

considerable quantity of arms for so small a state, which are in good order. The state of *Lucca* is a fief of the empire, and under its protection; the republic has been established about 300 years. The government is aristocratical; for the legislative power is lodged in a senate of 240 nobles. The executive power is administered by the *Gonfaloniere* or standard-bearer, the chief officer of state, and a council of nine members, who are changed every two months. All elections of officers are made by balloting in the senate. The ordinary revenues of the state are said to amount to 30,000 *l. per annum*, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon any emergency. However their greatest security consists in the protection of the house of *Austria*. The diligence of the inhabitants has given this city the name of *Lucca* the industrious. They have considerable manufactures of silk and gold and silver stuffs. Their olive oil is in great esteem, and they have plenty of wine, but little corn; which is the reason that the common people usually eat chefnuts instead of bread, as in some other parts of *Italy*. The country is pleasant and fertile. From *Lucca* to *Pisa* you may go either by the hill of *S. Julian*, which is the shortest way, but the most troublesome, because of being obliged to alight, and to walk a-foot over the hill: Or you may leave it on the left-hand and follow the plain, which is much the pleasantest road; the first is ten miles and the latter thirteen.

*Pisa* is a city of *Italy* in the dutchy of *Tuscany*, in E. long. 11. 15. lat. 43. 36. This is the largest town in *Tuscany* next to *Florence*, situated in a fruitful plain on the river *Arno*. It is the seat of an archbishop and a university, and was once the metropolis of a flourishing republic, which maintained powerful fleets upon the

the *Mediterranean*, and disputed the sovereignty of those seas with the *Genoese* and *Venetians*. They were subdued afterwards by the *Florentines*, since which time the town has been upon the decline, being poorly inhabited, insomuch that grass grows in the streets. It is defended by a good wall, a citadel, and other fortifications. The river *Arno*, which is of a good breadth here, divides it into two almost equal parts, which communicate by three handsome bridges, one of them of marble. The sides of the river, lined with a sloping wall, form a commodious quay, where ships of burden formerly unloaded their merchandize; but, the mouth of the river being now choaked up, it is navigable only for smaller vessels. The streets are large, straight, paved with great stones; and most of the houses well built. They have several handsome squares, and a great many magnificent buildings. The chief of these is the cathedral, dedicated to *S. Mary*, very advantageously situated in the middle of a large piazza, and built out of a great heap of wrought marble, such as pillars, pedestals, capitals, cornishes, and architraves, part of the spoils, which the *Pisans* took in their eastern expeditions, when the republic was in a flourishing condition. The roof is supported by seventy six tall marble pillars of different colours, and finely gilt. The choir is painted by good hands, and the floor inlaid with marble. The brazen doors are curiously wrought with the history of our Saviour's life. The other things most deserving of notice in this church, are the chapter of the column *del Cero Pasquale*, the tomb of the emperor *Henry VII.*, the altar of *S. Rainerius*, the altar of the blessed sacrament, the picture of the same altar and the statues of *Adam* and *Eve* behind it, the tombs of *Gamaliel*, *Nicodemus*, and

and *Abibas*; the tomb of *Beatrix* mother to the countess *Mathilda*; and the fine antique vessel of white marble, with the *Italian* inscription. In the same square with the dome, stands the baptistery a round fabric supported by stately pillars, and remarkable for a very extraordinary eccho. Near it is the burying place, called *Campo Santo*, being covered with earth brought from the *Holy-Land*. This burying-place is inclosed with a broad portico, well painted, and paved with grave-stones. Under the portico there is a decree of the city, ordering the inhabitants to wear mourning a year for the death of *Cæsar*. Near the church there is a steeple in the form of a cylinder, to which they ascend by 153 steps; it inclines fifteen feet on one side, which some ascribe to art, but others to the sinking of the foundation; *Bonannus* was the chief architect. The palace of the knights of *S. Stephen*, and the church adjoining to it, adorned with the trophies taken from the *Saracens*, are worth seeing; as also the churches *della Madonna* and *della Spina*, the last of which was built by a beggar, whose figure you may see on the outside of the wall. The other places worth notice are the old exchange, the custom-house, and the college *della Sapienza*. There is a famous aqueduct in this town, consisting of five thousand arches, which conveys the water from the hills at five miles distance. This water is esteemed the best in *Italy*, and is carried in flasks to *Florence* and *Leghorn*. The neighbouring country produces great store of corn and wine, but the latter is not much esteemed. They have very good butter in this neighbourhood, which is a scarce commodity in *Italy*.

*Leghorn* is fourteen miles distant from *Pisa*; the interjacent country is flat, and the way lies for

Road from  
*Pisa* to *Leg-*  
*horn*.