Italy

is bounded on ye N. by ye Lake of Geneva which seperates it from ye Switzerland & Germany; on ye E. by Turkey in Europe & ye Gulph of Venice; on ye S. by ye Mediterranean & on ye W. by France.

It is divided into Savoy, Piedmont, Milan, Venice Mantua, Modena, P. & P. Genoa, Montferrat, ye Dominions of ye Church, Lucca, Tuscany, & Naples

ye Alps which divide it from

ye Rivers are ye Po which takes its rise in Piedmont & runs through Modena, Montferrat, Milan, Parma, Mantua & by four Mouths into ye Adriatick, ye Tiber which runs near Rome, & afterwards into ye Mediterranean, only famous, for being mention'd by ye most celebrated among ye antient Writers.

ye Apennines, are a ridge of Mountains y^t run from Piedmont quite across Italy & divides ye K—m of Naples nearly into two equal parts.

ye Ecclesiastical State is bounded on ye N. by ye Rep. of Venice on ye E. by ye Adriatick on ye S. by Naples & ye Mediterranean, on ye W. by ye Mediterranean, Tuscany, & Modena. It is divided into ye Ferrarese, Bolognese, Romania, ye D—y. of Urbin, Marche of Ancona, Dy. of Spoletto, Patrimony of St. Peter & Campagnia de Roma.

Tuscany is bounded on ye N. by Modena, on ye E. by ye Eccle. State, on ye S. & on ye W. by ye Mediterranean.

It contains, Florence, Pisan, & ye Siennan.

ye K—m of Naples is bounded on ye N. by ye Eccl. State ye adriatick, on ye S. & on ye W. by ye Mediterranean.

It consists of Ulterior Abruzza, Citerior Abruzza, L—ty of Molise, Capitanate, Bari, Otrantl, Basilicate, Citerior Calabria, Ulterior Calabria, Labour, Ulterior P—ty & Citerior P—ty.

Italy

is bounded on ye N. by ye Alps; on ye E. by ye Adriatick; on ye S. by ye Ionian Sea & ye Straights of Messina, & on ye W. by ye Mediterranean.

ye Air of Italy differs according to ye situation of different Places; upon ye Apennine Mountains it is very Cold, towards ye South of them ye heats are very troublesome; ye Campania di Roma is very unhealthy from June to Sept. because now a very marshy Spot; ye Romans therefore constantly remain during yt Season at Rome; ye Antient Romans on ye Contrary used always to reside their in summer for ye air; ye reason of this great change is plain, formerly that part of ye Country was well peopled & Cultivated but now deserted, & ye rivers being stagnated, ye soil is grown marshy because not drained.

ye Seas near Italy are 1. ye Addriatick, or Gulph of Venice; 2. ye Ionian, & 3. ye Tuscan.

There are also many fine Lakes such as ye Major, Lugano, Como, Iseo &c. in ye D-y of Milan; ye Perugia, Valsin, & Bracciano in Tuscany; & ye Fusin, Fundi &c. in Campania.

ye Chief Rivers are 1. ye Po which runs from ye Alps on ye borders of Dauphiny, & after passing through various Countries, falls into ye Sea near Venice; 2. ye Tesin, this flows from Mount Adala, one of ye Alps, & joins ye Po near Pavia; 3. ye Adda, crosses lake Como & comes into ye Po near Cremona; 4. ye Oglio issues from lake Iseo, & is lost in ye Po near Mantua; & lastly ye Tiber has its source from ye Apennines, & falls into ye Tuscan Sea near Ostia.

This River famous for ye honorable mention'd made of it by ye best Poets, & talk'd of as washing ye Banks of Rome is about 40. miles distant from ye once glorious City.

ye Chief Mountains are 1. ye Alps which border ye North & West Parts of Italy. 2. ye Apennines ye divide ye North East from ye South West Provinces; & 3. Mount Vesuvius 6. miles from Naples, famous for its fiery eruptions.

As Italy is divided into such a number of different Countries, We shall divide it first into 3 great divisions

I. into Upper Italy, which contains 1. ye D. of ~~Piedmont~~ Savoy & ye rest of ye K. of Sardinia's Dominions ~~of Piedmont~~ 2. ye D. of Savoy, 3 in this division 2. ye D. of Milan, 3. ye Genoese territories, 4. ye D. of Parma, 5. ye D. of Modena, 6. ye D. of Mantua & 7. ye Venetian territories.

II. Middle Italy, this comprehend ye Papal Dominions, ye Great D. of Tuscany & ye Rep. of Lucca.

III. Lower Italy consisting of ye. K. of Naples & ye. Italian Islands.

Savoy

is bounded on ye. N. by ye. Lake & dominions of Geneva; on ye. E. by ye. Alps, yt. seperate it from Piedmont & on ye. W. by France. Nidgick Geographers don't reckon this D-y. among ye. States yt. are in Italy, because on ye. free side of ye. Alps; but we place it here, as being contiguous to Piedmont, & a part of ye. K. of Sardinia's dominions.

It is divided into 7. Provinces viz. 1. Savoy proper, 2. ye. County of Geneva; 3. ye. D-y. of Chablais; 4. Foucigny 5. ye. Cty. of Tarantaise 6. ye. Cty. of Maurienne; & 7. ye. Cty. of Aosta. Chamberry ye. Capital of this Dy. is in Savoy Proper, as well as Montmellian ~~which~~ look'd on as one of ye. ~~strongest~~ most impregnable towns in Europe.

ye. Air is ~~very~~ much colder than in any other part of Italy, ~~because~~ as it lies so near ye. Alps. Most of ye. inhabitants have swell'd throats.

ye Common distemper of Mountainous
Countries, this is supposed to arise from
their drinking Snow Water.
ye Chief Rivers are ye Isere, ye Arche,
& ye Drove; & ye lakes, those of Bourget
& Annecy.
ye Chief Mountain is Mount Cenis imagined
to be ye highest of all ye Alps; it has a road
over it & divides this Ly. from Piedmont.
this Road is in some places very narrow,
& if by chance ye Mules which are ye only
animals yt can passe over in ye Winter with
any degree of safety should stumble, ye
Traveller must fall at least half a mile
before he touches ye Ground. At ye
top of this mountain there is a plain
of about two Leagues long at ye end of
which on ye entrance into it stood most
there is a Chappel where ~~they~~
those yt have been smothered in ye
~~bury~~ are buryd
Snow, yt on Jan.
ye Peasants are extreme poor, this is not
so much occasion ~~by~~ from ye barrenes of ye soil,
as from ye Despotick power of ye K. & Nobles;
so yt ye Peasants, who are their Vassals, are
not ~~[illegible]~~ a livelihood by ye Ground they till

This Country produces Wine, Some Corn, Apples & other fruits, great quantities of Black Cattle, Venison, hogs & Wild fowl, & much fish in ye Lakes & Rivers, ye Hares & Partridges on ye Summit of ye Alps, as well as ye Foxes & Bears are often White, as ye N. of Russia & Greenland.

There are great fir Woods ~~that~~ ~~there~~ ~~are~~ fitt for Ships Masts, producing Pitch & Tar, there are great quantities of Walnutts the nuts, on which ye peasants as well as hogs chiefly live.

There are some Salt pits, Mineral Waters, Marble & Stone quarries, & Coal Pits found here.

Piedmont

is bounded on ye N. by ye Alps; on ye E. by ye D-y of Milan & Montferrat; on ye S. by ye Genoese Dominions & ye C-ty of Nice; & on ye W. by Dauphiny & Savoy.

It is divided into 8. great parts which are again subdivided but not worth mentioning here; ~~[illegible]~~

1. Piedmont Proper; 2. ye Marqu. of Suza; 3. ye Marqu. of Salazzo; 4. ye Cty of Asti; 5. Vercell; 6. ye D-ty of Maiserano; 7. ye Marqu. of Ivrea; 8. ye Vaudois.

Turin ye Capital of this D-ty in Piedmont Proper, it is famous for its excellent fortification. We think it most necessary just to name ye Vaudois; this division contains 5. little Vallies. Vaud ~~a founder~~ a merchant of Lyons in 1660. exclaiming against ye Errors of ye Church of Rome was expell'd France & settl'd in these Vallies with his Disciples, who were call'd Vaudois ~~from~~ after ~~the name of~~ ye Place. ~~They remain'd~~ some time in quiet where ye House of Savoy attempted many hen[illegible] back to ye Roman Church ~~after many~~

& employing force as well as persuasion, they fled into Switzerland for refuge; when about 4000. of them took Arms & returned to their Vallies, after having defeated some French & Savoyard detachements. by ye intercession of K. W. ~~they~~ were permitted to return & have ye free exercise of their Religion; wd. D. on making a treaty with France again forsook them; but quarrelling with ye French & Savoy in 1703. recall'd them & employ'd them against ye French.

They are excellent troops when left to defend their own Vallies, but they won't fight ~~where~~ any else.

ye chief Rivers are ye Po, ye Sorio, ye Stura & ye Doira.

This Country is as fruitful & pleasant as any Part of Italy, abounding in Corn, Wine Cattle, Silk, Flax, Hemp, & Minerals sometimes when ye Corn is almost ripe, ye

harvest is entirely lost by great ~~Storms of~~ Storms Hail, these are call'd ye Plague of Piedmont, but in plentiful Years they export so much of this & ~~their~~ other conveniences, y^t no Country of ~~y^e~~ size yields so great a Revenue to their Sovereign.

There is nothing wanting but a stronger Breed of Horses, but with pains they are supply'd from Germany.

We shall now treat of ye part of w^d K. of Sardinia's dominions, y^t is South of Piedmont.

These are 1. ye Counties of Nice, Tende & Grogno, or Bueil. 2. ye City of Oneglia, & 3. ye Valley of Barcelonetta.

ye Countrés of Nice &c.

The Cty of Nice is bounded on ye N. by Piedmont; on ye E. by ye Ctre of Tende & ye Genoese dominions; on ye S. by ye Mediterranean & on ye W. by Broglio & Provence.

It is a mountainous country, therefore produces but little Corn, but good Wine & Oil.

Tende is bounded on ye N. by Piedmont on ye E. by ye Genoese territories, on ye S. & W. by ye Ctry of Nice

Tende is ye Chief Town, & is at ye foot of ye Apennines

Broglio has on ye N. ye valley of Barcelonetta; on ye E. ye Ctry of Nice & Provence on ye S. & W.

Oneglia has on ye S. ye Mediterranean & on ye 3. other sides by ye Genoese; it is a populous Country & abounds in Olives & other

Barcelonetta

is bounded on ye N. by Piedmont; on ye E. by Nice; on ye S. by Broglio; & on ye W. by Provence;

This valley having antiently belong'd to France, was restor'd by ye Peace of Utrecht.

We now Come to ye Dy. of Montferat which also belongs to ye House of Savoy.

ye Dy. of Montferat is bound on ye N. & W. by Piedmont, on ye S. by ye Genoese, & on ye E. by ye Dy of Milan.

It is a pleasant & fertile Country, Yielding Corn, Wine & oil. as to ye Government ~~[illegible]~~, ye D. is absolute, Wherefore ye Senates of Piedmont & Nice, which were ~~[illegible]~~ appointed to hear appeals from ye inferior Courts of Justice, do examine into these affairs except when ye Government is concern'd, & then only serve to register ye decree, as dark in France.

ye Genoese Dominions

are bounded on ye N. & W. by Nice, Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan & Parma, on ye S. by ye Mediterranean; & on ye E. by Florence.

as they are sheltered by ye Alps & Apennines from ye N. Winds, & are open to ye S. ye heat is very great in Summer.

ye Soil is very bad, ye Mountains produce nothing, but at ye bottom of them, there are Vineyards, Olives, Fruit trees & Palm Trees; ye latter are but seldom found in any other part of Italy.

As to The Government ye Legislative Power is in ye Senate, & ye Doge or Duke with 4. Assemblies administer ye Public affairs.

~~ye Senate is composed of Segnory~~

ye Senate of these is ye Segnory, this consists of ye Doge & 12. others, who must have been 12. Years Freemen; they are chosen

every 2. Years & must have been 5. Years out of this Council, before capable of being rechosen. They administer Foreign affairs; on any dispute they call y.e 2.d Assembly or College, & sometimes also y.e 3.d or Council to their assistance, then Plurality of Voices determine the affair.

y.e College is compos'd of all those who have been Doges, & of 6. others, y.e former remain for life in this assembly, but y.e latter are chosen every 2. Years. They manage y.e Public Revenue & are call'd Procurators, when they do not agree they call upon y.e Signory for advice.

y.e Council is compos'd of y.e Signory College, & 100. members chosen out of y.e Senate, This is y.e last resort in civil cases, & receive appeals from all inferior Courts of Justice.

~~of Council composed of ye Signory, College~~

ye 4th Assembly consists of ye Signory & College united in one. They can grant pardons except in cases of Parricide, High Treason, ~~pardons in Domestic Cases except~~ & other enormous Crimes, when they are obliged to call ye Council to their Assistance. They can also make alliances; all matters in this assembly are determined by Ballot. There is a fifth Assembly composed of 5. persons, to see ye laws observed.

ye Senate or Great Council consists of ye Signiory, College, & 400. of ye Nobility & principal Citizens, these are yearly elected; they must have been 4. Years Freemen, never before of ye Assembly, & 25. Years old.

300. of these with ye Signory & College make a Quorum, 4. out of 5. of them must agree for ye Making any new Law, or laying any New Tax.

When ye Doge is elected a Crown of Gold is placed on his Head & a Sceptre in his Hand because of ye Km. of Corsica, but all authority is in ye Senate.

He remains 2. Years in this Office, During which time he lives in ye. Palace with 2. of ye. Signorij & their families.

He must be an inhabitant of ye. City, 50. Years old, no bastard, & must have an Estate able to support his Dignity.

He proposes whatever is to be debated in ye. Signory or Council, yt. concerns ye. Public, when his 2. Years are expir'd, he retires to his own House where he remains 6 days in private, whilst his conduct is examin'd; if it is approv'd of, he is made a Procurator for life, but if condemn'd is treated as a Criminal.

ye. Marine of ye. Genoese ~~was~~ formerly gain'd many victories over ye Turks, & Spaniards, but now consists of only 6. Gallies.

In time of Peace they have 4 or 5000. Soldiers, & in war could keep 20,000.

ye. Revenue only amounted to 200,000 £ yearly, but in time of necessity if ye. Nobles would suffer themselves to be highly taxd, it might amount to much more.

the Genoese always keep 2. or 3. Years provision of Corn, Wine, & Oil, in their Store Houses; by this wise conduct these necessaries are never sold at an exorbitant price, & all the Retailers are oblig'd to them of the Republic at a stated price, & to sell them with only a certain profit.

The Chief Manufactures are Silk, Velvets, & other Rich Stuffs, which they traffic with as well as Wines, Oil, Lemon, Anchovies, Parmesan Cheese & Dried Sweetmeats; but in general their Trade is upon the decline.

The Dy. of Milan
is bounded on the N. by Switzerland & the
Grisons; on the E. by the Venetian Dominions
& the Dy of Mantua; on the by the Dy. of Parma
& the Genoese Dominions & on the W. by the
Dy of Montferrat & the Kd. of Sardinia & other
territories
Milan is the Capital of this Dy.
The Rivers Po, Tesino, Adda & Sesia,
& the Lakes Maggiore, Lugano, & Como, run
thro' it.
The Climate is very fine, & the whole
Country bears the face of Plenty.
The Civil Government is vested in
the Senate, which is compos'd of divines,
Lawyers & Gentlemen of the Country; but
they are subject to the Emperor's Vicar
Gen. as all the rest of his Italian Dominions
are; the Vicar appoints the President of
the Senate, the Magistrates, Officers of
the Treasury &c. the Governors of the Town
& Citadel of Milan have no concerns
with each other.

Every City is in Civil Matters governd by its Governor; in Each of these Cities there are 12. Seniors chosen out of ye. Common Council generally consisting of 60. persons, & ye. Governors are appointed by ye. Vicar Gen. & accountable to him as are all ye. Military Officers.

ye. Revenues of this Dy. amount to £ 300,000.

yr. Ann. & ye. Compliment of Troops to 30,000.

ye. Dy. of Mantua

is bounded on ye. N. by ye. Venitian Territories, on ye. E. by part of ye. same Dominions, & by ye. Papal territories; on ye. S. by Modena; & on ye. W. by Milan.

Mantua is ye. Capital

This City is one of ye. largest in Italy being computed to contain 50,000. inhabitants.

Here those famous Italian Silks call'd Mantuas are made, & other considerable branches of Trade are carried on.

yd. Dy of Modena

Under this Head I shall include yd. Dies of Modena, Mirandola, Reggio, yd. Marquisate of Scandiano, & yd. Dies of Correggio & Carpi.

It is bounded on yd. N. by Mantua; on yd. E. by yd. Papal Dominions; on yd. S. by yd. Apennines, & on yd. W. by Parma.

Modena is yd. Capital.

yd. Soil is fruitful, & yd. subjects might live in plenty & happiness if freedom Reign'd among them, & if yd. Court was less expensive, which would occasion yd. lessening yd. weight of their Taxes & Impositions, which they now groan under.

yd. Duke is absolute; He places all yd. Governors of his Fortresses, & yd. Judges in Criminal & Civil matters; yet he is yd. Determinator of all Appeals.

His Revenues annually yield 100,000 L but as he keeps but few Troops, his dependance is in yd. House of Austria when ever his dominions are attak'd.

yd. Dy. of Parma

Include here yd. Rest of yd. Duke's territories, viz. yd. Dy of Piacentia, & yd. States of Pasetto & Landi.

It is bounded on yd. N. by Milan; on yd. E. by Modena; on yd. S. by yd. Genoese Dominions & on yd. W. by Milan.

Parma is yd. Capital

yd. Chief trade of this Dy is in Cheese

It is a healthy Country & very fruitful, abounding in Cattle, Oil, Wine, Rice, Corn, & fruits; There are also some Copper & Silver Mines.

yd. Revenues of this Dy are computed at 100,000 £ pr Ann.

Tuscany

is bounded on yd. N. & E. by yd. Papal Dominions on yd. S. & W. by Mediterranean, ~~&c~~ also on yd. W. by yd. Genoese & Modena.

yd. Soil in general is barren ~~tho' there are some fine Valleys~~, as this Country contains yd. ~~most~~ wild part of yd. Apennine Mountains, & yd. Air is very sharp

the Valleys are fine & produce great quantities of Corn, Wine, Oil, & all sorts of fine Fruits.

The Chief Rivers are the Arno & Ombro which flow from the Apennines & fall into the Mediterranean.

It is Generally divided into 3. parts Pisan, the Florentine, & the Sienness.

Florence is the Capital of this Dy.

As to the Government the Great Duke is absolute & even all Acts of State are publish'd solely by his pleasure. tho' in all other European Courts there are Councils who at least have the publishing of all proclamations. The Florentines have kept their Senate which consists of 40. from among the Nobles & great Officers of State, who are employ'd in registring the Edicts of their Sovereign. There are many Courts of Judicature, such as the Rota who determine appeals, & other Councils that have the care of the Treasure, Troops, Public Buildings &c.

His Annual income amounts to £ 500,000.

He keeps only a few Gallies & 2. or 3. Troops of Guards constantly in his pay.

He has also some thousands of Militia enrol'd, but they have not been call'd upon for many Years; as these Dukes as well as all other Italian P.s have thought Foreign Mercenaries y. most effectual Method of keeping their Subjects in a State of Slavery.

y. Love of Arms was y. Characteristick of these petty Sovereigns; but they like y. rest of Mankind, are enervated & One now even has resigned them into Her Arms.

y. Republic of Luca.

is bound

Luca is y. Capital.

This Republic has been form'd above 300. Years. y. Legislative power is in a Senate, compos'd of about 220. Noblemen (as they are stil'd) tho' these generally trade; y. half of this Senate sits 6. months, & y. other half y. rest of y. Year.