace. Amen.*

3. *Robertus Bavarie Dux Rbe. Palatinus Romanorum Rex justus pacis et religionis animatur dignus Deo visus qui pro justitia patereitur hujus sacre edis & collegii instituor, hic cum castissima conjugē Elizabetha Norici Montisburggravia quiescit vita functus. Anno Christi MCCCC Kal. Junii xv.*

This monument stands in the middle of the choir, with statues about it.

4. *Anno Domini MCCCCXLIX . . . Illustris Princeps Dominus Ludovicus junior Comes Palatinus Rbeni. S. R. I. Ar. princeps Elektor Ba. D. c. a. r. in pace.*

5. *Anno Christi 1501. 25 Februarii obiit Illustris Princeps Domina Margareta Dei Gratia Comes Palatina Rbeni Inferioris Superiorisq; Bavarie, Dux cujus anima in sancta pace requiescat.*

6. *Germania merito luget funus illustrissimi Domini Ludovici Comitis Palatini Rbeni Ducis Bavarie sacri Ro. Imp. Archidapiferi principis Elektor, qui propter multas discordias tumultusq; per se summa cum prudentia tum sumptu seduloq; composuit. pacifici nomen meruit. obiit 16 die Martii. Anno Domini 1544. Etatis sue 66. cui Deus misereatur in eternum.*

This under a brass figure in the wall.

7. *Philips Von Gotterge naden Pfaltzgraf Bey Rein, Hertzog in Nidern, und. Oberrn Bairn, &c. ist albie zu Haidelberg, &c. 1548.*

In the body of the church, against a pillar, is a monument thus inscrib'd,

8. *Caetera qui circum lustras monumenta Viator*

Haec quod non longa est perlege pauca mora

Si Ducis audita est forsā tibi fama Philippi Clara Palatinae quem tulit aula Domus. Qui modo Pannoniam defendit ab hoste Viennam

Et solvit trepidos obsidione viros, Tunc cum Treceii vastarent omnia Turcae Et tremerent subita Norica regna metu. Mox etiam implevit magnum virtutibus orbem

Utilis hinc armis utilis inde toga.

Illius hac tegitur corpus venerabile terra Hic animam hic vitam reddidit ille Deo Quo te si pietas, si quid movet inclyta Virtus Juncta & cum summa nobilitate fides

Huic opta ut generis placida cum pace quiescant

Conditā nec tellus durior ossa premat

Nam pius ad Coeli sublatus spiritus arces Cum Christo vivit tempus in omne suo Decessit IIII Non. Julii

Anno Domini M. D. XLVIII

Etatis suae XLIIII cujus. p. f. memoriae Dux Otto Henricus Comes Palatinus Frater amantissimus M. H. F. C. Anno Domini M. D. L.

On the marble are carved arms, camps, &c.

9. *Frid. IV. Lud. F. Frid. Nep. Com. P. Rb. S. R. I. E. Dux Bav. nato Ambergae. 5 Martii 1574. qui summae rerum praesuit. Ann. 18. fundamenta Unionis pro relig. & libertate inter Principes jecit. pie in Christo obiit 9. Sept. 1610. Patri bene merito Fil. Frid. V. Elekt. & S. R. I. Vicarius H. M. P. An. Sal. rep. 1610.*

This is a stately monument in the middle of the choir.

10. *Illustris. Princ. & D. Dom. Frid. 2. Com. Pal. Rb. D. Bav. S. R. I. Archidap. Pri. Elekt. &c. qui obiit Altrae 1559. 26. Feb. Aet. 74.*

In the body of the church is this following inscription.

11. *Illustrissimo Prin. & Dom. D. Wolphan-
go Com. P. Rben. D. Bav. & Philippi
Elect. Filio inter eos qui ad justam eta-
tem pervenerunt natu minimo, Principi
bonitate ingenii, honestâ frugalitate avi-
tisque moribus servandis præstanti &
sorte suâ mediocri per omnem vitam con-
tento, Illustrissimus Princeps Frid. III.
Elec. &c. H. Monum. Consanguineo Ca-
rissimo fieri curavit. Natus est An. 1494.
ult. Oct. Exemptus rebus humanis. 2 A-
pril. 1558.*

In the middle of the choir, is,

12. *Oibo Henricus Pal. Com. Rben. S. R. I.
Septem vir Dux Ulriusq; Bavarie, ut Lu-
dovici Pii Roberti Cæs. F. Posterorum ulti-
mus, sic renatæ Evangelicæ puritatis In-
staurator primus vivus sibi P. natus x A-
pril. 1502. obiit 12. Feb. 1559.*

13. *Serenissimæ Heroinæ Regiaq; stirpe
prognatæ Dom. Dorotheæ Com. P. Rb.
Bav. D. Regnorum Daniæ, Sueciæ ac
Norwegiæ Principi ac Heredi & Elec-
toris Contorali dilectissimæ, quæ ob. . . .
Frid. III. DG. Com. Pal. R. S. R. I. Ar-
chidap. ac Pr. Elect. Bav. D. &c. Agnatis
ac consanguineis charissimis optimèque meri-
tis H. M. gratitudinis ergo pos. Anno
1562.*

This and the 10th inscription are on a
tomb in the body of the church.

In the choir is a handsome monument
with two inscriptions in *Dutch*, which
signify,

14. *Maria Uxor Frid. 3. per 30 ann. 4.
mens. & 28 dies. 6 peperit filios & 5
filias; ob. ult. Octob. 1567. etat. 48. &
28 d.*

15. *Frid. 3. Fil. Ruperti. ob. 26. Octob. 1576.
etatis 62.*

16. *Elizabetha Comes Palat. Electrix
Philippi Landgravii Hessiæ filia
Vixit annos XLII
Relicta terna prole
Pis obijt Haidelbergæ XIV martii
Anno MDLXXXII.*

17. *Ludovicus Comes Palatinus Frid. F. S. Rom.
Imperii Elector Dux Bavarie
Pietate & clementia insignis
Vixit annos XLIV rei Palatinæ præfuit
A. VII. obiit Haidelbergæ pis in Christo.
XII Octob. MDLXXXIII.*

These two preceding inscriptions are un-
der both their statues; likewise these follow-
ing sentences.

*Sic exaltabitur filius hominis. Joh. III.
Sic deus dilexit mundum. Joh. III.
Sic faciet corpora nostra. Philip. III.
Sic filius hominis triduum manebit in corde
terræ. Matth. XII.
Viditq; Deus cuncta que fecerat, & erant
valde bona. Gen. 1.*

18. *Constanter & sincerè
JOANNI CASIMIRO*

Frid. III. Elect. F.

Comiti Palatino ad Rbenum

Duci Bavarie

Pro-Septemviro,

Qui sibi vixit nunqu. Reipub.

Christ. semper, quam Domi Militiæq;

Strenue juvit atque ornavit religione

Orthodoxa, Scholis bonarum artium

Instrumentis Gallia & Belgica

A graviss. periculis vindicata,

Auræque perpetua in hoc evigilavit,

At concors patria a vi fraudeque

Externa tutior stabili quiete

Cum dignitate fruereetur omni

Denique officio principis Laudatiss.

Constanter et sincere perfunctus

Autoritatis suæ, & virtutis summæ

Humanitati conjunctæ tristis

Desiderium bonis reliquit omnibus

FRID. IV. ELECT.

Patruo tutorique de se optime merito

P.

Obijt postrid. Nonas Januarii

CIOIOXCII.

Ætatis An. XLII. mens. x.

MDLXXXVIII.

19. On a little grave-stone.

*Iste Palatina prognatus stirpe puellus,
Ipse sub partu vitam cum funere solvit.
In Christo dormit, vita fruiturque beata.
ICPRDBCVESMFDTCMDOMS*

20. *D. Ludovicus Wilhelmus Com. Pal. D.
Bavarie natus 25 Sept. 1600. obiit 30
Sept. eodem.*

21. *D. Anna Leonora Com. Pal. D. Bav.
nata 25 Decemb. 1598. ob. 24 Martii. 1600.*

22. *Sereniss. Principis D. Frid. Elect. Pal.
Soboles præmortua D. Mauritius Christi-
anus Com. Pal. Bav. D. natus 8 Sept.
1601. obiit 18 Mar. 1605.*

These three last inscriptions are on a
pretty monument, with three effigies on it.

On the roof of the choir are the pictures
of these four persons, with their names
written, viz.

1. *Rupertus Romanorum rex, hujus Chori &
Collegii Fundator.*

2. *Eliza-*

SKIPPON. 2. *Elizabetha Regina Romanorum.*

3. *Ludovicus Comes Palatinus, Regis Filius, hujus Collegii Consummator.*
4. *Domina Planchia Filia regis Angliæ, Uxor ejus.*

In the isles of the choir are these two following monuments, viz.

1. *Illustri memoriæ Ottonis Comitis Solmensis Dynastæ in Muntzenberg Wildenfels & Sonnewold; is Adolefcens musis operatus adultior heroico instinctu Marti devotus primis stipendiis quadriennio Gallicis, post sub Mauritio Auracæ Belgicis equitum Ductor conspec. juncta sibi uxore generosa Ursula Comitis Gleichiana, inde sereniffi. Elect. Palat. Frid. IV. prætorio legionisque laude continua præfæctus, ac interea ad Galliæ & Magnæ Britanniæ reges, & S. imperii Procures Legatus, tandem in Alsatica Moltzæ obsidione die 24 Junii An. MDCX etat. XXXIX. absque prole in pugna gloriose cecidit dignus magnorum Avorum, Parentum Germanorum Frater, Filius, Nepos. Conjux ac Fratres mæstissimi contra votum hoc monumentum posuere.*

2. *Exsulum Susceptori S.*

*Hulderico Fuggero
Raymundi F. Georg. N. Jacobi Pron.
Kirchbergæ & Weissenborni
Domino,
Qui in Pauli III. P. P. Cubicula
Veritatis lumen ex familia
Primus & solus agnovit
Vitamque privatam
Ampliss. dignitatibus anteferre
Didicit,
Dum veterum scriptis liberali sumptu
Comparandis & evulgandis intentus
A patrimon. admin. profusionis
Prætextu dejicitur,
Apud Fridericum III. Electorem Palat.
Fortunam constantia & æquanim.
Superavit
Suis in terra restitutus, fraternis
Quinetiam bonis auctior eundem
In re lauta quem in afflictâ
Vultum animumq; retinuit,
Annua pauperibus quingenta legavit
Sex liter. studiosis stipendia,
Constituit
Bibliothecam pii exsiliî unicam comitem
Palatinatui moriens donavit.
CICIOXXCIV.
Obiit XVIII. Kal. Jul.
Ætatis LIIIX.
Hæredes & Legatarii*

*Gratæ memoriæ ergo
Consanguineo & hospiti B M.
Hocce Mon. P.*

At St. Peter's church we saw a great St. Peter's number of monuments, both on the inside church and the outside of the wall; the most remarkable without were of Rbinerus Profess. Job. Jugenitius Log. Doct. Job. Sigismus Lavingarius I. V. D.

Within are the monuments of Quirinus Reuterius D. Simo Stenius Historicus, Gasper Agricola, Curio, Henricus Smetius, Daniel Tossanus, Culmarius, Petrus Beutricus, Buchpacheus, Johan. Meierus, Georg. Sobn. T. D. Matth. Lannoius, Gerbardus Pastorius, Melchior Then. Ludov. Christoph. Rbinerus F. Dodo Maninga Frisus vulneratus a milite, Melchior Angerus, Petrus à Strithagen Aquigranensis, a famous minister, who died 1655.

*Fridericus Widebranus
Vitam Belgia
Vranx genus
Duacum
Artes Æonicas
Dedere leges
Heidelbergæ, mibi
Dedit necemve
Vitam restituet
Deus perennem.
Anno 158.*

*M. S.
Hic subincluduntur mortales exuvie
Viri nobilissimi
Dom. Benjaminî Titchbornii,
Equitis & jⁿⁱ Anglicani
Omnis solidioris literaturæ
Peritissimi,
Imprimis
Veræ pietatis ejusq; devotæ praxeos
Cultoris religiosissimi,
Nati 14 Maii, Anno Salutis MDC.
Denati 25 Maii. A. C. MDCLX.
Cui
Witbus Titchbornus
Ex fratre nepos
H. M. P. C.*

During our stay in Heidleberg, the prince Castle and elector palatine sent Mr. Rookewood (an prince's English gentleman that is an attendant on palace. this court) to bring us up to his palace, where we spent the greatest part of a day at dinner and supper, and in the prince's and chief courtiers conversation. The palace is seated on a hill, and is fairly built 24 July. within a castle, which is encompassed with a deep trench hewn out of the rock, that may be filled with water.

Without the castle are pleafant gardens, and round about them are fair grotto's

Water-works.

grotto's cut out of the rock; the greatest part of these grotto's were left unfinished by this prince's father. Over the entrance of the grotto that is finished, is the statue of the gardener, in the same posture he received the prince when he first came into the garden. Here are many pretty water-works, viz. a lion sucking up water, the springing of water out of a flower-pot, a ball playing upon the top of a stream that is forced up; a conical cap of tin born up by the same stream, which represents a periwig, the water is shaped like great drinking glasses, water playing on the organs, and water springing out of the pavement and the sides of the grotto. In one of the grotto's the water petrifies as it drops.

In the garden lies a great figure of an old man, which represents the river *Rbene*, which figure spouts water out a great height. Another figure represents the river *Neccar*. Here are two little ponds for swans to keep in.

In the middle of two garden-plots are two stones, the inscription on one is,

*Fridericus plantavit
XIV Decemb. A. C.*

MDCXV.

On the other,

*Elizabetha plantavit
XIV Decemb. A. C.*

MDCXV.

The castle gate is of curious carved work in stone, and over it was the *Aviarium*, and this inscription, viz.

*Fridericus V.
Elizabetha
Conjugi Cariff.
A. C. MDCXV. F. C.*

On the palace building are many statues of the gods, virtues, &c. and 16 statues of princes from *Carolus M.* to *Frid. 4.* On the gate that leads into the palace, is a *Dutch* inscription, signifying the building of it by *Ludovicus V.* 1519.

The palace was built at three several times, one part is called the *English* building.

On the chapel is inscribed,

*Fridericus Comes Palatinus
Rbeni S. Rom. imperii Elestor,
Dux Bavariae, hoc palatium
Divino cultui & commode
Habitationi extruendum &
Majorum suorum imaginibus*

Vol. VI.

*Exornandum curavit. Anno
Dom. MDCVII.*

In the court are several ancient pillars, brought hither by *Carolus M.* Underneath the statue of *Mercury* is written,

*MERCURIO
TIMONIA*

VITTIUO

An organ in the chapel, and a fair stone pulpit.

Under one of the towers is a cellar where the great tun stood, which held 132 fuders. At this time a new one was building, which is to hold 150 fuders (a fuder being equal to four hogheads.) A pair of stairs leads up to the top of the tun, where was a gallery for persons to sit, and drink in. Many other vessels for wine in other cellars, which are large vessels, neatly made, and called the whelps; 16 of them are equal to the great tun.

Before dinner, the prince passed by the door of the room, and, with his own hand, received the petitions delivered by persons that stood there.

A guard of 30 *Switzers* brought up the meat to the prince's table, which hath a canopy over it. Several strangers sat down with the prince. Two tables more in the same room, one for the marshal, with whom we dined; the other for the officers of the family: all things were ordered with great decency, little noise, and no debauchery.

In the hall adjoining to this room, stand two pillars of stone in the middle; one of them stands a little awry, having been shot twice with a cannon bullet about the middle of it, where there now sticks a bullet that beat out another; which shots broke away part of the pillar now repaired. The first bullet was shot by the duke of *Bavaria's* party; and the last by the prince palatine's soldiers.

In this palace we saw a fallow deer speckled with white, and a tame wolf. Between the walls of the castle is a large broad passage, that goes round underneath, which is used for cellars and other necessary offices.

From the castle is a fair prospect of the city, river *Neccar*, and the level country about the *Rbene*. Here is a new fortification which commands the *Neccar*.

After dinner the prince sent for us into a withdrawing room, where he was pleased to shew us great kindness, and entertained us with discourse concerning several things. Here we saw a very good wind-gun, clear stones made out of pebbles, a purse made of *alumen plumosum* by a monk of

SKIPPO: — order in *Sicily*. This purse we threw into a chafing-dish of hot coals, and let it lie till it was red hot, and then took it out again, without any prejudice to the purse.

The prince El. library.

We spent most of the afternoon with the prince in his library, which is well furnished with choice books in all languages. His highness was exceeding affable, and willing to shew us his collection of coins, both modern and ancient, which he was very well skilled in the knowledge of as to all particulars. He hath a series of

Coins:

Roman coins in gold, and another in silver. We saw a coin of *Virgil* and his *Mecenas*. Among his consular and *Greek* medals we saw *Philip*, *Alexander*, *Epaminondas*, *Themistocles*, and many commonwealths of *Greece*; *Hebrew*, *Arabic* and *Persian*, *Numidian* or *Gothish* coins; several commonwealths of *Sicily* and *Magna Græcia*; the coins of all the princes in *Germany* in gold, &c. the medals of the most remarkable sieges of late years in *Europe*, and monies of several nations in gold and silver, &c. a *Swedish* dollar, being a large square piece of brass, stamp'd at the four corners, and in the middle, a gold medal for the young prince, whose name (*Carolus*) and picture is on it; and on one side is written, *Juvat usque morari*. We saw here the globe of *Rupertus* the emperor, which was adorn'd with jewels, and *Rupertus* his crown very richly set with precious stones. Other very valuable jewels are in the prince palatine's possession; a picture of the emperor's crown, sword and globe. The prince told us, that *Conradus* the emperor added the arch over the imperial crown, and that formerly the prince palatine carried the globe before the emperor, but now he carries the sword, and the duke of *Bavaria* hath the globe.

We saw two fair and full unicorns horns, and a great boar's tooth, which winds almost into a perfect circle. We saw also several of the prince palatine's ancestors pictures curiously carved in wood, and kept within little boxes: and among the coins we observed these, viz. of *Geleton* a city in *Greece*, *Pyolomy*, islands of *Greece*, *Rhodes*, the sieges of *Leyden*, *Harlem*, *Bredab*, *Newarke*, &c. the battle of *Lipsick*, &c.

In a gallery we saw many pictures, one very large, representing the family of this prince, wherein were his father, mother, brothers, &c.

This prince palatine's name is *Carolus Ludovicus*, who speaks these six languages, viz. 1. *Latin*, 2. *Italian*, 3. *French*, 4. *English*, 5. *High-Dutch*, and 6. *Low-Dutch*.

He is married to *Charlotte* the landgrave of *Hessa* his sister, with whom he lived

two or three years, and by her hath two children (now living) a son, young prince *Charles*, and a daughter, both very handsome; but the prince not enduring his wife's ill conditions, he separated himself from her, and entertained one *Daggerfeld*, the daughter of a gentleman belonging to the duke of *Wirtenberg*, by whom he hath had four natural children. The prince allots his wife one part of the palace, and his mistress another part: the first was at this time drinking the waters of *Swolback*.

The court was now in mourning for prince *Edward* the elector palatine's brother, who died lately at *Paris*. His highness is very diligent in minding his affairs, and his subjects have a great affection for him. He gave orders we should pay nothing at our inn while we staid at *Heidelberg*.

The upper lieutenant or governor of the city spake very good *English*, having been in our late civil wars. He told us, there came so many strangers that pass through this place, that he usually spends every night about half an hour in reading their names; for the inn-keepers, &c. are obliged to send their lodgers nantes every night. We were much beholden to this gentleman,

And to the afore-mentioned Mr. *Rooke-wood* (a *Suffolkman*) who had formerly been a *Carthusian* monk. He told us, he was translator of the mystery of jesuitism out of *French* into *English*; and that there was lately sent hence a troop of horse to assist the emperor against the *Turks*.

The prince palatine hath three sisters, The three one married to the duke of *Brunswick*, and sisters names are another, elder, to whom *Cartesius* dedicated Elizabeth, --- and *Schooten* his book --- Loyse, She is *Preposita* of a monastery in *Erfurt*, Sophia. but is herself a protestant, it being usual in *Germany* for *Roman* catholic princes to bestow church preferments on protestants, and for protestant princes to give *Roman* catholics preferments.

All the prince's soldiers are clad in blue. They guard the city gates. *Heidelberg* is indifferently built, but hath a double wall and trench about it. In the streets are several fountains. Very good orders are kept here in the night, tho' we observed great numbers of people in the day, by reason of a fair, which lasted the time we staid. We saw here a whore passing with a *Nutmella* about her neck.

The citizens can raise two companies of foot, and one troop of horse, which are under the governor's command while they are in arms.

In the city suburbs is the prince's stable, which is very stately, of a great length, The prince's pav'd with fire-stone, and supported by stable.

two

two rows of stone pillars, having a fountain in the middle of it. Not many horses in it at this time, the disease being here, and most of them sent into the service against the *Turks*.

There are pleasant gardens without the inward wall of the city.

Roman coins, and other antiquities are found hereabouts. The ruins of an old temple are still to be seen on a hill over-against *Heidelberg*; and, on a hill above the palace, is a stone they call *Koningstal*.

The prince palatine tolerates lutherans and papists, which latter have a church without the walls, that, in the morning, is drest up with pictures, lamps and images; but, after mass, &c. is done, all those things are presently removed, and the protestants have the use of the same church.

The lutherans have lately built a church in the city, and have made a grateful inscription on it to the prince.

Jews. The jews are allowed to live here; but, as yet, are denied the public exercise of their religion.

Since the instrument of peace was proclaimed, the people of this country have recruited themselves very much.

We were informed, that the prince palatine intends to build a nunnery for those of the *Benedictine* order, in consideration of some benefit he hath received by the exchange of a town.

The upper palatinate now belongs to the duke of *Bavaria*.

We were extremely obliged to one Dr. *Fabricius* a professor, to whom we deliver'd recommendatory letters. He informed us of many of the foregoing particulars.

Joachimus Camerarius his nephew lives in this city, whom we endeavoured to visit, but he was abroad when we came to his house.

July 25. We went by waggon through woods; and, about two hours from *Heidelberg*, came by a cloister of *Capuchins* belonging to the bishop of *Spire*; and, some distance farther, we rode through a pass or gate guarded by *French* soldiers of the garrison of *Philipsbourg*, not far off on the right hand. It is a well-fortified place, situated in a level near the *Rhene* side, and is about three *German* miles from *Heidelberg*. In that garrison town is a fair castle and palace. About a *German* mile farther we passed through *Grafte*, a small place, where our waggoner paid toll to some officers of a castle here, that belongs to the marquis of *Tourlach*; and half a mile from hence, we arrived, at this night's lodging, in a village called *Linkenom*, in the jurisdiction of the same marquis, who is a lutheran. The country hereabouts is a plain stor'd with pine woods, &c.

July 26. We travelled four *German* miles to our baiting place at *Rastack*, a large village; and two miles farther, past thro' *Stoleboven*, a little walled town with decay'd buildings, where our waggoner paid a toll; and, after another mile, came to another walled place called *Lichtenow*, both which last places are the marquis of *Baden's*; and, half an hour from *Lichtenow*, we lodged in a village named *Sertz* belonging to the earl of *Hanaw*. This day we past through woods. We observed the inn-keepers, &c. in this journey to be very kind and civil. Between *Heidelberg* and *Lichtenow* grew great store of *Turkywheat*.

July 27. We passed thro' some waters, and over many bridges, and crossed a pretty river which runs into the *Rhene*, which hath a bridge over it, where we passed, a little before we entred the city of *Strasburg*, at the gates whereof soldiers examined us.

That bridge is shaped like an S, having pieces of timber laid loose on it (as on other bridges hereabouts) to take away upon a sudden occasion. A guard of soldiers stands at the entrance of the bridge. A short space from it we went over another stream of the *Rhene*, and passed close by a little fort, and paid three wispennies at a gate. This day we travelled about three *German* miles. After we came to our lodgings, we sent our names to the burgo-masters of *Strasburg*.

In this city is an university, having a cloister'd building where are chambers for students; and the choir of a church, which we guessed might be the place the doctors are promoted in. In the divinity school we heard a lecture of Dr. *Smichteus*. Over the entrance of this school (which is a large fair room) is written,

Auspice Deo Opt. Max.

Procurantibus Amplissimis

Dr. D. D. Scholarchis

Joan. Philippo à Keltzenheim Prætoro

Abrahamo Heldio Consule

Josia Rbulio

Aerofin hanc usui publico

SPQ Argentinenfis P P.

Anno MDXC.

In the cloister is this inscription.

Juventuti religione christiana & disciplinis liberalibus instituendae Jacobo Sturmio Nicolao Knielesio & Jacobo Meiero literatorum præfæctis hunc ludum SPQ Argent. P. F.

Anno MDXXXVIII depositis armis & placata inter Carolum V. Rom. Imp. & Franciscum I. Galliar. Reg. gravi discordi.

The divines walk in their gowns, having round capes, and a great round cap

on