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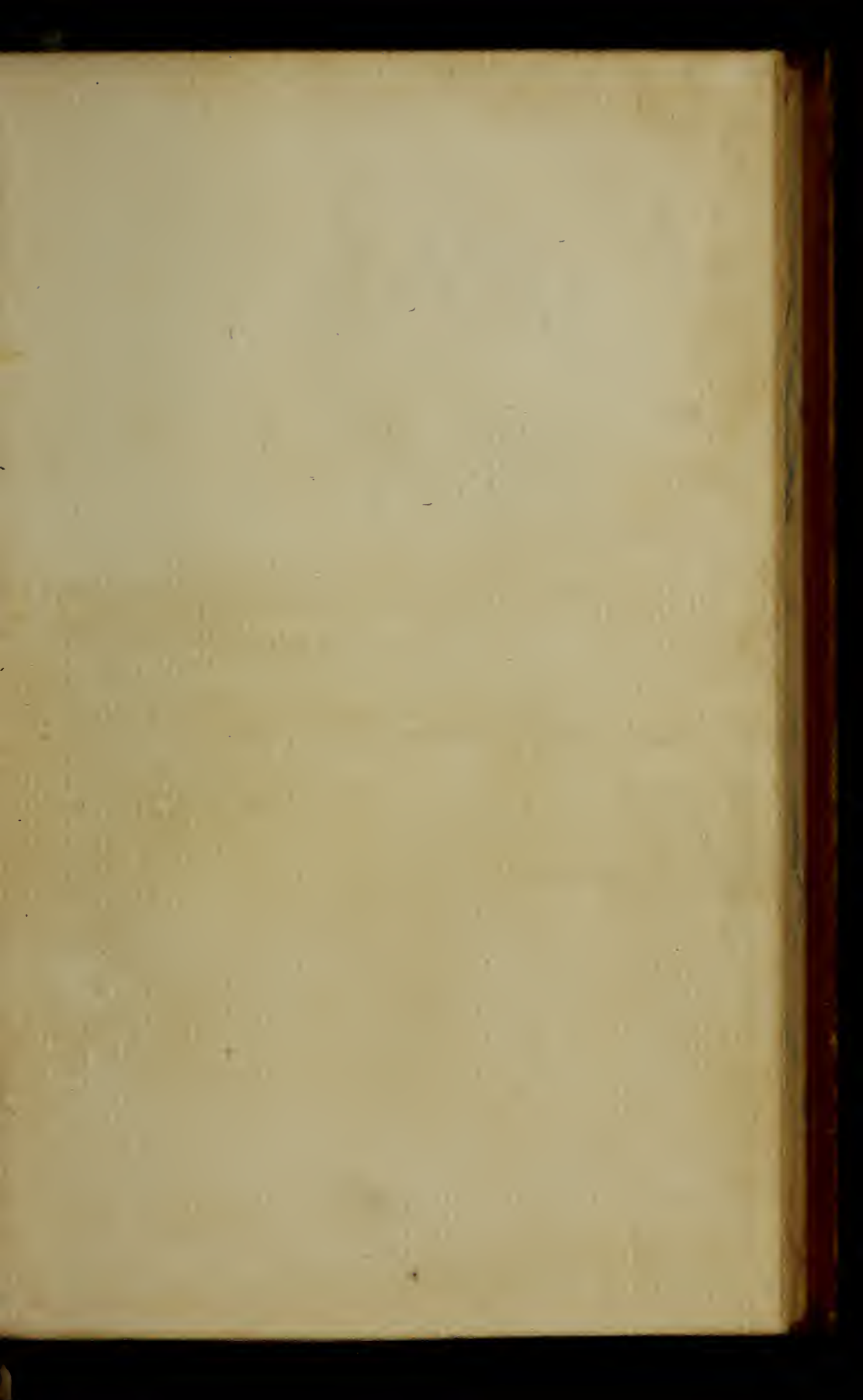


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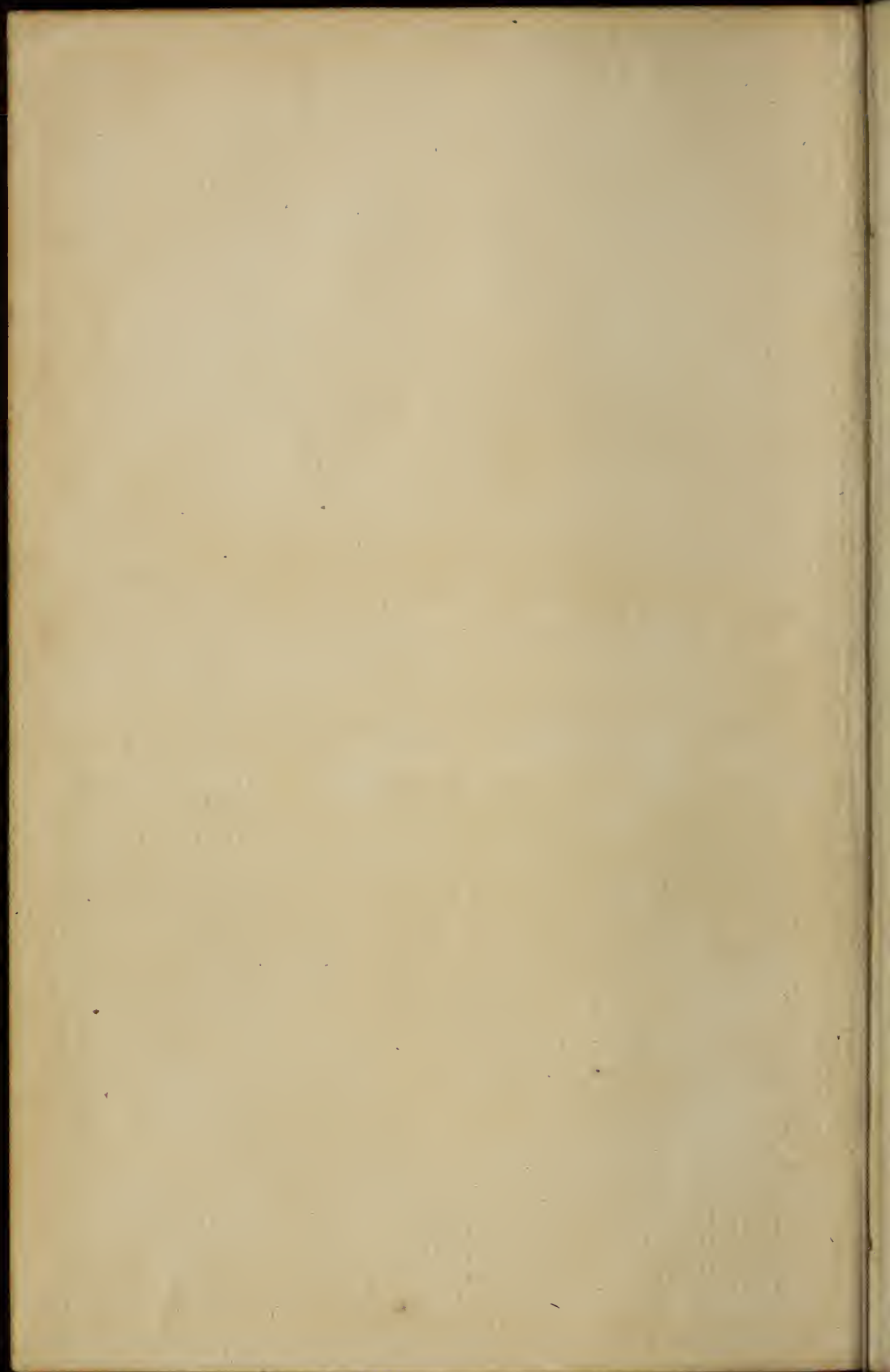


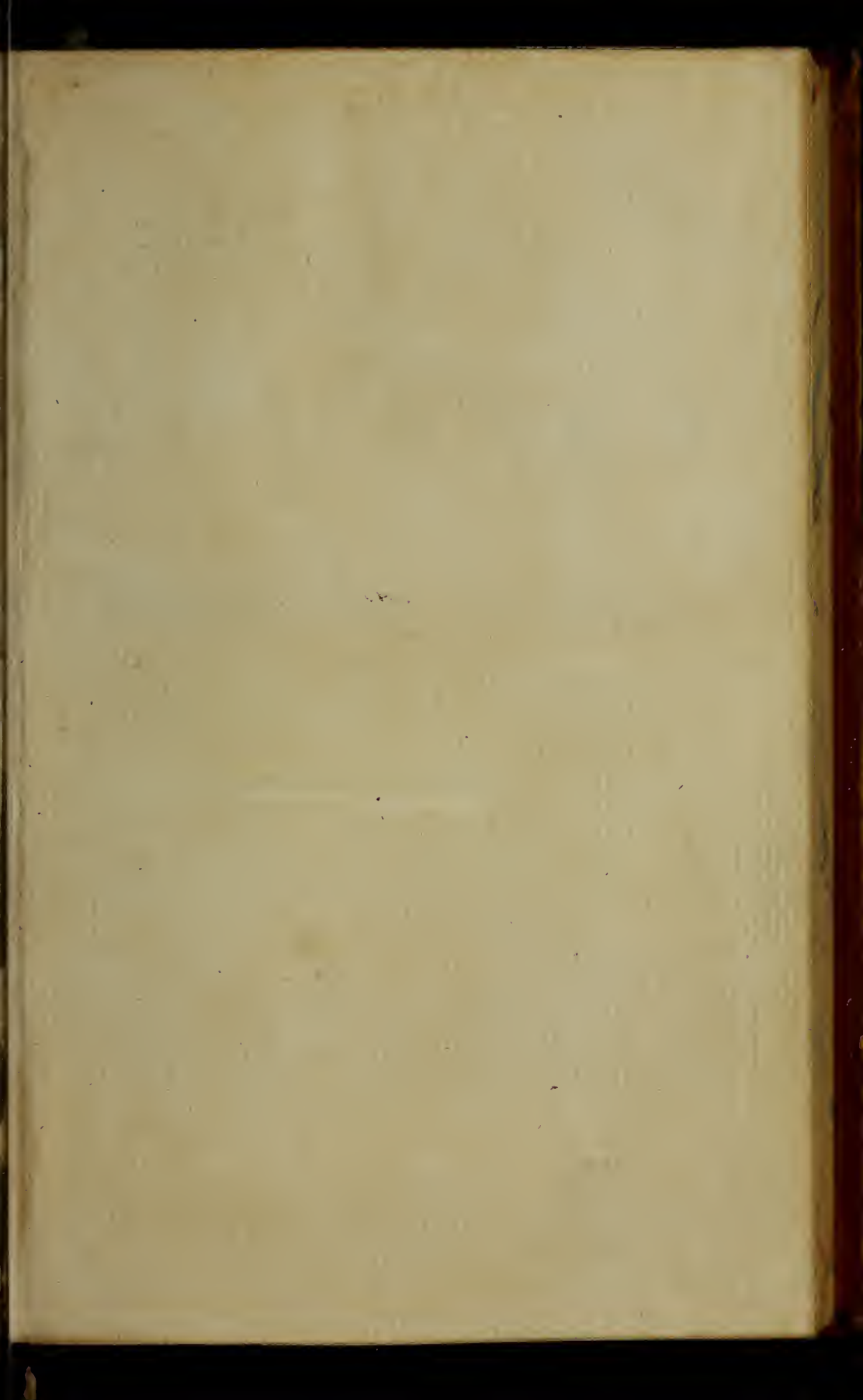


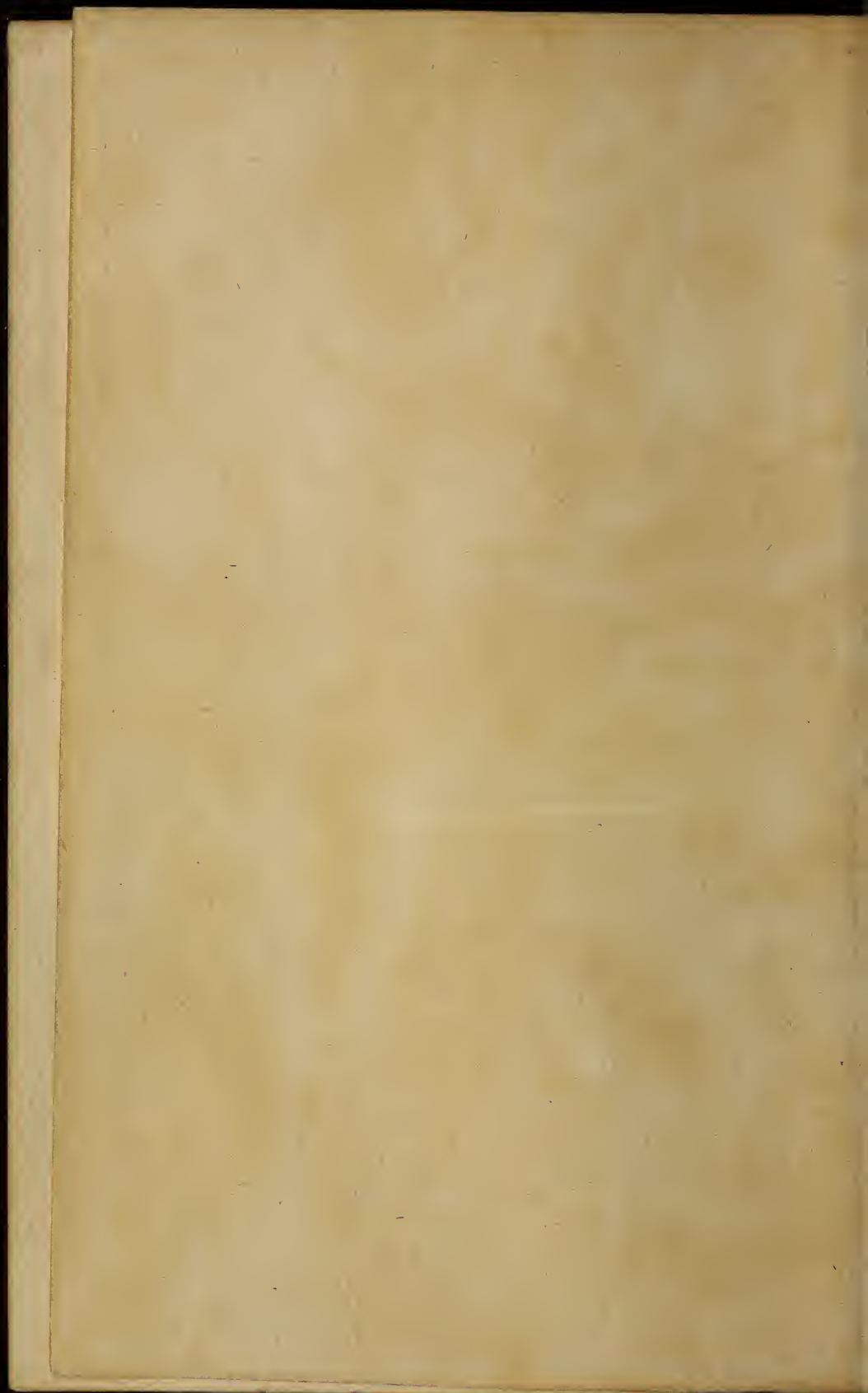
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# OBSERVATIONS

{ TOPOGRAPHICAL,  
{ MORAL, &  
{ PHYSIOLOGICAL;

Made in a

# JOURNEY

Through part of the

LOW-COUNTRIES,

*Germany, Italy, and France :*

WITH

A Catalogue of PLANTS not Native of  
*England*, found Spontaneously growing  
in those Parts, and their Virtues.

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By JOHN RAY, Fellow of the  
ROYAL SOCIETY.

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Whereunto is added

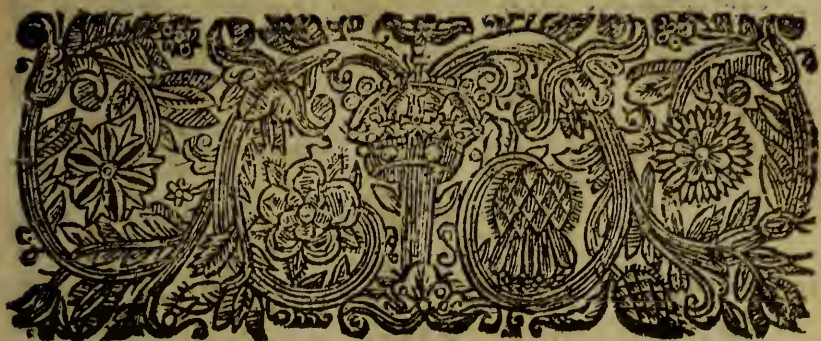
A brief Account of *Francis Willughby* Esq;  
his Voyage through a great part of *Spain*.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for *John Martyn*, Printer to the *Royal Society*,  
at the Bell in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1673.

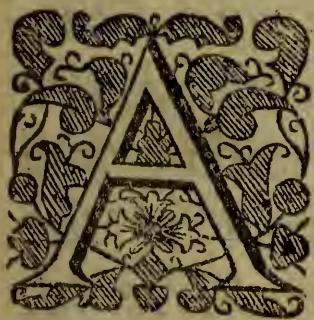




To his Honoured Friend

Philip Skippon, Esq;

SIR,



After the deplorable Death of that Reverend and Worthy Prelate, John Lord Bishop of Chester, to whom the Dedication of this Work was intended, several weighty considerations induced me to recommend it to your  
A 2 Patron-



## The Epistle

Patronage. As first, that I might thereby take occasion publicly to own my Obligations to you, and profess my gratitude. 2. Because having been much assisted in the Compiling thereof by your Notes and Communications; you have so great interest in it, that it's but equal I should present you with it. 3. Having travelled constantly in your Company, during my continuance beyond the Seas, you are well acquainted with most of the particulars therein delivered, and can attest the truth of them if any one should question or deny it. As for the Work it self, my first design was only a Catalogue of outlandish Plants

Plants of my own discovering, such as grew wild beyond Sea, and were not common to us in England. The English Observations are but an accession to the Catalogue, and intended only to help deliver the Press of that. Wherefore being huddled up in some haste, upon a deliberate perusal of them I find the Phrase and Language in many places less ornate, and in some scarce congruous. But my main aim having been to render all things perspicuous and intelligible (which I hope I have in some measure effected) I was less attentive to Grammatical and Euphonical niceties. The Catalogue I



have had already some years  
by me, deferring the publica-  
tion thereof, because I still  
entertain'd some thoughts of  
making another Voyage beyond  
the Seas; and then I doubt  
not but I should have augmen-  
ted it by the addition of ma-  
ny Plants, with their Virtues  
and uses. But now the Death  
of Friends and other Adversi-  
ties that have lately befallen  
me besides my Age having cut  
off my hopes, and well quali-  
fied, not to say quite extin-  
guished my desires of further  
Travelling, I have ventured  
it abroad as it is, and submit  
it to the censure of the Ju-  
dicious and Candid Reader.  
If either Catalogue or Ob-  
ser-



servations prove any ways useful to the Public, by affording matter of Information, or if nothing else innocent Diversion to those that abound with leisure, and might perhaps bestow their time worse, I have what I desire, and as much as I can reasonably expect.

But to detain you no longer, I am not so ignorant of my own Abilities, or so well conceited of any Composition or Performance of mine, as to think I shall do you any Honour by this Dedication; I rather hope your Name prefixed will gain Reputation to my Book and procure it acceptance in the World. Be

pleased therefore to behold  
and receive it, according to  
my intention before intimated,  
as a token and expression only  
of the respect and gratitude

SIR,

Your much Obliged Servant

JOHN RAY.

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THE

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THE  
P R E F A C E.



When I had Travelled  
over the greatest part  
of *England* in search  
of Plants, and suf-  
ficiently informed  
my self what sorts  
my own Countrey naturally pro-  
duced; I grew desirous to see what  
Varieties Foreign Countries of a dif-  
ferent Soil and Temperature of Air  
might afford. For which reason I  
was easily induced to accompany  
*Francis Willughby* Esquire, *Philip Skip-  
pon* Esquire and *Nathanael Bacon* Gent.  
in a Voyage beyond the Seas. The  
success whereof, as to the number  
of Plants found, exceeding my ex-  
pectation (notwithstanding the short-  
ness of our stay in most places gave  
me



me not leave to make an exact scrutiny) I thought it might not be amiss for the satisfaction of the curious, and direction of those who may heerafter travel the same places with like design, to publish a Catalogue of all not native of *England* that I had observed. But considering the paucity of those who delight in studies and enquiries of this nature, to advantage the Catalogue I have added thereto a brief Narrative of our whole Voyage, with some *Observations Topographical, Moral and Natural*, made by my self and the forementioned Gentlemen. I shall say nothing to recommend them, but only that what I write as of mine own knowledge is punctually and in all circumstances true, at least according to my apprehension and judgment, I not giving my self that liberty which many Travellers are wont to take, and the common Proverb seems to allow them. And for what I write from the Relation of others,

others, though I will not warrant it for certain, yet to me it seemed most likely and probable. What Birds, Beasts, Fishes and Insects I observed abroad, whether common to us in *England*, or peculiar to other Countries, I have forborn to set down, because the taking notice and describing of them was the particular design and business of that excellent person Mr *Francis Willughby* lately deceased; and he having prepared store of materials for a *History of Animals*, and likewise digested them into a convenient method, that work (if God grant leisure and ability to bring it to due perfection) is intended to be made public, and the Reader may there find what is heer omitted.

I might have been more large concerning *France* but that we were frustrated in our design of making *Grand tour* (as they there call it) being driven out thence by the *Fr. Kings* Declaration, commanding all the *English* to withdraw themselves and  
 their



their effects out of his Dominions within two months time. And yet that Country being near us, much travelled by and well known to those of our Nation, and there being many Itineraries and Descriptions of it extant in Print, I thought it less needful to write much concerning it.

As for *Spain*, it being a Countrey out of the ordinary road of Travellers, and those that have viewed it giving others little encouragement to follow their example, but rather condemning themselves for their curiosity, as having found nothing there which might answer their trouble and expence, that the Reader may know something of it without the hazard and charge of travelling it, I have added by way of *Appendix* a short account of Mr. *Francis Willughby's* Voyage through a great part of it, collected out of his notes; which had he himself published he would doubtless have enriched with more Observations, and cloathed with better Language.

Now

Now whereas in this *Narrative*, discoursing concerning the petrification of Shells, Fish-bones, &c. I have delivered as my opinion or conjecture, that those bodies, which are commonly known in *England* by the names of *Star-Stones* and *S. Cutberts Beads*, were nothing else but the spines and tail-bones of some Fishes, I must own my self to have been therein mistaken. For my learned and ingenious Friend *Mr. Martin Lister* hath lately advised me, that he hath found of them ramose and branched like trees: which doth sufficiently evince they were not of that original I supposed. Wherefore unless we will grant them to be primary and immediate productions of Nature, as they are in the form of stones; we must embrace *Mr. Hook's* opinion, that they were the roots of some Plants; though I confess I never as yet saw any Roots or Branches shaped and joynted in that manner. Possibly there may be or have been such kind of submarine

## The Preface.

rine Plants or Roots which have hitherto escaped my knowledge. For that the parts not only of Trees but also of Herbs themselves may sometimes petrifie, the stalks of *Equisetum* which we gathered up on the banks of the River *Tanaro* in *Piemont* do abundantly convince and satisfie me. And this is all that I thought needful to acquaint the Reader with by way of Preface.

---

ERRA.



# ERRATA.

## In the Observations.

**P**Age 210, line 31 lege, *extraordinariam*, p. 214. l. 32. *mutis*, p. 215. l. 26. *Abano*, l. 20. *Abano*, p. 218. l. 17. *temperandum*, p. 220. l. 35. *far*, p. 222. l. 13. *Monferrat*, p. 223. l. 22. *adde us*, p. 235. l. 8. *ripis Rheni Bononiensis*, l. 25. *propè*, p. 244. l. 35. *Castellano*, p. 249. l. 22. *Counties*, p. 256. l. 37. *Globularia*, p. 257. l. 23. *disjoyned*, p. 263. l. 7. the word [being] is omitttd, p. 267. l. 24. *Neopolitans*, p. 276. l. 22. *dele upon*, p. 277. l. 1. *Neopolitana*, l. 33. *Neopolitano*, p. 280. l. 24. *vulgari*, p. 282. l. 33. *Messan*, p. 285. l. 10. *dele are*, p. 287. l. 34. *Medica*, p. 303. l. 20. *Seniour*, p. 315. l. 34. *inne*, p. 316. l. 27. *one*, p. 318. l. 25. *wild*, p. 343. l. 35. *Bols*, p. 414. l. 6. *di Dio*, p. 415. l. 20. *harb*, p. 416. l. 2. *vessels*, p. 418. l. 30. *to is omitted*, p. 422. l. 16. *Friburg*, p. 432. l. 11. *Verfoy*, p. 439. l. 30. *levi*, p. 446. l. 25. *Sanicula*, p. 450. l. 2. *Characias*, ib. l. 21. *Frontignana*, p. 454. l. 16. 30. p. 480. l. 4. *bad*, p. 484. l. 37. *devotissimus*, p. 486. l. 33. *las*, p. 489. l. 5. *the*.

## In Catalogo.

**P**Age 1. line 37. *leptophyllos*, p. 3. l. 27. *fontaine que brusle*, ib. l. 32. *Ocymi*, p. 10. l. 8. *sterilioribus*, p. 18. l. 4. *maritima*, p. 30. l. 14. *racemosum*, p. 32. l. 40. *accensûsque*, p. 46. l. 33. *Dioscoridîs*, p. 47. l. 33. *purpurea*, p. 56. l. 8. *pro ejus scribe radicis*, p. 83. l. 39. *dele garis*, p. 85. l. 13. *officulis*, p. 86. l. 19. *nigricans*, p. 88. l. 35. *Pulmonaria*, p. 97. l. 17. *Zanclaëum*, p. 101. l. 23. *dele tris*. *Errata leviora in punctis & literulis qua nec sensum pervertunt, obscurumve, aut ancipitem reddunt, nec in errores orthographicos aliosve, lectores minus peritos inducere apta sunt, verum unicuique non prorsus à muso manifesta, Lectori benivolo vel condonanda vel emendanda permissimus.*

ERRATA

In the Observations.

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In Catalogue.

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# OBSERVATIONS

Topographical, Moral and Physiological,

Made in a

# JOURNEY

Through

Part of the *Low-Countries*, &c.



*Pril* 18, 1663. We passed over in the Packet-Boat from *Dover* to *Calais*, a Town formerly held by the *English* about 210 years, *viz.* from the 21. of King *Edward* the Third, when it was taken, till the last year

of *Queen Mary*, when it was lost. Since that time, *Anno* 1596. it was taken by the *Spaniards* under Arch-Duke *Albert* in three days time, only the Castle held out seven or eight. And last of all, *Anno* 1598. it was restored to the *French* upon the Treaty at *Vervin*, who now hold it. It is advantageously situate for Defence, and now very strongly fortified after the modern fashion with an impenetrable Wall and Bastions of Earth, a deep Trench full of Water to the landward, and a large Citadel. The new Wall and Citadel were built about 44 years since. The old Stone-Wall and Ditch are still remaining, but enclosed within the new. The Town for bigness exceeds *Dover*, and seem'd to us frequent and full of People. It hath a large square *Piazza* or Market-Place, wherein are two great Markets

B

weekly

weekly kept, the one on *Tuesdays*, the other on *Saturdays*. The Government is by a *Maïor* and four *Eschevins* chosen annually by the *Burgesses* or *Free-men*.

*Graveling.*

From *Calais*, *April 21*. we travelled to *Dunkerck*, by the way taking a view of *Graveling*, a Town neither large nor well-built, and at our being there, but thinly inhabited; yet stands it in so low and plashy a Level, and is environed with so many Out-works and great Ditches of Water, that one would think it were by force inexpugnable, and wonder that in so short time it should be constrained to surrender to the *English* and *French* besieging of it, *Anno 1658*. Before we came into the Town we passed over five Draw-Bridges.

*Dunkerck.*

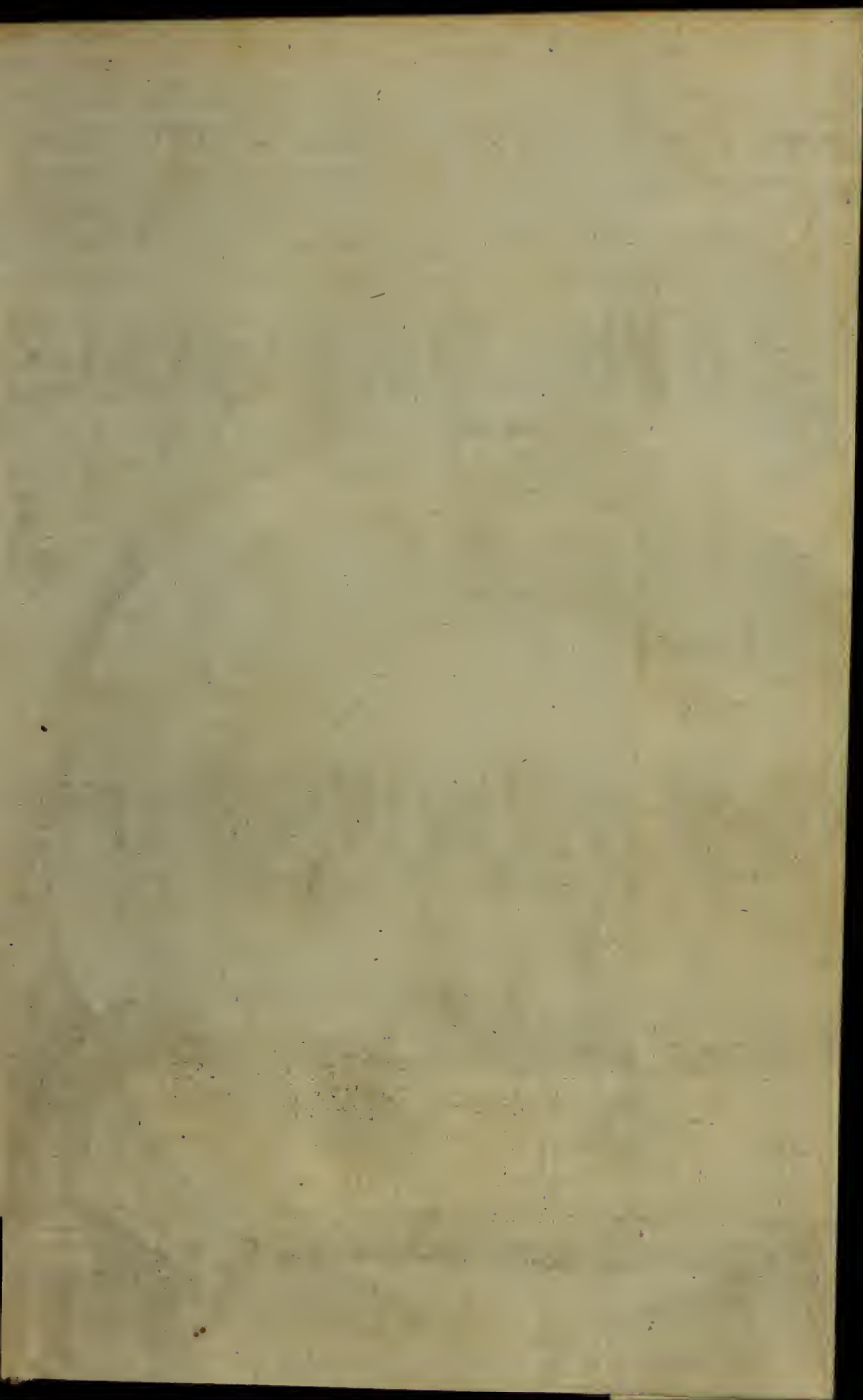
*Dunkerck* is one of the four Port Towns of *Flanders*, about the bigness of *Cambridge*, according to our estimation; well-built and populous, strongly fortified all about where it is capable: only toward the *Dorons* or sandy Hills on the Southwest side of the Town, though there had been much Cost bestowed in raising Forts, yet were they almost filled up and spoiled with Sand driven in by the force of stormy Winds, against which it will be very hard to secure any Fort that shall be there erected.

*Nieuport.*

From *Dunkerck*, *April 23*. we rode along the Sea-Coast to *Ostend*, diverting at *Nieuport*, to refresh our selves and get a sight of the Town. This is another of the Ports of *Flanders*, and a Place of good strength. It hath a long and secure Haven, but scarce capable of Ships of any great burthen, a handsome Key, broad and streight Streets. The Houses generally but low-built, and of Timber. The Inhabitants maintain themselves chiefly by Fishing.

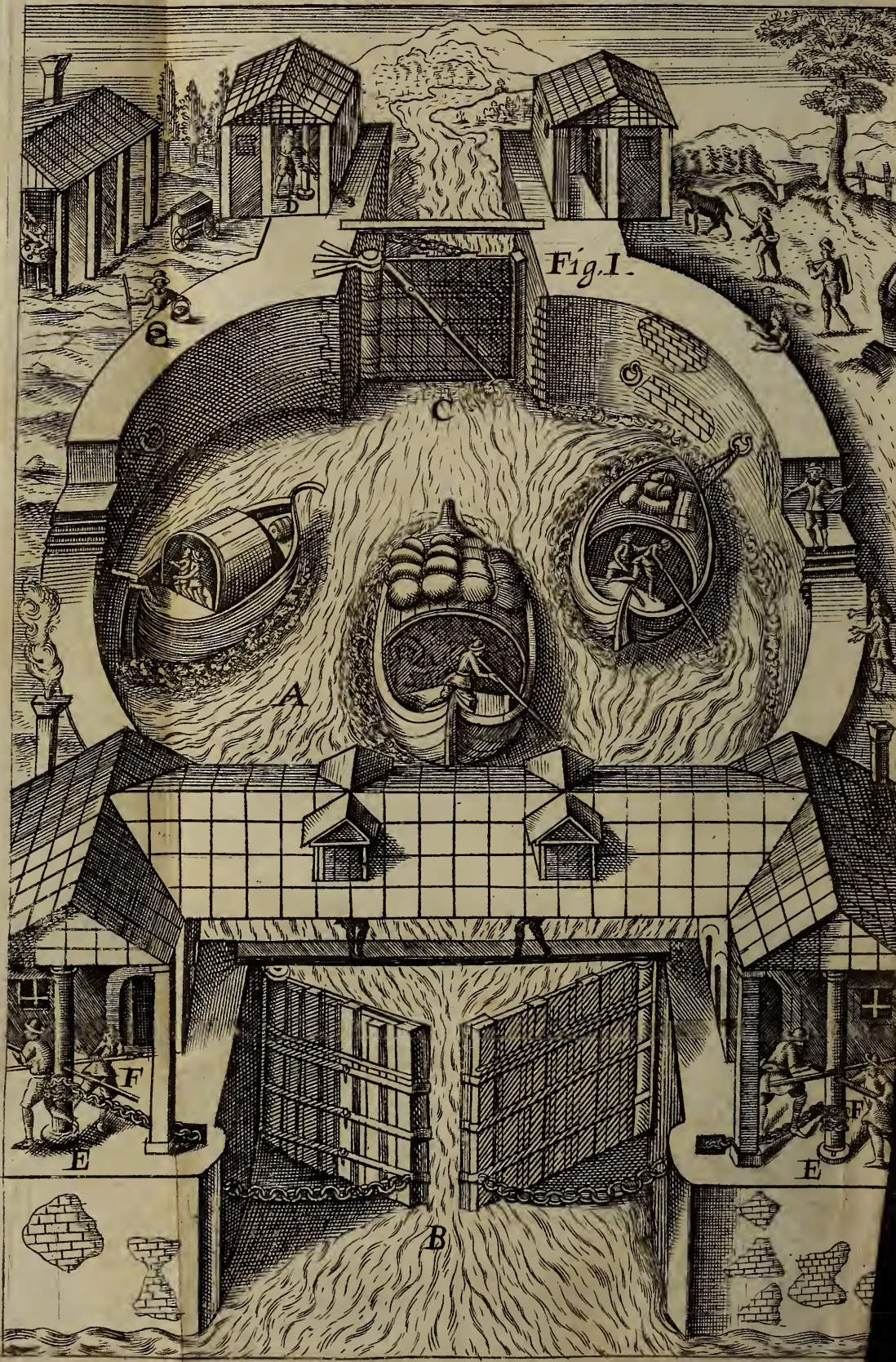
*Ostend.*

*Ostend* is another of the Port-Towns of *Flanders*, a Place very considerable as well for its strength as the





# GATES FOR A LOCK TO KEEP UP THE WATER OF ANY RIVER FOR THE VSE OF NAVIGATION ETC.





the convenience of its Harbour, which is of good Capacity, safe from Winds, well defended, and deep enough to receive Ships of great Burthen. The Buildings of the Town are not tall, but handsome and uniform; the Streets regular, well paved, exactly level and streight. And it is no wonder they should be so, the present Town having been contrived and set out all at once. For when it was surrendred up to Arch-Duke *Albert* after that famous Siege of three years, the *Spaniards* found nothing there but great Heaps of Earth and Rubbish, scarce one House of the old Building remaining. This Town is most regularly and exactly fortified, so that it seemed to us one of the strongest Pieces in all the *Low-Countries*.

The fourth by some esteemed the fifth Port Town of *Flanders* which hath the largest and most capacious Harbour of all the rest, *viz. Sluys*, subject to the States of the United Provinces, we saw not.

*April 24.* We took places in the Passage-Boat for *Bruges*, and at a League and halfs end came to a Lock or Sluce, where we shifted our Boat. These Locks or *Sostegni* (as the *Italians* significantly call them) are usually placed at a great Declivity of any Chanel or Fall of water, and serve to sustain or keep up the Water, (as the *Italian* Name imports) to make a River navigable which either wants Water or hath too steep a Descent. There are of them in *England* (as we have been informed) upon *Guildford* River in *Surrey*, and have been formerly upon the *Trent*. They are usually thus contrived, First, there are placed a pair of Folding-doors or Flood-gates cross the Chanel to stop the water descending: Then, a competent space being left to receive Boats and Lighters, &c. another single Gate: In each of these Gates, toward the bottom, is made a Hole or Window fitted with a convenient Shut or Wicket (*Por-*

tello the *Italians* call it) to open and shut as occasion requires. When a Vessel comes down stream to the *Sostegno*, first they open the *Portello* of the foremost Gates and let the Water into the inclosed space, which will necessarily rise there till it come to be equal with the Level of that above the Gates; then they shut the *Portello*, and the Stream making no resistance, easily draw back the Gates, and receive in the Boat. Which done, they open the *Portello* of the lower Gates, whereupon the Stream above presently drives to and keeps fast the foremost Gates, and the Water in the enclosed space sinks till it be even with that in the Chanel below; and then they open the Gate itself and let the Boat out. When a Boat goes up Stream, they first open the lowermost Gate, and receive it into the middle or enclosed space, then withdraw or set open the *Portello* in the uppermost Gates, letting in the water till it come to be equal with the level of that above the Gates, and lastly draw back the Gates themselves and let out the Boat. *N.B.* That both upper and lower Gates open against the Stream, and are driven to and kept shut by it; and that the Leaves of the upper Gates lie not in the same plain when shut, but make an obtuse Angle, the better to resist the force of the Water.

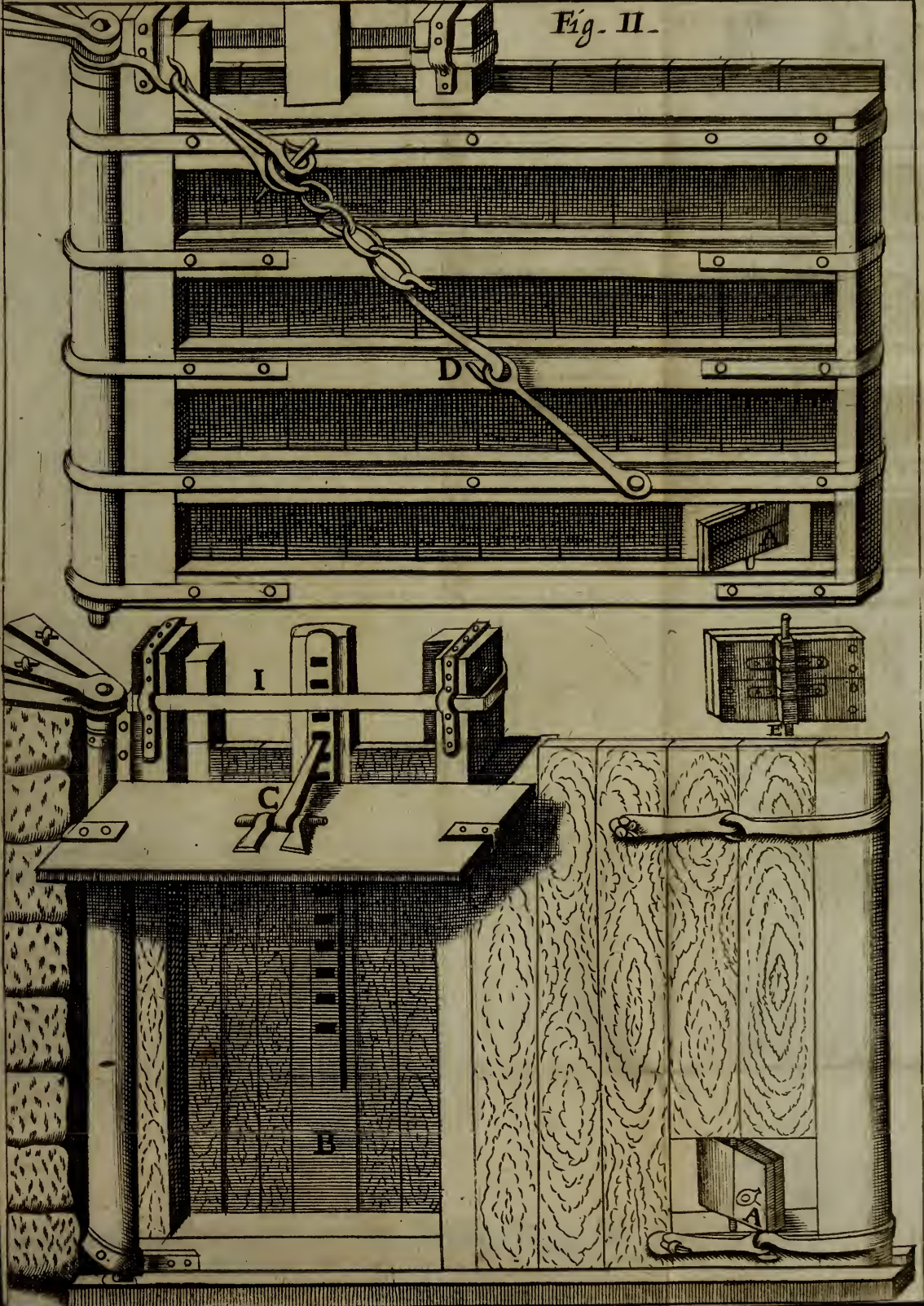
*Bruges.*

*Bruges*, so called from the multitude of Bridges therein, is four Leagues distant from *Ostend*, a large City and well built, many of the Houses being four or five, and some six Stories high. It is of a round figure, well walled and entrench'd, hath been formerly one of the chief Mart-Towns in *Europe*, and though it be at present less than what it was for Trade, Riches and number of People, yet is it no mean, poor or inconsiderable place, but in so good condition, that it may well challenge place among the Cities of the second rate in *Europe*. It is now an Episcopal See, and hath been noted for handsom W



THE FIGURE OF THE GATES AS WELL OF THE  
INSIDE OF THEM AS THE OVT.

Fig. II.







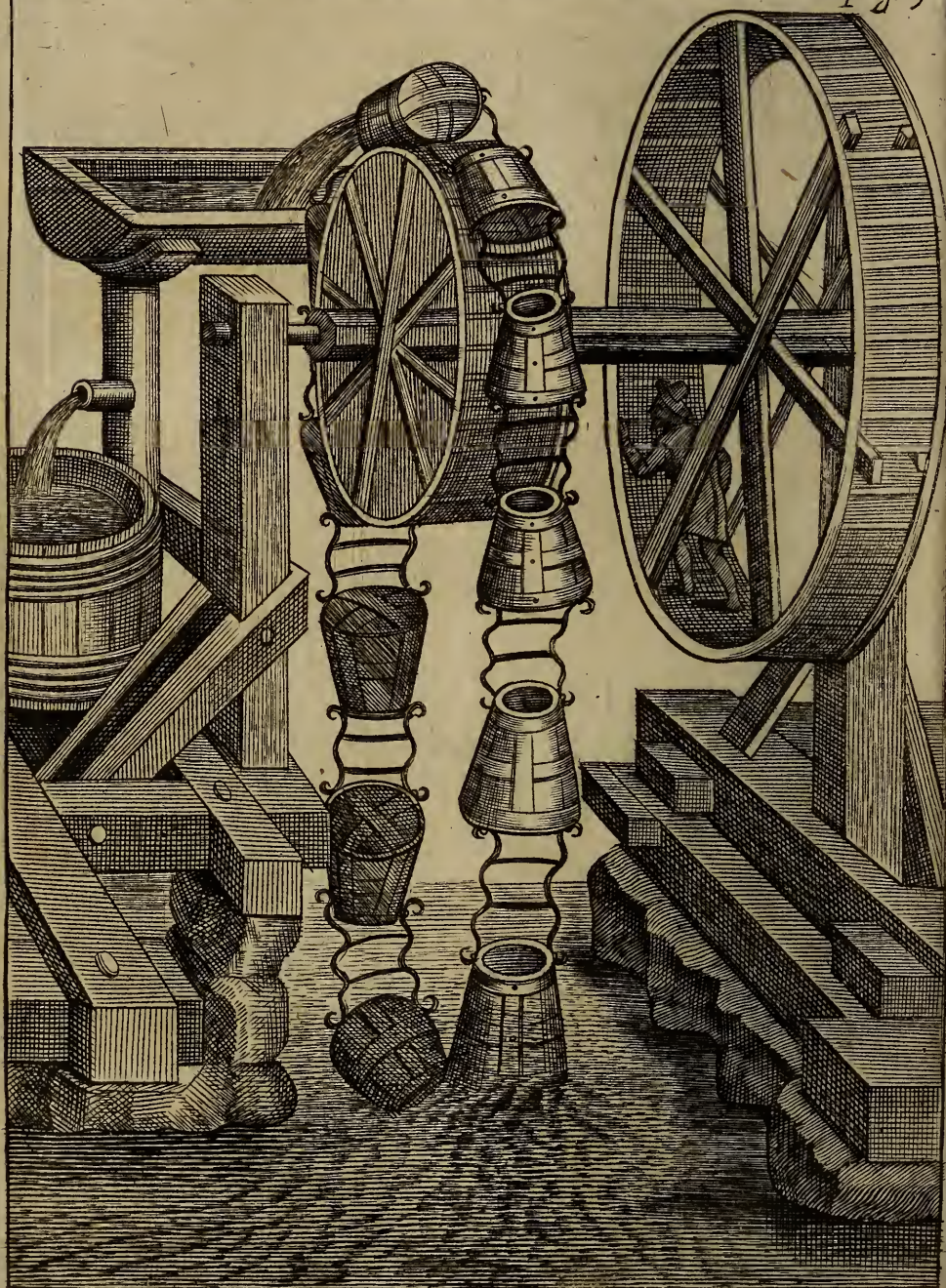
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An Engine to raise water with a chain of Buckets,  
taken out of Kircher's MVNDVS SVBTE RRANEVS

pag. 5.





men. Here we first observed the Custom mention-  
ed by *Erasmus* in his *Colloquies*, of fastning a small  
piece of white Linen to the Ring or Rapper of the  
Door of that House where a Woman lies in. *A. Forte*  
*præteriens has ades vidi cornicem obductam candido*  
*linteo: demirabar quid esset causa. Fa. Adeone hospes*  
*es in hac Repub. ut ignores hoc esse symbolum puerperii*  
*in adibus?* *Erasm. Colloqu. Puerpera.* We saw the  
manner of raising up Water for the use of the Ci-  
tizens by a Chain whereon are fastned Cylindrical  
Iron Buckets. This Chain is round in form of a  
Bracelet, Neck-lace or Wheel-band, and put over  
a large *Axis* deeply furrowed, from which it hangs  
down into a Well of Water, and being turned about  
by the *Axis*, the descending Buckets have their  
mouths downward, and take up Water as they pass  
through the Well; which (ascending with their  
mouths upward, but a little inclining from the  
Chain outward) they bring up to the *Axis*, to which  
so soon as they are come, by reason of their Posi-  
tion they must needs turn it out into a Trough plac-  
ed under the *Axis*, by which it is conveyed to a  
Cistern, and thence by Pipes to private Houses.  
This kind of Machin is generally used in *Italy*,  
*Spain* and *France* for raising up Water, to water  
their Gardens in Summer time. The deep Furrows  
in the *Axis* are to catch hold of the Buckets, that the  
Chain slip not back by reason of the weight of the  
ascending Buckets. In this City are no more than  
seven Parish Churches, but of Monasteries or Reli-  
gious Houses (as they call them) good store, 60 ac-  
cording to *Golnitz*. In the Church of *Nostre-dame*  
or *S. Mary* lies the Body of *Charles* the Hardy, Duke  
of *Burgundy*, and Lord of most of the *Netherlands*,  
under a stately Monument with a *French* Inscription  
upon it, which tells us, that he was slain in the Bartel  
of *Nancy*, 1476. and his Body brought from *Nancy*  
hither by his great Grand-child *Charles* the Fifth,

( 8 )  
Emperour, and that K. *Philip* the Second erected to him that Monument. We saw in this Town one *John Tate*, a Man of a Gigantick Stature, born at *Schoonhoven* in *Holland*: one of a middle Stature might well stand under his arm-pit, from his middle fingers end to his elbow was 25 inches and a half, the length of his hand to his wrist 11 inches, his middle finger 7 inches. He was well shaped; and all his Limbs proportionable to his height. He was afterwards (as we heard) brought over into *England* to be shown.

Near this City (as *Boetius de Boot*, who was Native thereof relates) digging ten or twenty Ells deep in the Earth, they find whole Woods of Trees, in which the Trunks, Boughs and Leaves do so exactly appear, that one may easily distinguish the several kinds of them, and very plainly discern the Series of Leaves which have fallen yearly. These subterraneous Woods are found in those places which 500 years ago were Sea, and afterwards either left and thrown up by the Sea, or gained from it, the Tides being kept off by Walls and Fences. But before the fore-mentioned term of 500 years, there is no memory that these places were part of the Continent. - And yet seeing the tops of these Trees do for the most part lie Eastward, because (as is probable) they were thrown down by Western Winds, which on this Coast are most boisterous and violent, it will necessarily follow that in the most antient times and before all memory of man, these places were Firm Land, and without the limits of the Sea.

The Describer of *Amsterdam* tells us, that in *Friesland* and *Groningland*, there are great numbers of these under-ground Trees found and digged up in Mosses and fenny Grounds where they dig for Turves. In *England* also there are found of them plentifully in many places, the Wood whereof they



they usually call *Moss-Wood*, because it is for the most part digged up in the Mosses or moorish boggy Fens and Levels where they get Turves; though sometimes it be found in firmer Grounds, and sometimes in the sides of Mountains. The Question is, How these Trees came to be buried so deep under ground? To which we may probably answer, that many Ages ago before all Records of Antiquity, yea before primitive Fame or Tradition itself, these places were part of the firm Land, and covered with Wood; afterwards being undermined and overwhelmed by the violence of the Sea, they continued so long under water, till the Rivers brought down Earth and Mud enough to cover the Trees, fill up these Shallows, and restore them to the firm Land again. In like manner upon the Coast of *Suffolk* about *Dunwich*, the Sea doth now and hath for many years past very much encroached upon the Land, undermining and overwhelming by degrees a great deal of high ground; insomuch that ancient Writings make mention of a Wood a mile and half to the East of *Dunwich*, which is at present so far within the Sea. Now if in succeeding Ages (as likely enough it is) the Sea shall by degrees be filled up, either by its own working, or by Earth brought down by Land-Floods still subsiding to the bottom, and growing up over the tops of these Trees, and so this space again added to the firm Land; the men that shall then live in those parts (if the World so long last) will, it's likely, dig up these Trees, and as much wonder how they came there, as we do at the present *Moss-Wood*.

And now that I am speaking of filling up and atterrating (to borrow that word of the *Italians*) the Skirts and Borders of the Sea, I shall take leave to add by the by, that to me it seems very probable, that all the *Low-Countries* have been in this manner gained from the Sea. For *Varenius* in his Geography

tells us, That sinking a Well in *Amsterdam*, at near an hundred foot depth they met with a Bed or Floor of Sand and Cockle-shells, whence it is evident that of old time the bottom of the Sea lay so deep, and that that hundred foot thickness of Earth above the Sand arose from the Sediments of the Waters of those great Rivers, which there emptied themselves into the Sea, and in times of Floods brought down with them abundance of Earth from the upper Grounds: Which yet is a strange thing, considering the novelty of the World, the Age whereof according to the usual Account is not yet 5600 years. That the Rain doth continually wash down Earth from the Mountains, and atterrate or add part of the Sea to the firm Land, is manifest from the *Lagune* or Flats about *Venice*; the *Camarg* or Isle of the River *Rhosne* about *Aix* in *Provence*, in which we were told that the Watch-Tower had in the memory of some men been removed forward three times, so much had been there gained from the Sea; and many places in our own Land: only it is a received Tradition, and may perhaps be true, that what the Sea loses in one place, it gets in another. That the height of the Mountains, at least those which consist not of firm rocks, doth continually diminish, is I think very likely, not to say certain. I have been credibly informed, that whereas the Steeple of *Craich* in the Peak of *Derbyshire* in the memory of some old men yet living could not have been seen from a certain Hill lying between *Hopton* and *Wirksworth*, now not only the Steeple, but a great part of the Body of the Church may from thence be seen: Which without doubt comes to pass by the sinking of a Hill between the Church and place of View. Hence it would follow, that in process of time (but it would be many thousands of years first) all the Hills and Mountains (except the rocky) would by Floods and Shots of Rain be quite washed away and the whole Earth levelled.

But



But to return to the Trees: One material Exception against our Solution still remains, and that is, that a great many of these subterraneous Trees dig'd up in *England* are thought to be Firs, whereas that kind of Tree doth not at present, and consequently we have reason to believe never did, grow wild in this Kingdom. To which I answer, that this Exception would indeed much puzzle me, were it certain and manifest, that this is Fir-Wood, which is so generally reputed from its Grain, Inflammability and other Qualities. But since it doth not clearly appear to me so to be, I shall respite my Answer, till I be fully satisfied concerning it.

From *Bruges*, April 27. we went by Boat to *Gaunt*. *Gaunt.* the greatest City of *Flanders*; whence the Emperour *Charles V.* who was born here, was wont to boast, that he could put *Paris* into his *Gant*; in which word there is an Equivoque, *Gant* in *French* signifying a Glove. Yet is the Wall too great for the Buildings, enclosing much void ground. In this City as in *Bruges*, are 7 Parish Churches, and according to *Golnitz*, about 55 Religious Houses. We ascended the Tower called *Bellefort* about four hundred Steps high, and saw the famous Bell called *Roland*, not so great as we imagined. This City is well built, well wall'd and trench'd about, and the Inhabitants to us seem'd very busie and industrious.

From *Gaunt*, April 30. we travelled to *Brussels*, *Aolst.* about thirty *English* Miles distant, passing through *Aolst*, a fortified Town of some note.

*Brussels* is the capital City of *Brabant*, where the *Brussels.* *Spanish* Governour of these Provinces, who was then the Marquess of *Caracene*, usually resides. It is well built, large and populous. The Streets are broad; the Stadt-house a fair and uniform Building. The Common People here, and also at *Antwerp*,



*werp, Lovain, Mechlin,* and other Cities of *Brabant*, (as hath been noted by others) make use of Dogs to draw little Carts and Wheel-Barrows laden with Commodities about the Streets. But for the Advantage they make of them, setting aside the maintaining of an old Custom, I think they might as well employ their own Arms and Shoulders. In the Gallery by the Riding-place, is an Echo, which reflects the Voice fifteen times as we were assured: We observed about ten distinct Reflections, the Wind hindering us as to the rest. At this time it happened *Ludovicus de Bills* to be in Town, whom we visited and saw five Bodies which he had with him, embalmed and preserved after his newly invented manner, entire with all their Entrails and Bowels. He was then going to the University of *Lovain*, with whom he had made an agreement for Discovery of his Art and reading publick Anatomy Lectures.

*Lovain.*

Our next remove (*May 2.*) was to *Lovain*, a large City, but neither well built nor well kept, only the Stadt-house is a stately Structure, and makes a fair show at a distance. The Wall is of great extent, more in Circuit than that of *Gaunt* by three Rods, taking in much void ground. The Colleges are in number 43, the Names whereof together with their Founders are exhibited in the ensuing Catalogue which we there found published in Print.

*Alme*

( 11 )

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*Almæ Universitatis Lovani-  
ensis Collegia ac Pædagogia  
Anno Salutis CIO. IOC. LIV.  
enumerata.*

**M**agnum sive Majus Theologicum, in via quam  
Præpositi vocant, omnium Academia Collegiorum  
primum maximumque est; erectum in honorem S. Spi-  
ritus, Anno Dom. 1442. Universitatis decimo-sexto,  
per Ludovicum Ryckium, Patricium Lovaniensem, ac  
Principum Brabantie Quæstorem: quod ex tenuibus ex-  
ordiis (ut pleraq; alia) variorum donationibus ita ex-  
crevit, ut in aliud eidem adharens, quod hujus compa-  
ratione Minus dicitur, Anno 1562. divisum fuerit.  
Mirum, quam

1.  
2.

— Hamili, verùm fælicibus, ortu,  
Creverit auspiciis Academia magna. LovanI.

Juris Utriusq; vulgò Baccalaureorum, S. Ivoni di-  
catum, in via nova, Anno 1483. per Robertum à Lacu  
Gandensem inchoatum, ac ab aliis auctum.

3.

S. Donatiani, in viâ Felinâ, Anno 1484. Juris utri-  
usq; studiosis fundatum, ita dictum, quia primus Fundator  
Antonius Haveron, decretorum Doctor, & Maximiliani I.  
Consiliarius, Præpositus fuit ad S. Donatiani Brugis:  
præcipuum agnoscit fautorem Joannem Carondeletum,  
ibidem Præpositum, atque Archiepiscopum Panormi-  
tanum.

4.

Standonicum, in viâ Prætoriâ, à Joanne Stanc-  
donck, Mechliniensi, Doctore Sorbonico, (qui & alias  
pauperum scholarium domos Parisiis, Cameraci, Valen-  
centis

5.



(12)  
cenis & Meckliniæ condidit) in magnum Ecclesiæ bonum,  
Anno 1490. pauperibus fundatum.

6. Atrebatense, in viâ Præpositi, à Nicolao Rutherio, patriâ Luxemburgensi, & Atrebatiorum Episcopo, magnificâ domo atq; opimâ dote, Anno 1505. in honorem S. Nicolai inchoatum.
7. Winkelianum, in viâ cavâ, auctorem agnoscit ab Anno 1505. Joannem Winkelium, Conservatoris Academici Notarium: itemq; Joannem hujus fil. Doctorem Medicum, qui sua, sororisq; bona, circa An. 1554. ex voto patris, ( si uterque, ut accidit, sine legitimâ prole decederet ) in usum Collegii studiosorum J.V. impendit.
8. Houterlæum, in viâ Vaccariâ, Anno 1511. per Henricum de Houterle, Hooghstratanum, D. Petri hîc Scholarcham ac Militem Hierosolymitanum, Anno 1643. renovatum.
9. Buslidianum, vulgariter Trilingue, quòd Lingæ Hebraica, Græca, Latina in eo doceantur: juxta forum piscarium, auctorem habet Hieronymum Buslidium, Luxemburgi, è sui cognominis pago oriundum, Præpositum Ariensem ac Francisci Archiepisc. Bisuntini fratrem, Anno 1517.
10. Pontificium, in viâ Prætoriâ, erexit Adrianus VI. Ultrajectinus, Pont. Max. ante Adrianus Florentinus dictus, qui illud, cùm hîc in D. Petri Decanus esset, Theologis sub tutelâ S. Augustini destinavit, & postea Pontifex confirmavit Anno 1522.
11. Sabaudix, in viâ Nummariâ, Anno 1548. ab Eustachio Chapuys, Sabaudo, Annessiacensi J.V. Doctore ac Carolo V. à Consiliis &c. in gratiam suorum popularium, ut & aliud in patriâ in honorem S. Eustachii, magnificè extructum & dotatum.
12. S. Annæ, in viâ Præpositi, Nicolaus Goblet, Bovi-niensis, Dionantensis Præpositus, Anno 1553. fundavit.
13. Druitianum, in angulo vulgò Cucullino, à Michaele Druitio, oriundo ex Vollerincheve territorii Castletensis, J.V. Doctore, Prof. & hîc ad D. Petrum Decano, qui obiit Anno 1559.



- Van-dale, in viâ Præpositi, structura magnificentiâ, 14.  
 & hospitio Principum clarum, construxit Petrus Van-  
 dale Antuerpianus, J.V. Doct̃or & Decanus Alostanus,  
 Anno 1565.
- Viglianum, quod etiam Frisonum, in viâ S. Quin- 15.  
 tini, Anno 1568. à Viglio ab Aytta Zuichemo, Frisio,  
 Præposito Gandavensi, & apud Belgas privati Concilii  
 Præside, popularibus suis ac Gandavensibus cum amplâ  
 dote edificatum.
- Præmonstratense, in viâ Præpositi, primordia sua 16.  
 debet Carolo vander Linden Parcensi, Ægidio Heyns  
 Averbodiensi, & Michaeli Maleno Ninoviensi Abba-  
 tibus, Anno 1571. Quibus postea accesserunt Grim-  
 bergensis, Antuerpiensis, Tongerloensis & Heilesse-  
 mensis.
- Cranendonck, ad viam Judaicam incæpit Anno 17.  
 1574. Auctore Marcello à Cranendonck, Taxandro,  
 Tongelrensi D. Jacobi hîc Canon. in honorem quinque  
 Vulnerum Christi.
- Divæi, in monte Capella, ut vocant, Auct̃or est Greg. 18.  
 Divæus, Bruxellensis, qui Namurci, Româ ex Jubilæo  
 rediens, ad beneficii mercedem & itineris quietem è vitâ  
 decessit, Anno 1576. etatis sue 22.
- Brugelianum, unicum Medicorum, in viâ novâ, à 19.  
 Petro Brugelio Sylvæducenti Med. Doct̃ore ac Professore,  
 Anno 1577.
- Seminarium Regium, in viâ Præpositi, à Philippo II. 20.  
 Hispaniarum Rege ac Belgarum Principe, de Academiâ  
 & aliis titulis bene merito, procurante Joanne Vende-  
 villio, Anno 1579.
- Pelsianum, in viâ Prædicatorum, munificentia Joan- 21.  
 nis Pels à Recklinchusia, Westphali, huic Universitati ab  
 actis, An. 1574. suis conterraneis fundatum & con-  
 cinnè renovatum, An. 1622.
- Montense, in viâ novâ, Joan. de Bievène, Montensis, 22.  
 J.V.D. ac Professor, moriens reliquit, Anno 1596.
- Seminarium Leodiense, in via monetali, S. Lam- 23.  
 berto sacrum, auspiciis Serenissimi Electoris Ernesti Du-  
 cis

- cis Bavariæ, Episcopi Leodiensis, &c. An. 1605. Opus & dote & structurâ Auctore suo dignum.
24. S. Willebrordi quod vulgò Sylvæducense, in viâ novâ, jam ab annis plus minus 20. initium habuit, confirmatum est 1625. morte Fundatoris sui Nicolai Zoesii Amorsfortii Episc. Sylvæduc.
25. Bayanum sive Bayorum, in viâ cavâ, exordia prima accepit à magno Theologo Michaele du-Bay, Hannonæ, Melinensi, D. Petri hinc Decano, qui illud erigere cœperat ad Ledam D. Augustino dicatum: transtulit deinde ad eum ubi nunc visitur locum præcipuus ejus Fundator Jacobus du-Bay è fratre nepos, similiterque S. Th. Doctör & Decanus D. Petri: hujus denique nepos Ægidius S. Th. Doctör & Professor, Anno 1614. solemniter aperuit, ædificiis & dote magnificè auxit.
26. Divæ Pulcheriæ, in foro Boario, fundatum bonis auspiciis Lovanii, Anno 1616. per divisionem cujusdam Foundationis Universitatis Coloniensis, magna quotidie incrementa sumit piâ multorum liberalitate.
27. Ordinis Teutonici, ad viam lapideam exordiebatur Edmondus Huyn ab Ansteraedt Ord. Teut. Eques & Commendator Provincialis Baliviæ Juncetaniæ, &c. Anno 1617.
28. Canonicorum Regularium S. Augustini, in viâ lapideâ juxta S. Jacobum, 1618. procurantibus Antonio van Berghim Priore in Viridi-Valle, & Joanne Petersem Bethlehemitico juxta Lovanium.
29. Mylianum vulgò Luxemburgense, in viâ vaccariâ, Auctore Joanne Mylio Luxemburgensi J.V. Doctore, qui ingentem pecuniæ summam moriens in hunc finem reliquerat, tandem stabilitum Lovanii vigesimo tertio à morte Fundatoris anno, scilicet Dom. 1619.
30. Hibernicum, in viâ quæ Bakelanica vocatur, Auctoritate Apostolicâ per sacram de propag. Fidei Congregationem studio & dote Eugenii Matthæi Archiepisc. Dublinensis, An. 1623. inchoatum.
31. Alnense, in viâ Quintiniana, per Edmundum Jouvant



vent Chymacensem, Alnæ Ord. Cisterc. Abbatem, pro  
Monachis ejusdem Cœnobii Anno 1626. felicibus auspi-  
ciis ædificatum.

Floressiense, in Bakelanicâ, Anno 1626. exordia  
sua accepit à Joanne Roberti Floressiensi Ord. Præmonst.  
Præsule, Supprie Generali ac Circariarum Floressiæ  
& Flandriæ Vicario. 32.

Joan. Malderi, in viâ Martinianâ, Episcopi An-  
tuerpiensis, Anno 1633. coemptis in eum usum ædi-  
bus à V.N. Ludovico Tempelio, Pratore Urbis Lova-  
niensis. 33.

Franc. Hovii, Londerzelii, S.T.L. Pastoris ad  
S. Walburgim Antuerpiæ, in Monte siliceo, cui Fun-  
dator inscribi voluit Patrimonium Christi. Obiit An.  
1633. Ibid. Decembris. 34.

Minimorum, pro Religiosis Ord. S. Francisci de  
Paula, Anno 1639. 35.

Beggardorum, pro Religiosis sui Ordinis, Anno  
1640. 36.

Collegium S. Michaelis fundatum per R. & Erudi-  
tissimum D. Laurentium Zoenium Sacræ Theol. Licent.  
Insignis Ecclesiæ Collegiæ S. Petri Lovanii Canonicum  
& Sacerdotem Jubilarium Anno 1649. Obiit 20.  
Aprilis, 1651. 37.

Sequuntur quatuor Pædagogia, ut vocant, in quibus  
Artes liberales Philosophiâque docetur, Academi-  
arum omnium famosissimæ Scholæ, de quibus hoc  
vulgare Tetrastichon :

Quatuor hîc inter sese Collegia certant  
De Sophiæ studiis, & vincere quodque laborat.  
Porcus alit doctos : volitat super omnia Falco :  
Castrum bella gerit : florescunt Lilia primis.

Lilium, in viâ paganâ, cui nomen ab insigni ad-  
hesit, SS. Joanni Evangelistæ, vero castitatis lilio, &  
Gisleno sacrum est. Hujus Professor ac Rector primus  
Carolus 38.



*Carolus Virulus, Castletensis, suæ etatis Philosophus famosissimus, postquam annos 6. & 50. rexit officio & vitâ functus, An. 1493.*

39. Falco, in viâ cavâ, à Falcone insigni domus, Regentem & fautorem inter primos habuit Gasparem Kinshotium Turnhoutanum, qui obiit An. 1488. Pedagogium hoc fuit ex alio loco, qui hodièque vetus Falco dicitur, translatum à variis tandem & ipsa Facultate Arium cumulatè auctum: sub tutelâ est magnorum Philosophorum DD. Dionysii Areopagite & Catharine. Industriâ & liberalitate D. Claudii Losson, Havrâi, S.T. ibidem Regentis ac Professoris, hâc, quæ modò visitur, splendidâ edificiî structurâ decoratum, Anno 1636.

40. Castrum, in viâ Castrensi, primum vocavit regentem Godefridum van Gompel, Dessellensem, qui ibidem ante conditam Universitatem literas humaniores docuit: electis Patronis Beatiss. Mariâ, turri fortissimâ, & S. Cornelio Papâ Martyre invincibili.

41. Porcus, in viâ Prætorîâ, structurâ & frequentîâ primum, cui hoc nomen mansit (cùm aliàs Pedagogium Stancdonck audire malit) à domo in viâ Præpositi, quæ etiamnum hoc insigne Porci præfert, cui Pedagogium hoc quondam oppositum fuit, inchoatum, Auctore Joanne Widoë; ejusque primus Rector fuit Henricus Loen Lovaniensis, vitæ sanctitate clarus. Martini Caverenne Regentis industriâ splendidis edificiis adornatum. DD. Antonio & Annæ hoc sacrum est, in quo adhuc humaniores docentur literæ: ut etiam in

42. Vaulxiano, communiter Gandense, in viâ Longo-Brulia dictâ, quod initium voto Francisci Nienland Gandensis habuit: dotem à Joanne del-Vaulx, Anno 1593. Item

43. Scholæ PP. Augustinianorum, in utilitatem Juventutis aperta, Anno 1612.

Felixque augmentum precatur J.O.

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The several Faculties are distinguished by their Habits: Divinity-Students wear constantly Gowns and square Caps; those of other Faculties wear none, except at their publick Exercises in the Schools: The principal Colleges, called *Pedagogies*, are four. In these only is Philosophy taught by two Professors, the one called *Primarius*, the other *Secundarius*. Those Students that are Gentlemen sit in a higher Form, called *Scamnum Nobilium*; and give each of them six Guilders quarterly to the *Primarius* Professor, and two Patacoons to the *Secundarius*. Those of inferiour rank who sit in the lower Forms give half so much to each. The *Primarius* reads in the morning from half an hour after six of the clock till half an hour after seven, then they go to Mass till eight, and after that to their private Studies till ten, then the Professor reads again till eleven. In the afternoon the *Secundarius* Professor reads from half an hour after one, till half an hour after two. He begins again half an hour after four and reads till half an hour after five. All Students must write after the Professors in a large Note-Book, and in the intervals of Lectures peruse and study what they wrote. The Professors Readings are divided into *Distata*, which are Theses or Propositions, and *Annotata* which are Solutions of Objections. The first thing they require of Students when they come to this University is to be matriculated, and swear their Belief of all the Doctrines of the *Romish* Church. The Close or End of the Oath is the same with that of our Universities, *Ita me Deus adjuvet & hæc sancta Dei Evangelia*.

Young Students give their Names to the President of their College or Pedagogy, and for every time they are absent from Lectures are punished a Stiver, which is somewhat more than a Penny *English*. For every time they miss a publick Exercise in Law or Physick they pay three Sti-



vers; if they be to exercise themselves and miss, they are mulcted twenty Stivers. The Students are not allowed to wear Swords about the Streets.

The Professors of each Pedagogy chuse yearly 12 of the best Scholars who are of two years standing. These 48 are publickly examined, and out of them about 12 usually chosen to Burses or Exhibitions. The Burses signifie their Diet, Chamber and a greater or less Stipend according as the Burses are. It is very creditable to be chosen to a Burse. He that is the first of the chosen hath a Bell rung for him in his College 48 hours together without intermission. When they are thus chosen, they may go into what College they will and study what they please. They are commonly preferred to Professorships and afterwards to Canons Places. The Degrees here conferred are *Batchelour*, *Licentiate* and *Doctör*. In *Divinity* after two years standing they may be *Baccalaurei currentes*, after another year *Baccalaurei formati*. Seven years after this they may be *Licentiates* in *Divinity*. They are seldom created *Doctörs* till they attain to 50 years of Age, unless they be very eminent for Learning. Every *Batchelor* is called *Doctissimus*: A *Licentiate* in *Medicine* *Peritissimus*, in *Law* *Consultissimus*, in *Divinity* *Eximius*: *Doctörs* of *Medicine* and *Law* are *Clarissimi*, of *Divinity* *Eximii Domini & Magistri nostri*. When any one goes out *Licentiate*, there is a Treatment made, to which all the *Doctörs* and the Opponents are invited, and have Gloves given them. The Graduate is attended from the Schools with Drums and Trumpets. At his Lodging a Bell is hung up and rung for 24 hours together. He hath liberty to chuse a Coat of Arms, and is immediately reputed a Gentleman.

The men of most note for Learning in this University at present [1663.] are *Guischovius*, *Medicina*

*cina* & *Matheseos* Professor. *Vopiscus Fortunatus Plempius*, *Medicinæ* Professor *primarius*, called *Fortunatus* because he was cut out of his Mothers Womb, as we were informed. *Dorlix*, *Med. Doctör*. *Sinnichius*, *Theologiæ* Doctör, an *Irish-man*. *Pontanus*, *Theologiæ* Doctör, Dean of *S. Peters*, and *Censor Librorum*. *Bradby*, an *Irish-man*, *Juris Canonici* Doctör. *Loyens*, *Juris Canonici* Doctör. *Gulinx* was Professor of Philosophy here, but is now turned Protestant, and lives at *Leyden*: *Van Verve*, *Theol. Professor primarius*. The publick Schools are old, mean and homely.

May 4. we walked out of *Lovain* about half a mile to see the D. of *Areschot's* Palace, and the *Celestines* Cloister adjoining. We found among the Corn by the way-sides as we went, plentifully growing *Caryophyllus arvensis umbelliferus* J.B. and *Alsine foliis* *Plantas about Lovain.* *hederaceis Rutæ modo divisis* Lob. both in flower. At this City we first observed Storks, Women-Porters and Soldiers begging on Horse-back.

From *Lovain*, May 5. we travelled to *Mechlin*, *Mechlin:* *Malines* the *French* call it, a very elegant and well-built City, exceeding our expectation both for Beauty and Greatness. It is the Seat of an Archbishop, and with a small Territory of nine Villages about it makes one of the seventeen Provinces, called the Lordship of *Mechlin*. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to *S. Rumbald*. Many Manufactures exercised here of the most gainful sort, as making of Linen Cloth, casting of great Artillery and Bells; and which we especially took notice of, Tanning, there being two or three whole Streets of Tanners.

Hence May 5. we boated to *Antwerp*, a City for *Antwerp* strength and Beauty comparable to any of its greatness in *Europe*. For the latter in my opinion, it much excels *Florence*, with which it is wont to be put in competition. And for the former, it is en-



compassed with a Wall of Earth faced with Freestone, of that thickness that there are several Rows of Trees and broad Walks upon it; and with a Ditch of Water of a very great depth and breadth, excepting on that side the River *Scheld* washes it. So that, considering also the advantage of its Situation in a low and level Countrey, it seemed to me the strongest City in all the *Netherlands*. The Citadel first built by the Duke of *Alva*, and afterward repaired by the Prince of *Parma*, of a Pentagonal Figure, serves as well to bridle as defend the Town. The Houses of *Antwerp* are for the most part of Brick, some few wooden ones of the antient Building here and there remaining, which the Owners are not suffered to repair. The Chappel of the *Jesuites* College is very rich and sumptuous. The Steeple of *S. Maries* Church is so curiously built and carved, that the Emperour *Charles V.* (as we were told) was wont to say, that it deserved to be kept in a Case and shewn only upon Holy-days. The *Exchange* or *Burse* was the Pattern after which our old *Royal Exchange* was built, but in all respects inferior to it, the Copy excelling the Original. The *Stadthouse* is a magnificent Structure. Several other publick Buildings there are that deserve to be viewed, most of which are represented in the ~~Map~~ *Plantius* Printing-House, mentioned by *Golnitz* and others, is for a thing of that nature the best we have any where seen. This City for Trading and Wealth is much decayed since the *Low-Countrey Wars*. In the Garden of one *Franciscus van Steerbeck* a Priest, we saw many rare Plants: Among others we took more especial notice of *Lentiscus*, *Pistacia*, *Spiræa Theophrasti*, *Barba Fovis frutex*, *Cerasus nana*, *Amygdalus nana*, *Althæa montis Olbii in Gallo-provincia*, *Morus fructu albo*, *Fasminum hederaceum*, *Lycium*, *Rosa sine spinis*, *Capparis leguminosa sive Fabago*, *Convolvulus heptaphyllus*,  
*Acan-*

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*Acanthus aculeatus*, *Esula rara Venetorum*, *Petroselinum Macedonicum*, *Daucus Creticus verus*, *Convolvulus Albæ folio*, *Thapsia latifolia*, *Ephemerum Matthioli*, *Pistolochia Virginiana*, *Pyrethrum verum*, *Auricula ursi folio & flore Boraginis*, *Sandalida Cretica*, *Sabdariffæ species*, *Telephium legitimum Antiquorum*, *Gnaphalium Americanum flore luteo pleno*, *Spartum marinum*, *Laurus Alexandrina*, *Absinthium arborescens*, *Lilium Allobrogum majus*, *Geranium tuberosum*, *Hellebori albi tres species seu potius varietates*, *Centaureum majus Helenii folio & Scolymi folio*, *Coralloides*, *Urtica fatua Virginiana*, *Campanula Damascena lactescens flore purpureo & albo*.

May 15. we took Boat for Middleburgh ; at Lillo Lillo a Fort upon the *Scheld*, three Leagues below *Antwerp*, belonging to the States of *Holland*, our Boat was searcht, as are all Vessels going to and from *Antwerp*. The Wind and Tide favouring us, we reach'd *Middleburgh* before Sun-set, having made in all this day about 54 *English* miles. Upon the Flats we pass'd over, at a good distance from us, we saw several Sea-Calves upon the Sands.

*Middleburgh* is the capital City of *Zealand*, large, *Middle-* well-built, having spacious Streets, populous, full *burgh*. of wealthy Merchants, and well fortified, as are generally all Cities and Towns of any account in the United *Netherlands*. It is situate near the middle of the Isle *Walachria*, whence no doubt it took it's Name, and not from *Metellus*, quasi *Metelli Burgum*, as some have fondly imagined. From that side the Island respecting *Antwerp* is an artificial Chanel cut up to the Town, capable of Ships of good burthen, which come into the Town, the said Chanel passing through and making Havens in three or four of the Streets. There are (as we were inform'd) about twenty Churches of all sorts



in this City, the *Lutherans, French, Anabaptists* and *Jews* being here tolerated and allowed places of publick Worship. At the Stadthouse we observed two Eagles kept, which we were told the Citizens were obliged to by their Charter, by which they have great Immunities granted them by the Emperour, as Freedom from Arrests any where but in their own City, &c.

*Flushing.* May 16. we walked out to *Flushing* about two miles and an half distant from *Middleburgh*; a Town once cautionary to the *English*, though not so large nor so well built as *Middleburgh*, and having narrow Streets, yet very considerable for its Strength and Riches, the opportunity of its Situation and conveniency of its Harbour, Ships of good burthen coming up into several Streets of the Town in artificial Chanels, and lying there secure from Wind and Weather.

*Vere.* May 19. we took another Walk to *Vere*, called by the Dutch *Ter-Vere* or *Camp-Vere*, some three miles distant from *Middleburgh* to the Northward; a Town for bigness inferiour to *Flushing*, well fortified, having two fair Harbours for Ships with broad Wharfs or Keys within the Walls. We returned back through *Armuyden*, a small Town consisting of one Street, yet entrench'd about. Here hath been formerly a good Trade driven. By the way we observed the Sea-banks to be faced with a kind of matting of Rushes or Flags staked down as high as the Tide usually arises, to defend them from being washed away by the Water.

*Bergen op Zome.* May 20. we went by Boat from *Middleburgh* to *Bergen op Zome*, passing by *Rammekens*, a strong Fort at the Entrance of the Chanel leading to *Middleburgh*. *Bergen* is a place of very great Strength, besides the Wall and Trench, being fortified with Half Moons, Horn-Works, &c. famous for the notable Resistance it made first to the Duke of *Parma*, and

and afterwards to the Marquess *Spinola* besieging of it, *Anno 1622*, At our being there it was held with a strong Garrison, consisting of twelve Companies of Foot, two whereof were *English*, and two Troops of Horse, beside four Companies of Townsmen.

May 21. we travelled to *Breda*, eight hours distant *Breda.* from *Bergen*, for so they reckon or measure their way in these Countreys, by the time they spend in passing it. This Town is considerable for its bigness, well built and populous; of great Strength, being encompassed with very thick Walls and Mounts of Earth and two Trenches full of Water, the one broad and deep: At our Entrance in we passed through two Ports, and over five Draw-Bridges. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, who hath a Castle and a fair Palace in the Town. Here are maintained in Garrison for defence of this important Strength thirteen Companies of Foot, two whereof were *English* at our being there, and four Troops of Horse. Ever since the Surprise of this Town by the Turf-Boat, it is the Custom to search all Boats laden with Commodities that enter here by stabbing them through in sundry places with a Spit.

May 22. we travelled from *Breda* first to *S. Gertrudenberg*, belonging to the States, no great Town, *S. Gertrudenberg.* but well fortified and entrenched, garrison'd by three Companies of Foot, one whereof was *English*, and a Troop of Horse: and from *Gertrudenberg* the same day by water to *Dordrecht* or *Dort*, a large *Dort.* City, very rich and populous, well built with tall Houses of Brick, not inferiour to those of *Antwerp*. The Streets elegantly paved, in the middle with Stone, and on each side next the Houses with Brick set edgeways, so clean that a man may walk them in Slippers without wetting his foot in the midst of Winter. Thus paved and thus cleanly kept are



the Streets of all the Cities and great Towns in *Holland*. The *English* Merchants have great Privileges, and keep their Court in this Town. Here are two *English* Churches and one *French*. From the Tower of the principal Church we had a fair Prospect of the City and Countrey adjacent, the Steeple of *Breda* coming into view. In one of the upper Rooms of the Gunners Doel or Guild sate the Synod assembled here, *Anno 1611*. The Seats round about are still remaining.

*Roter-  
dam.*

May 23. we took places in one of the Passage-Boats that go off several times daily to *Roterdam*, some three Leagues distant from *Dort*, which brought us thither in five hours. *Roterdam* is of a triangular Figure, and much larger than I thought it to have been. It equals if not exceeds any City in *Holland* except *Amsterdam* and perhaps *Leyden*. It hath been lately much augmented by the addition of many Streets of new buildings. Near the principal Church dedicated to *S. Laurence* is a little House where *Erasmus* was born, over the door of which is placed his Picture, and on one side of that this Distich written,

*Ædibus his ortus mundum decoravit Erasmus  
Artibus ingenuis, religione, fide.*

Under it in *Spanish* this,

*En esta casa es nacido Erasmo Theologo celebrado,  
Por doctrina sennalado, la pura fee nos a revelado.*

And in *Latin* this,

*Fatalis series nobis invidit Erasmus,  
At Desiderium tollere non potuit.*

In a large *Piazza* stands a stately *Brass* Statue erected to his Memory, with the Figure of a Book  
of

of the same Metal in its hand, and in the posture of turning over a Leaf, of which in drollery the People say, that every time it hears the Clock strike, it turneth over a Leaf. The Citizens of *Roterdam* exercise no Handicraft or Manufacture to trade withal, but all their Riches proceed from their Sea-Trade and Merchandise. They have a very good Port, Ships of great Burthen coming up in deep Channells into the very Town: where they lie secure from all danger, and lade and unlade their Commodities at the Merchants doors. The Government is by a President, four Burgomasters, and twenty four Magistrates or Senators, which they call the *Vroetschap*. These chuse all publick Officers out of their own number. Themselves continue in place during life, and when any one dies, the rest chuse out of the Citizens another into his room. So that the People have no interest or share at all in the Government. The form of Government is most what the same in all the other Cities and Towns of *Holland*, only the number of Counsellours or the *Vroetschap* is in some more, in some less.

Every hour of the day at the ringing of a Bell *Delft*. goes off a Passage-Boat, somewhat like our Pleasure-Barges on the *Thames*, to *Delft*. We took places in one of these, *May 25*. which in two hours time brought us to *Delft*, three *Dutch* miles. This is also a large City, fair and well-built, water runs through many of the Streets. The Stadthouse is a very handsom Structure. Here are two large Churches, the one called the old, the other the new Kirk. In the middle of the Quire of the new Kirk is a stately Monument erected to the Memory of Grave *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange* (who was assassinated here) with this Inscription:



D. O. M.

Et

*Æternæ memoriæ  
Guilielmi Nassovii,  
Supremi Arausionensium Principis,  
Patr. Patr.*

*Qui Belgii fortunis suas posthabuit  
Et suorum.*

*Validissimos exercitus ære plurimum privato  
Bis conscripsit, bis induxit;*

*Ordinum auspiciis Hispaniæ tyrannidem propulit:  
Veræ religionis cultum, avitas patriæ leges  
Revocavit, restituit:*

*Ipsam deniq; libertatem tantùm non assertam  
Mauritio Principi*

*Paternæ virtutis heredi filio  
Stabiliendam reliquit;*

*Herois vere filii, prudentis, invicti:*

*Quem Philip. II. Hiss. R. ille Europæ timor timuit,  
Non domuit, non terruit;  
Sed empto percussore fraude nefanda  
Sustulit.*

*Fœderat. Belg. Provinc.*

*Perenne memor. monum.*

*Fec.*

In the Quire of the old Kirk is a Monument to  
*Van Trump* with this Inscription:

*Æternæ Memoriæ.*

*Qui Batavos, qui virtutem ac verum laborem amat,  
Lege ac luge.*

*Batavæ gentis decus, virtutis bellicæ fulmen hic jacet,  
qui vivus nunquam jacuit, & imperatorem stantem  
mori debere suo exemplo docuit: amor civium, ho-  
stium terror, Oceani stupor, Martinus Harperti  
Trompius: Quo nomine plures continentur laudes  
quàm*

quàm hic lapis capit sanè angustior, Et cui Schola  
 Oriens & Occidens, mare materia triumphorum,  
 universus Orbis theatrum gloriæ fuit: prædonum  
 certa pernicies, commercii felix assertor, familiari-  
 tate utilis non vilis, postquam nautas ac milites du-  
 rum genus paterno & cum efficacia benigno rexit  
 imperio, post L prælia quorum Dux fuit aut pars  
 magna, post insignes supra fidem victorias, post sum-  
 mos infra meritum honores, tandem bello Anglico  
 tantum non victor, certè invictus, x. Aug. Anno  
 Æræ Christianæ MDCLIII. Æt. LVI. vi-  
 vere ac vincere desit. Fæderatæ Belgii Patres Heroi  
 optimè merito M. P.

Over his Arms this written,

\* Urbs Phœbi cineres jactat, sed currus \* honores  
 Ingreditur quoties egrediturq; mari.

\* i.e. Del-  
 phi.  
 \* Phœbi  
 nimirum  
 seu Solis.

One *Jean vander Mere* an Apothecary in this Town  
 hath a *Museum* well stored with natural and arti-  
 ficial Rarities, which we viewed, and therein ob-  
 served among many other things the following  
 particulars. *Zibetta* or the Civet Cat. *Dens Hip-  
 popotami*, as he pretended, though it be a Question  
 whether or no there be any such Animal as the *Hip-  
 popotamus*, *Dentes Phocæ*, *Cornu Gazellæ*, of these  
 we have since that seen in several Cabinets. *Costa  
 Sirenis dicta*, *Cornua hirci Bezoardici*, *Cornua & pe-  
 des Alcis*; This Animal in *English* we call an *Elk*,  
 I take it to be the same which in *New England* and  
*Virginia* they call a *Moose*, it is of the Deer-kind,  
 the biggest and tallest of that genus. The Horns  
 have no Brow-Antlets, but only a broad palm with  
 several Snags upon it. I have seen one of these  
 Horns at Mr. *Holney's* an Apothecary in *Lewis* that  
 weighed 25 pounds: The Skin of an *Elk* stuff we  
 saw in the *Great Duke's* Gallery at *Florence*. *Cornu  
 cervi*



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*cervi Americani.* The Rattle-Snakes Skin. An Elephants Tail, a very small thing considering the bigness of the Animal. *Lacertus Indicus Squamosus.* *Acus piscis* 4 species. A piece of a Rhinocerot's Skin. At the Anatomical Theatre we saw the whole Skin of a young Rhinocerot stuff. The Head of a Dolphin. A Giants tooth, *si credere fas sit.* The Head of a horned Hare. A Chamæleon. A Soland-Goose out of Groenland. A Tatou or Armadillo. *Os petrosum Balena.* A young Whale. A Morse or Seahorses Head. *Guaina,* a Fish from the Island *Mauritius.* *Petim-buaba* or the Tobacco-pipe Fish. *Orbis echinatus.* *Cancer Moluccanus ex novo Belgio,* which some call the Sea-Spider. *Corallium nigrum sive Antipathes.* *Spongia infundibuli specie.* *Mustela Africana.* Indian Habits, an Indian Saddle, several sorts of Indian Bread, Indian Dice, several antient Idols. The Cup Prince *William* of *Nassau* last drank out of. *Penicillum Sinense.* A *Japan* Letter written to the *Dutch* Governour, odly painted. *Passer Brasiliensis.* Several sorts of *Tominió's* or humming Birds. A Feather-Garment from the Streights of *Mageliane.* *Siliqua arboris sacciferae.* *Nidus avis ex Surat.* *Cancer Americanus.* Many sorts of *Indian* Tobacco-Pipes from *New Belgium.* A Dart from *Fretum Davis,* wherewith the Natives kill Fish. A Locust of that sort that *S. J. Baptist* ate in the *Wilderness.* *Onocrotali caput.* *Rostrum Rhinocerotis avis sive Corvi Indici cornuti* of *Bontius,* which is worth twelve Florens at *Amsterdam.* A *Cassawaries* or *Emeus* Egg. A *Pelecans* Skin and Bill. Many sorts of *Indian* Weapons from *Brasil.* Eggs of an *Indian* Goose. *Cor Veneris* [ a Shell like a *Nerites.* ] *Star-Stones* from *Compostella.* Several *Indian* and exotick Fruits and Seeds. *Putorius Africanus* with Hairs spotted like the *Quills* of a *Porcupine.*

In this City is a Chirurgical and Anatomical Theater, where Lectures are read every Wednesday, and several

several Rarities preserved, as the Skin of a young Rhinocerot stuf, before-mention'd. *Lacertus squamosus* of a different kind from what we had before seen. *Manucodiata seu avis Paradisi nova species*. A flying Squirrel. The Sceleton of a Dolphin. The Tail of an Indian Peacock. The Head of an Elephant. The Horns of a Hare. The Head of a *Babiroussa*; it hath two long Tulhes on the lower Jaw, and on the upper two Horns that come out a little above the Teeth and turn up toward the Eyes. In the Entry below hangs a *Groenland* man in his Boat, of which we have seen in several places, particularly in the Trinity-House at *Hull*.

This Town is noted for good earthen Ware, as Stone-Jugs, Pots, &c. of which great Plenty is made here. The Government is by a Prætor, two Burgomasters, seven Eschevins, and forty Senators, which they call here as in other Towns of *Holland*, the *Vroetschap*.

May 28. we went by Boat in an hours time from *Delf* to the *Hague*, which though not walled about is rather a great City than a Village. It hath fair Streets, stately and beautiful Houses, especially about the Palace where the States sit. Near this Town is a large Grove full of pleasant Walks; where we first observed *Monophyllum* growing wild in great plenty. At *Scheveling* a Village by the Sea-Side, a mile from the *Hague*, we found a sort of *Spartum maritimum* much taller and larger than our *English* kind. Hague.

From the *Hague* we made an excursion to a Village called *Lausdun*, distant about an hour and halfs riding, famous for the Burial of the Countess of *Zealand* and her 365 Children. The two Brass Basins in which they are reported to have been baptized hang up still in this Church, and over them this Inscription, which contains the History. Lausdun.



*En tibi monstrosum nimis & memorabile factum,  
Quale nec à mundi conditione datum.*

Margarita Hermanni Comitis Hennenbergiæ Uxor,  
Quarti Florentii Comitis Hollandiæ & Zelandiæ  
Filia, Gulielmi Regis Romanorum ac postea Cæ-  
saris seu gubernatoris Imperii atq; Aletheiæ Comitis  
Hannoniæ Soror; cujus Patruus Episcopus Traje-  
ctensis, Avunculi autem filius Dux Brabantiæ, &  
Comes Thuringiæ, &c. Hæc autem illustrissima Co-  
mitissa, annos quadraginta circiter nata, ipso die  
Parasceues, nonam circiter horam, Anno 1276.  
365 enixa est pueros, qui prius à Guidone Suffra-  
ganeo Trajectensi omnes in duabus ex ære pelvibus  
baptizati sunt, quorum masculi quotquot erant Jo-  
annes, puellæ autem omnes Elizabethæ vocatæ  
sunt, qui simul omnes cum matre uno eodemque die  
fatis concesserunt, atque in hoc Lauſdunenſi tem-  
plo sepulti jacent. Quod quidem accidit ob pauper-  
culam quandam fœminam, quæ ex uno partu gemel-  
los in ulnis gestabat pueros, quam rem ipsa Comi-  
tissa admirata dicebat, id per unum virum fieri  
non posse, ipsamque contumeliose rejectit; unde hæc  
paupercula animo perturbata atque percussa, mox  
tantum prolium numerum ex uno partu ipsi impre-  
cabatur, quot vel totius anni dies numerentur.  
Quod quidem præter nature cursum obstupenda  
quadam ratione ita factum est, sicut in hac tabula  
in perpetuam hujus rei memoriam, ex vetustis tam  
manuscriptis quàm typis excusis Chronicis breviter  
positum & enarratum est. Deus ille ter maximus  
hac de re sufficiens, honorandus ac laudibus ex-  
tollendus in sempiterna secula. Amen.

May 31. we took places in one of the Passage-Boats from the *Hague* to *Leyden*, which brought us thither in three hours. These Boats are drawn to and fro by Horses. *Leyden* is next to *Amsterdam* I think the greatest City in *Holland*; and well built. In the great Church dedicated to *S. Peter*, are many Monuments set up to the Memory of persons eminent for Learning, as *Heurnius* the famous Physician, *Bontius*, *Tho. Erpenius*, *Rembertus Dodonæus*, *Antonius Thysius*, *Festus Hommius*, *Everardus Bronckhorst*, and others, their Inscriptions you may find in *Hege- nitius* his *Itinerarium Hollandiæ*. In the French Church lie buried *Joseph Scaliger*, *Carolus Clusius*, *Willebrordus Snellius* and *Joannes Polyander à Kerck- hove*.

The *Schools* are one Pile of Building of Brick, three Stories high, containing two Rooms on a Floor. The lower two are the Divinity and Physick Schools. The middle the Law and Philosophy Schools. The uppermost or Garrets are the *Officina Elzeviriana*. The following *Series Lectionum* (of which sort there is one yearly printed and affixed to the School-gates) will give an account, what were the Names of the Professors in each Faculty at the time of our being there, and what Books and at what hours they read.

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Rector & Senatus Academiæ  
Lugduno - Bat. Lectori  
Salutem.

Cum in constitutione Academiarum nihil magis spectetur, quam Lectionum Series, quæ in omni Facultate hybernis & æstivis temporibus habentur: visum nobis



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nobis fuit, ut de his non nostris tantum, sed & exteris constaret, brevem indicem earum, & tabellam quasi dare: ut qui Academiae hujus nostrae celebritatem apud alios commemorari audiunt, quid in ea doceatur, intelligant, priusquam ad eam accedant: aut potius ut accedant, cultumque animi in ea percipiant.

Ordo LECTIIONUM Æstivarum in Academia  
Batava Leidensi. Anno 1663.

M A N E:

H O R A O C T A V A:

D. Joannes van Horne, *Anat. & Chir. Profess. ord. in Institutionibus Medicinæ prælegit Methodum Mendendi.*

H O R A N O N A.

D. Joannes Cocceius, *SS. Theol. Doct. & Professor. Epistolam Pauli ad Philippenses succinctè explicat.*

D. Albertus Rufius, *J.U.D. & Prof. Institutiones Juris interpretatur.*

D. Jacobus Golius, *Prof. Matheseos, Elementa Astronomica exponit.*

H O R A D E C I M A.

D. Abrahamus Heidanus, *SS. Theol. Doct. & Professor, locos communes profitetur.*

D. Daniel Coloniüs, *J.U.D. & Professor, Academiae à Secretis, Codicem interpretatur.*

D. Adolfus Vorstius, *Med. Doct. & Professor primarius, interpretatur Aphorismos Hippocratis.*

D. Henricus Bornius, *Philosophiæ Professor, Studiorum Celsissimi Arausionensium Principis Ephorus, Ethicam profitetur.*

D. David

D. David Stuartus, L. A. M. SS. Theol. Doctor & Philosophiæ Professor Logices Præcepta & Quæstiones illustres Metaphysicas, alternis interpretatur.

H O R A U N D E C I M A.

D. Joh. Antonides vander Linden, Doct. & Professor Medicinæ Præcticæ primus, Morbos particulares cognoscendi & curandi methodum juxta Rationalis Medicinæ præcepta tradit.

D. Antonius Thysius, J. V. D. & Eloquentiæ Professor, Illustriss. & Præpot. D. D. Ordinum Holland. & West-Fris. Historicus, & Bibliotheca publicæ præfectus, ad Pomponium Melam memorabilia totius terrarum orbis exponit. Diebus autem Mercurii & Saturni Jus publicum interpretatur.

A M E R I D I E.

H O R A P R I M A.

D. Jacobus Golius, in Arabicis Alcoranum interpretatur, & ubi opus est refutat.

D. Johannes Fredericus Gronovius, J. V. D. & Lingue Græcæ Græcarumque Historiarum Professor, alternis Herodianum & Historiam Romanam recitabit.

H O R A S E C U N D A.

D. Johannes Hoornbeek, SS. Theol. Doctor & Professor, librum Mosis explicat, Leviticam.

D. Adrianus Beeckerts à Thienen, J. V. D. & Professor, Acad. in præsens Rector, Pandectas interpretatur.

D. Franciscus de le Boe, Sylvius, Medicinæ præcticæ Professor, Affectus graviores, frequentiusve in Praxi Medicâ obvenientes tractat.

D

HORA



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H O R A T E R T I A .

D. Allardus Uchtmannus, *Hebr. Ling. Professor, Pentateuchi capita selecta & difficiliora interpretabitur in Genesi, & Hebraeam Grammaticam.*

D. Georgius Hornius, *Historiarum Prof. alternatim C. Tacitum & Historiam Universalem interpretatur.*

H O R A Q U A R T A .

D. Stephanus Marchant, *J. U. D. & Prof. Institutiones Paris interpretatur.*

D. Joannes de Raei, *L. A. M. Medicinae Doctor & Philosophiae Professor ordinarius. proficitur Physicam.*

D. Adolfus Vorstius, *Medicinae & Botanices Professor primarius, Plantas in Horto Acad. demonstrat.*

D. Petrus à Schooten, *Math. Prof. Belgicus, Fortificationem exponit, deinde Perspectivam, tum communem, tum curiosam, ejusque in Cosmographia & Gnomonicis usum scientificè est explicaturus: Hora undecima loco solito.*

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D. Jobannes Antonides vander Linden, *Med. practicae Professor primus, alternis trimestribus in publico Nosocomio Studiosos Medicinae singulis septimanis aliquoties in aegrotorum visitationibus, & morborum, quibus sese offerunt, cognoscendi atque curandi ratione instruit, causasque mortis in cadaveribus dissectis ad oculatam, quantum fieri potest, fidem demonstrat.*

D. Franciscus de le Boe, *Sylvius, Medicinae Practicae Professor in Nosocomio publico trimestribus alternis, diebus singulis, exceptis Dominicis, Studiosos Medicinae in Morborum dignotione per sua signa, cognitione per suas causas, & curatione per sua indicata exercet, atque sic ad praxin manuducit. Quicquid autem de partibus verè affectis & causis affectuum latentibus capi sensibus potest,*

potest, id omne in demortuorum sectione rimatur & patefacit.

*Exercitia Anatomica publica fient mensibus Hybernis à D. Joanne van Horne, Anatomes & Chirurgiæ Professore Ordinario.*

*D. Antonius Thysius, Eloquentiæ Professor, Collegium Oratorium publicum instituit.*

*D. Henricus Bornius, Philosophiæ Professor, Studiorum Celsissimi Arausionensium Principis Ephorus, in omni Philosophiæ parte Collegia habet & Disputationes, ac in illustr. V. H. Grotii lib. de Jure Belli ac Pacis Exercitationes instituit.*

*D. Johannes Fredericus Gronovius Græcæ Linguae & Græcarum Historiarum Professor, Græcos & Latinos auctores antiquos, quos studiosi desiderabunt, privatis Collegiis interpretabitur.*

*Ex Auctoritate publica, diebus Mercurii & Saturni, Georgio Hornio Collegii Oratorii publici Præside, in omnis generis & illustris argumenti Orationibus, ut & disputationibus Politicis habendis, publicè exercere se possunt, quotquot illis studiis operam suam addixerunt.*

*D. David Stuartus Philosophiæ Professor Collegia Explicatoria, Examinatoria & Disputatoria per totam Philosophiam auspiciatur ter in anno, mense videl: Sept: Jan. April. eaque trimestri constanter absolvit; ut Academica juvenus Philosophiæ stadium sæpius decurrat anni spatio. Disputationes etiam publicas de illustribus materiis habet, cum præsto sunt Respondentes, singulis septimanis.*

Adjoining to the School-Yard is the *Physick-Garden*, a Square of less than an Acre of Ground, but well stored with Plants, of which there have been at sundry times several Catalogues printed. Here are no Colleges for Students to live in, as in our Universities, (excepting two of the nature of Hospitals for the maintenance only of poor Scholars) but the Students live in private Lodgings in



the Town, where they can best provide themselves. No Scholastical Habits as Gowns or Caps worn by any of the Students, but they walk up and down, come to the Schools, and perform their Exercises in Cloaks. The Professors when they read Lectures or preside at Disputations wear Gowns. No capping Professors or University-Officers in the publick Schools, but all the Students are covered both at Lectures and Disputations, not only in this University, but in all the Universities we have been at beyond the Seas. If any desire to be admitted of the University, they go to the *Rector magnificus*, who gives them each a Seal, and then they are freed from paying Excise. The Students usually list themselves under some Professor, who reads to them in private, running through a whole Faculty, which they call *Collegium instituere*, and for this they give a Gratuity to the Professor. In conferring Degrees here is no Respect had to Standing. When any one intends to commence in any Faculty, he makes *Theses* upon the Subject he intends to answer, which *Theses* are printed, and these he is obliged to defend against all Opponents. The Respondent hath his Seat under the Professors, as in our Schools: for the Opponents there is no particular Seat, but in any part of the Schools where they happen to be, they arise and there stand and oppose, first asking leave of the Professor that presides at the Act. Any one that pleases may oppose with the Professors leave. *Liberalium Artium Magister* and Doctor are the only Degrees conferred here. Each of the Professors have 200 or 300 *l. per an.* stipend allowed them by the States.

The chief Trade of this City is Clothing. The Roofs of the Houses are more steep than ordinary, made so on purpose to cast the Rain-Water into a Chanel or Trough, which conveys it into a large Cistern, where it is kept for the uses of the House.

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House. Great Channells of Water pass through many of the Streets. On the Tower of the Stadthouse stands a Watchman, who blows a Trumpet every hour, and if any Fire happens he sounds an Alarm. Below stands a Guard of thirty armed Soldiers, and at each Port ten. Every hour of the night a man goes about the Streets, and making a noise with a Rapper, tells with a loud voice what of the Clock it is. In the Anatomical Theater are preserved many Sceletons of Men and Beasts, Skins of Beasts, parts of exotic Animals, and other Rarities. We noted a horned Beetle from the East-Indies; an *Armadillo*; petrified Mushromes; *Lapis ceraunias*; *Caput porci fluviatilis è Brasiliâ*; *Ala Hirundinis marinæ ex Oceano Orientali*; *Gammari Æthiopici*; *Thus fossile Moravicum*; *Capsula Chinenfis cum capite animalis partim cervinam, partim porcynam naturam representante ex insulâ Celebes Indiæ Orientalis*; *Niduli crustacei ex cautibus regni Jehovæ, quæ à Chizensibus in deliciis habentur*, these we saw afterwards in Kircher's *Museum* at Rome and elsewhere; *Folium Betle sive Siri*, it resembles the great Satyrion Leaf: Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree *Arek* mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian *Beile* which is very stomachical and a great *Regale* at visits. *Faba Ægyptia sive Bonamicia*; Elephants Skulls; *Guandur formicas vorans* or the Ant-Bear, *Myrenceter*, bigger than an Otter, having a very long Snout, long crooked Claws, coarse bristly Hair, and a long brush Tail; *Grallæ sive Calopodia Norvegica*; a Fish with two Feet; *Capriscus Rondeletii*, *Tigris capta in Jacatra regno*. In the publick Library are preserved the Manuscripts of *Joseph Scaliger*, and *Libri Orientales quos Vir Cl. Jacobus Golius impensis publicis ex Oriente huc advexit*. This Town is well walled and trencht about, encompassed with pleasant Walks of Lime-Trees. He that desires more particular Information concerning the University



and publick Buildings of the City, &c. may consult *Meursius* his *Athenæ Batavæ* and *Hegenitius* his *Itinerarium Hollandiæ*.

Seven-  
buys.

Before we left *Leyden* we made a by-Journey to *Sevenbuys*, a Village about four leagues distant, to see a remarkable Grove, where in time of year several sorts of Wild-Fowl build and breed. We observed there in great numbers (1.) *Scholfers* i.e. *Graculi palmipedes*, in *England* we call them *Shags*, they are very like to *Cormorants*, only less. We were much surpris'd to see them, being a whole-footed Bird, alight and build upon Trees. (2.) *Lepelaers*, called by *Gesner* *Plateæ sive Pelecani*, by *Aldrovandus* *Albardeolæ*, we may term them in *English* *Spoon-Bills*. (3.) *Quacks* or *Ardea cinereæ minores*, the *Germans* call this Bird the *Night-raven*, because it makes a noise in the Night, *Nocte clamat voce absônâ & tanquam vomiturientis*. *Gesner*. (4.) *Reyers* or *Hérons*. Each sort of Fowl hath its several Quarter. When the young are ripe, they who farm the Grove with an Iron Hook fastned to the end of a long Pole lay hold on the Bough on which the Nest is built, and shake the young ones out, and sometimes Nest and all down to the ground. Besides the fore-mentioned Birds there build also in this Wood *Ravens*, *Wood-Pigeons* and *Turtle-Doves*. This place is rented for 3000 *Gilders per Annum* of the Baron of *Pelemberg*, who lives at *Lovain*, only for the Birds and Grass. By the way to this Place we observed in the Ditches *Lysimachia lutea flore globoso*, and *Arum sive Dracunculus aquaticus*. All the Countrey about *Sevenbuys* towards *Leyden* is a flat or fenny Level, full of shallow Pools of Water; there we observed their manner of making Turf. They rake or fish up Mud from the bottom of the Water with a Net like a Hoop-Net fastned to the end of a Pole, and fill therewith a flat-bottomed Boat. Out of the Boat they throw this Mud with

a long Shovel or Scoop on an even piece of ground, making of it a Bed of an equal thickness so near as they can; there it lies to drain and dry: After a while they tread it with broad Boards fastned under their feet to make it close and smooth. When it is moderately dry, they cut the whole Bed with a kind of Spade into pieces of the bigness of a Brick. These they pile up in small conical Stacks or long Ranks, laying the Turves so, that a man may see through the Stacks, and the Wind blow through them, to be further dried. At last they house them in Barns that are thatcht, the sides not walled up close, but made of wooden Bars set at a little distance one from another.

June 6. we took Boat for *Haerlem*, where we arrived at four hours end. This is a large, populous and pleasant City, strongly wall'd and entrenched. Water is brought through many of the Streets. Without the Walls towards *Leyden* are pleasant Groves. In the Summer-House in the Garder of the Princes Court here, is a Picture of *Laurenus Costerus*, in a furr'd Gown, holding the Letter A in his Hand, and this Inscription over it,

*Haerlem.*

*M. Viro Consulari, Laurentio Costero Harle-*  
*nensi alteri Cadmo, & Artis Typographicae circa*  
*Annum Domini MCCCCXXXX Inventori pri-*  
*mo.*

His Statue and the Inscription on his House in the Market-place, mentioned by *Hegenitius*, we could not find, being as we were told, lately bought and removed thence. The Butchery of this Town is a handsome Building and covered with Lead, which we thought not unworthy the notice-taking, it having been the first publick Building that we saw so roofed since we left *England*. The Citizens here drive a great Trade of Weaving as well Silks, *v.g.* Damask, Velvet, Sattin, Taffaty, &c. as Linen Cloth,



Cloth, Tiffany, Holland, &c. On the Sea-Coast near *Haerlem* and all along *North-Holland*, are great sandy Hills or Downs, which are a great defence to the Countrey hereabout against the Encroachments of the Sea.

*Amster-  
dam.*

*June 8.* From *Haerlem* we boated to *Amsterdam*, two hours distant. About the mid-way we passed by two great Mears where we changed our Boat. At the Port of *Amsterdam* stand two armed Soldiers, one within, the other without. This is the greatest City in all the *Low-Countries*, and one of the richest and best traded Empories of the whole World. At our being there we judged it to be about the bigness of *Venice*, and lesser than one half of *London*; but they had then taken in and enclosed with a substantial Wall and Trench, a great space of Ground, wherein they had designed and set out Streets, with intention to make their City for bigness also comparable with the best of *Europe*, *London* and *Paris* not excepted. I hear since, that this void Ground is filled with Rows of stæly and beautiful Houses. The publick Buildings we especially took notice of were, (1.) The *New Stadthouse* lately erected, the old one having been burnt down to the Ground in three hours space (as we were told) *June 7, 1651.* but (as I find it in the Printed Description of *Amsterdam*) in *July 1652.* This is a magnificent Pile of Building, of a square figure, large and tall. The Outside or Facing of the Walls round about is of Free-Stone, the body of the Walls of Brick. It is reported, that the Foundation of this Structure under ground cost as much as the *Superficies* above ground, viz. 100000 *l.* sterling. The Describer of *Amsterdam* saith, that it standeth upon 13659 great Masts or Piles driven into the ground. (2.) The *Burse* or *Exchange*, like our old Royal Exchange at *London*, but not a perfect Square, being longer than it is broad. The first Stone of

this

this Building was laid *May 29, 1608.* and the first meeting of the Merchants there *August 1, 1613.* Merchants of all Nations resort thither, but of all Strangers the *Jews* are the most numerous, who fill one Walk. (3.) The *Admiralty-House*, a handsome Building with fair Rooms. (4.) The *Magazine*, and (5.) the several *Hospitals* and Houses of Correction. In this City is an *Athenæum* or *Schola illustris*, in which are maintain'd six Professors, who read publick Lectures in several Faculties in Summer-time. Here is also a publick *Physick-Garden*. The *Jews* are here allowed the free and open Exercise of their Religious Worship. They live together in one Quarter of the City, and are said to be in number about 20000 souls. They are in better condition and richer than in most places where they are tolerated. They are for the most part of a dark or tawny Complexion and have black hair. Not only the *Jewish* but all other Religions, the *Romish* not excepted, are here tolerated. But if any beside those of the State-Religion build Churches, they are prohibited to erect Steeples, or make use of Bells for the assembling of the people. In the new Church is a handsome Monument to *John van Galen*, with this Inscription:

*Generosissimo Heroi*

*Johanni à Galen*

*Essensi*

*Qui ob res fortiter & feliciter gestas, sexies uno anno, Dunkerckanorum Prædatorum navem captam, & à Barbaris opima spolia reportata, Ordinum Classi in Mari Mediterraneo Præfectus memorabili prælio ad Livornam, Deo auxiliante, Anglorum navibus captis, fugatis, incendio & submersione deletis, commercium cum dicti maris accolis restituit, idibus Martii, A. MDCLXIII. Et altero pede truncatus, nono die*



die post *Victoriam*, annos natus XLVIII obiit, ut in  
 secula per gloriam viveret.

Illustriss. & Præpotent. Fæderati Belgii  
 Ordinum decreto,

Nob. & Pot. Senatus Archithalass.

Qui est Amstelodami

M. H. P.

In this Church is a stately Pulpit said to have cost  
 1000 l. sterling the building. We were told that  
 in this City there were 24 Ministers pensioned by  
 the States.

The Go-  
 vernment  
 of Amster-  
 dam.

The Government is by a Scout or Prætor, four  
 Burgomasters, nine Scabins, and 36 Counsellors or  
 Senators, which they call the *Vroetschap*. The Scout  
 is Stadtholder of *Holland*, and hath the first place in  
 the Bench of *Scabins*. He is chosen to this Office by  
 the *Burgomasters* with the consent and approbation  
 of the *Vroetschap* for three years: though he may  
 continue in Office six or more, if they see good.  
 He must have been a Freeman at least seven years  
 fore he be chosen. His Office is with the *Burgomasters*  
 and *Scabins* to make Laws and Constitutions: to ap-  
 prehend and imprison all Malefactors within the Li-  
 berties of the City. He, as chief Judge in civil as well  
 as criminal Causes, hears the Pleadings, and with  
 consent of the *Burgomasters* and *Scabins* pronounces  
 Sentence, condemning the guilty to Death, if the  
 Cause require, and taking care that the Sentence  
 be executed. In other Cities the *Prætor* hath to do  
 only in criminal Causes, being no more than the  
 Commonwealths Solicitor or publick Accuser and  
 Profecutor of Malefactors.

The number of *Burgomasters* is twelve, whereof  
 four are *regent* yearly. They must not be under  
 forty years of age. Every year by the major Vote  
 of all the *Burgomasters* that have ever been *Scabins*,  
 three out of the twelve are chosen to be Regents,  
 which

which three newly elect take to themselves a fourth out of the three chosen the year before, who gives the three new ones their Oaths, and hath the Presidency the three first Moneths. Out of the other eight are other Officers chosen, as Treasurers, Masters of Hospitals; one for the Convention of the States at the *Hague*; one for the Council of the Admiralty in *Amsterdam*, &c. The *Burgomasters* Office is to govern the City, to arbitrate differences between man and man, to take care of the Streets, Walls, Houses and publick Buildings, &c. When one of the twelve dies, another is chosen into his room by the *Vroetschap*. As for the *Scabins*, the *Vroetschap* chuse fourteen persons, out of which the *Burgomasters* take seven; but so that none of them be near of kin to the *Scout* or the *Regent Burgomasters*. To these seven the new and old *Burgomasters* with the new chosen *Scabins* do by most voices add two out of the seven that were chosen the last year; the which two for that year are the first and second Presidents. The *Scabins* are Judges in all Causes civil and criminal.

The Council of 36 or *Vroetschap* continue in place during Life, and when one dies the rest chuse another into his room, but none under 25 years of age. This Council chuses the fourteen *Scabins*, and is assembled upon important occasions by the *Burgomasters* for their Advice and Direction in the weighty Affairs and Concerns of the City. The Supreme Power seems chiefly to rest in these.

Formerly none was capable of being *Burgomaster* except his Father had been a Freeman a year and six weeks before he was born; but of late they have made a Constitution, that he who will pay five hundred Guilders, may be made free of the City, and capable of being *Burgomaster* after seven years. Any one may be made a Freeman for fifty  
Guilders,



Gilders, but then he shall never be capable of being chosen *Burgomaster*.

The Describer of *Amsterdam* saith that there were in that City 18 years ago 54000 Houses, whereas in *Paris* there were then but 46000, which is a thing by no means to be credited.

The Militia of *Amsterdam* consists of 54 Companies divided into five Regiments, each containing eleven Companies, and every Company consisting of 150 men, so that the whole amounts to 8250. Two Companies watch every night for the guard of the City.

*Utrecht.* June 16. we took Boat for *Utrecht*, where we arrived at six hours end. This is a great Town and the head of a Province, environed with a thick and high Wall and a deep Trench. The Streets and Buildings far short of the Elegancy, Beauty and Cleanliness of those in *Holland*; much like the Houses and Streets of our *English* Towns. Water runs through many of the Streets in deep Channels. The *Domo* or Cathedral Church hath a great tall Tower, ascended by 460 Steps, from whence we had a fair Prospect of the City and Countrey round about. Here is an University erected by the States of the United Provinces in the year 1636. Who were the Professors in each Faculty at the time of our being here, the following *Series Lectionum* will acquaint the Reader.

*Series*

*Series Lectionum in Acad.  
Ultrajectina, Anno Christi  
M.DC.LXIII. Priore Se-  
mestri.*

MANE, HORA OCTAVA.

**D.** Antonius Matthæus, *J.V.D. & Professor, die-  
bus Lunæ & Martis Institutiones, Jovis autem &  
Veneris Selectiores Pandectarum titulos interpretabitur.*

**D.** Regnerus à Mansvelt, *Philosophiæ Doctor,  
Logices & Metaphysices Professor, diebus Lunæ &  
Martis Logicam cum quæstionibus Metaphysicis; Jovis  
vero & Veneris, Naturalem Theologiam docebit.*

HORA NONA.

**D.** Cyprianus Regnerus ab Oosterga, *J.V.D. &  
Professor, Codicem Academicâ & Forensi explicatione  
explanabit.*

**D.** Henricus Regius, *Eques Auratus & Medicinæ  
Professor Primarius, suos Medicinæ Medicationumque  
libros interpretabitur; & diebus Veneris Stirpium de-  
monstrationes in Horto Publico instituet.*

**D.** Daniel Berckringer, *L.A.M. & Philosophiæ  
practicæ atque Eloquentiæ Professor, diebus Lunæ &  
Martis Institutiones suas Ethicas, Jovis verò & Ve-  
neris Politicas, cursoriè interpretabitur.*

HORA DECIMA.

**D.** Gisbertus Voetius, *SS. Theologiæ Doctor &  
Pro-*



( 40 )  
Professor, diebus Jovis & Veneris perget in explicatione Politica Ecclesiastica; diebus verò Lunæ & Martis, in Explicatione prioris partis Locorum Communium.

D. Isbrandus de Diemberbroeck, Med. Doct. ac Medicinæ Practicæ & Anatomies Professor, diebus Lunæ & Veneris in Academia explicabit Historias morborum capitis, quibus absolutis, perget ad Historias morborum thoracis, diebus Martis & Jovis in Nosocomio decumbentes egrotos inviset, eorumque examen & medicamentum docebit, ac praxeos specimina exhibebit. Demonstrationes verò anatomicas in theatro publico instituet, quum subjecti humani copia dabitur.

### H O R A U N D E C I M A .

D. Andreas Essenius, S. Theologiæ ac Philosophiæ Doctör, illius Professor, diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis Controversias tractabit ad selecta loca V. T. Veneris quoque Historiam Ecclesiasticam sæculi Christiani duodecimi, enarrabit.

D. Johannes Georgius Grævius, Philosophiæ Doctör, Historiarum & Eloquentiæ Professor, diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis explicabit C. Taciti Annales, die verò Veneris Ciceronis orationem pro Milone.

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### A M E R I D I E , H O R A P R I M A .

D. Paulus Voet, J. U. D. & Professor, Juris Pandectas continuatâ serie, interpretabitur.

D. Johannes Leusden, L. A. M. & Linguae Sanctæ Professor, diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis explicabit Psalmos Hebraicos; diebus verò Veneris interpretabitur Rabbinum aliquem, vel selectos & difficiliore 564 versus Psalterii, in quibus omnes ejus voces & pleræque radices V. T. continentur. Post explicationem textualem semper addet quæstiones Philologicas, concernentes Philologiam

*Philologiam Hebraicam, Controversias & Ritus Judæorum  
& quidem eo ordine, quo eæ post invicem describuntur  
in Spicilegio Philologico.*

## H O R A S E C U N D A.

D. Franciscus Burmannus, *SS. Theologiæ Doct̃or  
& Professor, diebus Lunæ & Martis Evangelistam  
Matthæum cum necessariis questionibus & observationi-  
bus, quâ poterit brevitate, enarrabit; diebus verò Jovis  
& Veneris Oeconomiam salutis humanæ sub Fœdere Vet.  
ac Novo tractabit.*

D. Johannes de Bruyn, *L. A. M. Physicæ & Ma-  
theseos Professor, & p. t. Academiæ Rect̃or, diebus  
Lunæ & Martis in Physicis lectionibus perget; Jovis  
verò & Veneris continuabit explicationem fundamento-  
rum Mechanicorum.*

De Heer Hugo Ruys, *sal Woensdaeghs en Sater-  
daeghs van Elf tot Twaelf uyren inde Fortificatie  
continueren.*

The Garrison consisted of eight Companies of Soldiers, whereof one was *English*. The Government is by an upper and under *Scout*, and four *Burgomasters*, whereof two new chosen yearly.

*June 18.* we went by Boat to *Vianen*, passing *Vianen.*  
over a Branch of the River *Rhene* called the *Lech*.  
This is a privileged Town, wall'd and trench'd  
about, subject to the Lord of *Brederode*. Here we  
noted an Engine or Wheel for the weaving of Inkle  
and Tape, which moves many Shuttles at once.  
The same day we travelled on to *Leerdam*, three *Leerdam*  
hours distant from *Vianen*, a small inconsiderable  
Town, belonging to the Prince of *Orange*.

*June 19.* we passed through *Asperen* a small *Asperen.*  
wall'd Town, and further on ferried over the River  
*Wale*



( 40 )

*Wale* (*Vabalis* in *Latine*) to a pretty pleasant wall'd  
**Bommel.** Town called *Bommel* standing in an Island.

Here lay in Garrison four Companies of Soldiers,  
whereof one of *Scotchmen*.

**Creve-**  
**coeur.**  
**The**  
**Bosch.**

Not far from hence we ferried over the *Mose*, and  
passed by a strong Fort nigh the Water called *Creve-*  
*coeur*, and not much further another called *Engelen*,  
and after four hours came to the *Bosch*, *Hertogen-*  
*bosch* the Dutch call it, and the French, *Bois le duc*,  
i.e. *Sylva Ducis*. Before we entred the Town, we  
passed through a Water and over two Draw Brid-  
ges. This Place is situate on a Hill in the midst of  
a low fenny Level of a great extent, the greatest  
part whereof is (at least now was) covered with  
Water, so that the only Avenues to the Town are  
upon artificial Causeways. It is encompassed with  
a strong Wall and a deep Trench. At one end  
stands a Citadel strongly fortified, which commands  
the Town. By reason of its Situation and Fortifi-  
cations, one would judge this Place impregnable,  
yet hath it been taken in the late Wars. At our  
being there were kept in Garrison for the Defence  
of this important Strength 21 Companies of Foot  
and four Troops of Horse. In the Quire of *S. Johns*  
Church are painted the Arms of many of the Knights  
of the Golden Fleece and over the upper Stalls or  
Seats this written in *French*, *Le tres haut & tres puis-*  
*sant Philip, dit le bon, &c.* which because it con-  
tains the History of the Authors first Institution  
and Model of this Order, I thought fit to translate  
into *English*, and here set down. "The most High  
"and Mighty Prince *Philip* called the Good, by the  
"Grace of God Duke of *Burgundy, Lorain* and *Bra-*  
"bant, in the year 1429. in the City of *Bruges*,  
"did in imitation of *Gedeon* create and institute to  
"the Honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, and  
"for the sake of *S. Andrew* Protector and Patron of  
"Burgundy, a Company or Society of Honourable  
Knights,

“ Knights, into which might be received Emperors;  
 “ Kings, Dukes, Marqueffes and other Personages;  
 “ as well of his own Subjects as of forein Countries,  
 “ provided they were of Noble bloud and good fame:  
 “ and called these great Persons, *Knights of the Golden*  
 “ *Fleece*, to whom he gave for perpetual Chief, him  
 “ that should be lawful Duke of *Burgundy*, and have  
 “ the Seigneury or Lordship of the *Low-Countries*; li-  
 “ miting their number to 24, comprehending also the  
 “ Chief. And for occurrences and use of the Order  
 “ he created four Honourable Officers, *viz.* A Chan-  
 “ cellor, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a King of  
 “ Arms. And for the Establishment and well regu-  
 “ lating of this Order he made notable Statutes and  
 “ Ordinances. The Houses of this Town are of a  
 different make from those of *Holland*, the outside  
 being covered with Boards, like those of *Eden-*  
*burgh* in *Scotland*. We observed great store of wild  
 Fowl to frequent the Waters hereabout; and found  
 growing wild *Herniaria hirsuta* on the sandy and  
 gravelly Banks.

June 20. We took a Wagon drawn by three  
 Horses abreast, as is usual in these Countries, which  
 in six hours time brought us to *Eindboven*, a small  
 wall'd Town; and thence in four hours more to  
*Haumont*, a pitiful walled Town belonging to the  
 Bishop of *Liege*. June 21. Three hours Riding  
 brought us to another little wall'd Town called *Bry*;  
 the Houses whereof were old and decaying. Be-  
 tween *Haumont* and this place, we rode over Heaths  
 of great extent, called the *Champagne*. We then  
 left the level Countrey and ascended some Hills,  
 from whence we had a pleasant Prospect of the  
*Mose* and *Maestricht*, where we arrived this Evening,  
 though it be accounted seven hours distant from  
*Bry*. This City is fortified with good Outworks,  
 besides a strong Wall and Trench, garrisoned with  
 31 Companies of Foot, and six Troops of Horse,

*Eindbo-*  
*ven.*

*Hau-*  
*mont:*

*Bry:*

*Mae-*  
*stricht:*



it being a great Town and a Frontier. Half of the Magistrates are Protestants and half of the *Romish* Religion. The greater part of the Citizens *Romanists*. There are in Town near 20 Cloisters or Monasteries of both Sexes; and they have the free and publick Exercise of their Religious Worship. For the Protestants there are three *Dutch* Churches, and one *English* and *French*, which those Nations use alternately. The old Buildings of this City are like those of the *Bosch*; but since the States have been Masters of it, it is become a rich and thriving place, and they are building fair new brickt Houses apace. They were also setting up a large Stone Stadthouse, of a square Figure, resembling that at *Amsterdam*. The River *Meuse* divides the City into two parts, which are joined together by a broad stone-Bridge of nine Arches. The lesser part over the Water is called, *Wick*. The Garrison-Soldiers are all Protestants.

The Man-  
ners and  
particular  
Customs  
of the  
*Low-*  
*Dutch*.

The Common People of *Holland*, especially Inn-keepers, Wagoners (Foremen they call them) Boatmen and Porters are surly and uncivil. The Wagoners bait themselves and their Horses four or five times in a days Journey. Generally the *Dutch* men and women are almost always eating as they travel, whether it be by Boat, Coach or Wagon. The men are for the most part big-boned and gross-bodied. The first Dish at Ordinaries and Entertainments is usually a Salade, *Sla* they call it, of which they eat abundance in *Holland*. Their Meat they commonly stew and make *Hotchpots* of it. Puddings neither here nor in any place we have travelled beyond Sea do they eat any, either not knowing the goodness of the Dish, or not having the Skill to make them: *Puddings* and *Brawn* are Dishes proper to *England*. Boil'd Spinage minc'd and buttered (sometimes also with Currans added) is a great Dish all over these Countreys. The Common People feed much upon

*Cablian*

*Cablian* (that is Cod-fish) and pickled Herrings, which they know how to cure or prepare better than we do in *England*. You shall seldome fail of hung Beef in any Inn you come into, which they cut into thin slices and eat with Bread and Butter, laying the slices upon the Butter. They have four or five sorts of Cheese, three they usually bring forth and set before you. (1.) Those great round Cheeses, coloured red on the outside, commonly in *England* called *Holland-Cheeses*. (2.) Cummin-seed Cheese. (3.) Green Cheese, said to be so coloured with the juice of Sheeps Dung. This they scrape upon Bread buttered, and so eat. (4.) Sometimes *Angelots*. (5.) Cheese like to our common Countrey Cheese. Milk is the cheapest of all Belly-Provisions. Their strong Beer, (thick Beer they call it, and well they may) is sold for three Stivers the Quart, which is more than three pence *English*. All manner of Victuals both Meat and Drink are very dear, not for the Scarcity of such Commodities, but partly by reason of the great Excise and Impost wherewith they are charged, partly by reason of the abundance of Money that is stirring here. By the way we may note, that the dearness of this sort of Provisions is an argument of the Riches of a Town or Countrey, these things being always cheapest in the poorest places. Land is also here sold at 30 or 40 years Purchase, and yet both Houses and Land set at very high annual Rents: So that were not the poor Workmen and Labourers well paid for their pains, they could not possibly live. Their Beds are for the most part like Cabbins, inconveniently short and narrow, and yet such as they are, you pay in some places ten Stivers a night the man for them, and in most six. There is no way for a Stranger to deal with Inn-keepers, Wagoners, Porters and Boatmen, but by bargaining with them before-hand. Their Houses in *Holland* are kept clean with extra-



ordinary niceness, and the Entrance before the Door curiously paved with Stone. All things both within and without, Floor, Posts, Walls, Glass, Household-stuff marvellously clean, bright and handsomely kept: nay some are so extraordinarily curious as to take down the very Tiles of their Pent-houses and cleanse them. Yet about the preparing and dressing of their Victuals our *English* Housewives are, I think, more cleanly and curious than they. So that no wonder *Englishmen* were formerly noted for excessive eating, they having greater temptation to eat, both from the goodness of their Meat, and the curiosity of the dressing it, than other nations.

In the principal Churches of *Holland* are Organs, which usually play for some time after the Sermon is done. The Collections for the Poor are made in Sermon-time, a Purse with a Bell hanging at the bottom of it and fastned to the end of a Pole being by the Collector reach'd to every one. The Psalm to be sung is marked upon Slates, which are hung up and down the Churches. The People of these Countreys buy and sell small Commodities, and travel by Wagon or Boat upon the Lords Days. Their travelling Wagons are some covered and some open: few travel on Horseback. No Beggars to be seen in all *Holland*, care being taken to set on work all that are able, and Provision made for the aged and impotent. There are in this one Province of *Holland* three or four and twenty walled Towns and Cities, and six of these at least, beside *Amsterdam*, bigger than any we have in *England* except *London*; and *Amsterdam* by this time well approaches to the Bigness of *London*.

To these I shall add some Observations concerning the *Low-Countries*, made by my much honoured Friend *Francis Barnham* Esq; deceased, at his being there in the Retinue of my Lord Ambassadour *Holles*.

In all the Cities and Towns of Note throughout the *United Netherlands* there is a continual Watch kept night and day upon the highest Steeple, for the more ready and speedy discovery of Fires, or other things of a surprizing nature, which we have already noted in our Description of the City of *Leyden*.

All Differences arising between Skippers and Foremen, &c. are decided by casting the Die: this we often observed them to do, when several of them strove who should carry us.

The Rain that falls upon the Houses is by Pipes and Gutters conveyed into a Cistern, and there reserved for the uses of the House, as at *Venice* in *Italy*. This particular we have also before taken notice of in the Description of *Leyden*.

The generality of the *Dutch* from the better sort to the meanest, do much dread their Superiours: I think the cause is, because upon Complaint made, there is speedy care taken to do Justice.

The generality of the People of all sorts are strangely given to the humour of running up and down to see any new or strange thing. The Common sort have any thing that is rich or gay in great admiration, insomuch that when my Lord *Holles* made his Entry into *Breda*, the Coronets that were on the top of his Coach were talkt of with wonder all the Country over.

The People universally are great lovers of Money, very covetous and greedy of Gain, yet in their Bargains punctual and just. The Knowledge of most of them extends no further than the Arts of getting Money, and an ability to talk of State-Affairs, wherein you shall meet with mean persons very well seen: I think the Reason may be, because the lowest of them is not without hopes of coming to be a Burger, and at last one of the States.



I cannot allow the *Low-Dutch* to be of a valiant and courageous temper generally, notwithstanding they fight so well at Sea; For the Constitution of their Bodies which is Phlegmatic, and the temperature of the Air which is moist, and their Diet which is gross and foggy, forbid it.

Yet are there few or none in these Countries that die of Consumptions.

There is Liberty of all Religions and Professions, but abundance of Spies to watch them, that they disturb not the publick Peace.

I think it harder to be a Traitor under the Government of *Holland* than under any other Kingdom or State, because they seem to be more watchful and suspicious.

The People say and print what they please, and call it Liberty.

The better, much more the worse, sort have little sense of Honour, governing themselves more by the Rules of Profit and Advantage, than of Generosity and *Decorum*.

Murder is not prosecuted with so much diligence and concern as Felony or Theft.

The times of the day for Marriages and Burials are limited, but with difference in respect of places: for at *Breda* they must bury their dead before 12 of the clock, and at *Amsterdam* not till the Afternoon.

When any famous Deed or Exploit is done by any of their Nation, it is represented to the People with all insinuating circumstances, to make them proud of the Honour of being Subjects in a State where such mighty deeds are done. Besides, for encouragement there is for the most part a Monument or Statue erected to the memory of them who do great things.

Their Solemnizations of *Victoires*, as they call them, seems to me of great use, like Triumphs among

among the *Romans*. For those Bonfires and other expressions of Joy do make glad the People, and give them better thoughts of their Governours, and dispose them to their service.

In the service of God the People seem more delighted and concerned in that part of Worship which consists in singing than any other, and they provide more for it. For in their Churches there are few other Books among them than Psalters bound up with the Church-Catechism.

The common sort of Women (not to say all) seem more fond of and delighted with lascivious and obscene Talk than either the *English* or the *French*.

The Women are said not much to regard Chastity while unmarried, but when once married none more chaste and true to their Husbands.

The Women even of the better sort do upon little Acquaintance easily admit saluting with a Kiss: and it is familiarly used among themselves either in Frolicks or upon Departures and Returns though never so short.

The Women are in a sense Privy Counsellors to their Husbands; for they are for the most part privy to all their Actions: and the Men seldom do any thing without their Advice and Consent. Yet doth not this Indulgence enamour them of their own Nation; for it is said, that if a Woman can get an *English* Husband, she will never marry a *Dutch*.

The *Dutch* when they see their Friends at the point of Death, and past all hope of Recovery, out of Pity and Tenderness desirous to rid them out of their Pain, will sometimes hasten their end by withdrawing the Pillow or the like. Thus far Mr. *Barnham*.

In most of the Cities and Towns in the *Netherlands* there are a great number of chiming little



Bells which seldom rest, but were to us troublesome with their frequent Jangling. But for Rings of great Bells all *Europe* cannot shew so many as *England* alone, so that it might well be called the *Ringin Island*.

A multitude of Storks frequent these Countries, building upon their Chimnies in the Towns and Cities as well as Villages; but not in the Territories of Common-wealths only (as some imagine) but of Kings and Princes also, as at *Lovain* and elsewhere in the King of *Spain's* Countrey, and in *Germany* in several Princes Dominions.

June 22. we travelled from *Maastricht* to *Liege* four Leagues distant. In the side of a Hill we ascended at some distance from *Maastricht*, we saw an arched Passage into a Vault (as we were informed) some two hours in length. A good way within under ground they dig Stone which here they bring out in Carts. It being a wet season we made no stay to go into this Vault, therefore I have added here the Description of it out of the *Philosophical Transactions* Numb.67. pag.2051.

There is an excellent Quarry within Cannon-shot of *Maastricht* upon the very brink of the River *Mase*, lying in a Hill, where there are about 25 Fathoms of Rock and Earth over head; the length of the Hill being of some miles extending along the River towards *Liege*, situate on the same River; and towards *Maastricht* having in breadth some half or quarter of a mile, but somewhat more further off. This Quarry hath one Entry towards the River, where Carts can pass with great ease, and unload the Stones upon the brink of the River, the Quarry within lying parallel to the Horizon or Level, (which is a great advantage) and elevated but very little above the River. This same Quarry which hath well nigh undermined the whole Hill, affords one of the most surprisng Prospects, when  
well

well lighted with many Torches, that one can imagine. For there are thousands of square Pillars in large level Walks, and those almost every where above twenty, and in some places many more foot high, and all wrought with so much neatness and regularity, that one would think it had been made rather with curious Workmanship for an underground Palace, than that those Pillars and Galleries were made by Quarriers that did it only for getting Stone to build above ground. This Quarry serveth the People that live thereabouts for a kind of impregnable Retreat when Armies march that way. For being acquainted with all the ways in it, they carry into it whatsoever they would have safe, as well their Horse and Cattel as their moveable Furniture, till the danger be over, there being so vast a deal of room, that 40000 people may shelter themselves in it. And he that should attempt to seek them out in this vast Wilderness of Walks and Pillars, without an expert Guide, would not only be in hazard of losing his way, but of being knockt on the head at the corner of every Pillar, where People lurking in the dark with their Carbines and Fowling-Pieces would have fair opportunity of shooting at them by the Light of their own Torches, &c. *vide.*

Further upon the Downs we saw three or four more of these Passages, and from hence had again a very pleasant Prospect of *Mastricht* and the Countrey about the River *Mose*.

*Liege* or *Luyck* is a large City, but not comparable to the *Holland* Towns for Beauty or Riches; built for the most part of Timber; some of the Houses being covered with boards after the *Scotch* fashion, and some with Slate [the Walls I mean,] the rest uncovered and of Clay. The Streets are neither broad nor clean-kept. The River *Mose* here divides itself, and runs through the Town in two or three Branches,



Branches, over which are several Bridges. Here is a convenient Key, and upon the River we observed Boats of an extraordinary length, the like whereto we had before seen at *Utrecht* and *Dort*. This City is pleasantly situate and environed almost round with Hills. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands a Fort or Castle which commands it. Upon the sides of these Hills are abundance of Orchards and Cherry-Gardens: On those near the City we first saw Vineyards; though there are near *Lovain*, which we saw not. All Belly-Provisions are cheap here. A great many of Poor and Beggars you meet with at every corner, but they are not importunate if denied. The Country People are civil, well-manner'd and kind to Strangers. The Women are of a dusky Complexion, and generally not so handsom as the *Hollanders*. They do a great deal of Drudgery, the poorer sort carrying Coals and other Burthens on their backs in Baskets of a Conical Figure, to the end or bottom of which they apply a stiff Baston, and so rest themselves without setting down their Burthens. Near this City are gotten Coals in great plenty, but they lie very deep under ground; some of us went down into a Pit 150 yards deep. The Coal are like our Stone-Coal. The arts they use to get Air enough to serve them in the bottom of these Delfs see in the *Philosoph. Transact.*

At *Luyck* they use also for Fewel a sort of round Balls made of Clay mixed with a certain proportion of Coal, beaten small, tempered together, and dried in the Sun, which they call *Hoisshots*. These we never saw used any where but here, though the making of them is described in many Books. They serve to slake the Heat of the Fire, and keep the Coals from burning out too fast. Here and at *Namur* (as we were told) are made Stone-Pots and Jugs. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to *S. Lambert*,

bert, to which belong 60 *Canonici majores*, who must be all of Noble Blood, except some few Scholars which they may chuse in. By these the Bishop and Prince of *Liege* is elected. Besides these there are twelve *Canonici mediocres* and twelve *minores sive parva mensa*. On weighty occasions the Prince assembles the States of the Countrey for their Advice. The *Clergy*, *Gentry* and *Commons* send their several Deputies to these Conventions. No Law can be made nor any great Tax imposed without their consents. In this City are an incredible number of Monasteries or Religious Houses as they call them. In the Garden of the *English Jesuites* College we saw many ingenious Dials invented by *Franciscus Linus*. In the Church of the *Gulielmites* Cloister without the Walls we saw Sir *John Mandeville's* Tomb-Stone.

In the Vestry are kept his Saddle, Spurs and Bridle-bit, as also two great Knives, which the Monks, who shew'd us these things, told us were given him by the Emperor of the *Turks*, being such as himself used. Upon his Tomb-Stone was this Inscription :

HIC JACET VIR NOBILIS DÑS JOES DE  
 MANDEVILLE AL' DICTUS AD BAR-  
 BAM MILES DÑS DE CAPDI NATUS DE  
 ANGLIA, MEDICINE PROFESSOR, DE-  
 VOTISSIMUS ORATOR ET BONORUM  
 LARGISSIMUS PAUPERIBUS EROGATOR,  
 QUI TOTO QUASI ORBE LUSTRATO,  
 LEODII DIEM VITE SUE CLAUSIT EX-  
 TREMUM ANNO DÑI M° CCC° LXXI°  
 MENSIS NOVEMBRIS DIE XVII.

Thereon was also engraven the Figure of an armed man, treading on a Lion, having a forked Beard,



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Beard, his Hand lift up to his Head in a blessing Posture, and these words going out of his Mouth, *VOS KI PASEIS SOR MI POUR L' AMOUR DEIX PROIES POR MI.* Which is old French, signifying *You that pass over me for the love of God pray for me.*

*Spaw.*

*June 26.* we travelled hilly and stony way from *Liege* to the *Spaw*, seven hours distant. We had in prospect on the left hand as we rode, *Franchimont* Castle, and soon after came to the view of a deep Valley, in the bottom of which lay the *Spaw*. It is a pleasant little walled Town, though called a Village, indifferently well built for a place so remote from Commerce. The Inhabitants reap no small benefit from the frequency of Strangers, which in the Summer-time repair thither in great numbers to drink the Medicinal Waters. There is one Well called *Poubont*, within the Town, in the Market-place, which tastes strong of Vitriol, the Virtues whereof are contained in this Distich written over it,

*Obstructum reserat, durum terit, humida siccat,  
Debile fortificat, si tamen arte bibis.*

The other Wells are at a good distance from the Town. (1.) *Sauvenir*, to the Eastward, about an hours walk remote; (2.) *Geronster*, as far to the Southward, and (3.) *Tonnelet*, about the mid-way between *Poubont* and *Sauvenir*. These Waters seemed to me more brisk and sprightly, and better sated with Mineral Juices than any I have tasted in *England*, and doubtless are more nimble and vigorous in their Operations. But of their several Natures and Virtues *Henricus ab Heers* hath written a particular Treatise, entitled *Spadacrene*, to which I refer the Reader that is desirous to know more of them. In the Woods and upon the Rocks near this Town we found many rare Plants, which we had  
not

not before met with, I mean spontaneously growing in their natural places, viz. *Asclepias flore albo*, *Polygonatum minus*, *Cyanus major*, *Rapunculus spicatus*, *Campanula persicifolia*, *Sideritis flore pallido similis* *Ladano segetum*, &c.

June 28. From the *Spaw* we travelled to *Aken*, *Lim-*  
 passing through *Limbourg* three hours distant, a *bourg*.  
 Town considerable for its Strength, being situate on the side of a Hill, and encompassed with a strong Wall and Trench; not for its Bigness, it consisting only of one short broad Street, nor for its Beauty, the Buildings being all of Wood. The Garrison at our being there was about 300 Soldiers. Before we entred the Town we were met upon the way by some of these Soldiers, who very insolently stopp'd our Horses, demanding Money of us, which we were forced to give according to their discretion, before they would let us pass; which though it were no considerable Sum, yet was more than we were willing should be violently extorted from us. When we were past the Town, we met also with many of these Straglers, by whom (it was told us) many Robberies are committed hereabout.

*Aken*, called by the French *Aix la Chappelle*, to *Aken*.  
 distinguish it, I suppose, from *Aix* in *Provence*, is a free City of the Empire, very considerable for its Strength and Greatness, being encompassed with a double Wall, and having in it 30 Churches. About now some 15 years ago here happened a lamentable Fire which almost ruined the Town, burning down to the ground 4500 Houses, from which Calamity it was not half recovered at the time of our being there. In the great *Piazza* or Market-place is a handsom Fountain, with this Inscription about the edges of the Basin: *Hic aquis per Granum-Principem quendam Romanum, Neronis & Agrippæ fratrem inventis, calidorum fontium therma à principio constructæ, postea verò per D. Carolum Magnum Imp. constituto*



*ut locus hic sit caput & regni sedes trans Alpes, renovatae sunt: quibus thermis hic gelidus fons influxit olim, quem nunc demum hoc aeneo vase illustravit S. P. Q. Aquisgranensis, Anno Domini 1620.* The Iron Crown wherewith the Emperor is crown'd, and the Sword of *Charlemaigne*, which he holds when he is crown'd, and is obliged to wear by his side three days together, and wherewith he creates Noblemen; as also the Gospels, said to be written by the Evangelists own hands, are here kept, and every Coronation sent to *Frankfurt*. The Chair wherein the Emperor sits when he is crown'd here, hath its Sides of Ivory, and its Bottom as they fondly imagine of the Wood of *Noah's Ark*.

This City (according to the best information we could get there,) is governed by a Maior, two Consuls or Burgomasters, fourteen Scabins and about 120 Senators or Counsellors. The Maior is President of the Scabins and executes their Sentences; he is put in by the Duke of *Gulick* and continues during Life, *modo bene se gesserit*. The Consuls are chosen by the Suffrage of the several Companies of the City, and continue two years *modo bene se gesserint*; every year there is one chosen. One that is no Senator may be chosen Consul or Burgomaster, and yet these have the chief power. The Scabins are Judges and continue during Life; when one of them dies, the rest chuse another in his place. The Senators are chosen by the several Companies, of which there are about fourteen or fifteen in this City. Every Company chuses eight. Half the Senate are yearly chosen. The Territory of this City is large, containing about 200 Villages, and is for the most part encompassed with Mountains. We saw here the manner of making Brass of Copper, by mingling and melting therewith *Lapis Calaminaris*, which changes the colour thereof from red to yellow, and increaseth the weight by thirty in  
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the Hundred. But that for which this Place is most remarkable, and from which it took its Name, are the Hot Baths, of which there are several within the Walls and others without, at *Borcet* a great Village less than an *English* mile distant. The Waters of *Borcet* at the Sources where they issue out of the Earth are much hotter than those of the *Bath* in *England*, and the Springs more plentiful. The People there told us, and I can easily believe them, that they will serve to boil Eggs in. Their Taste seemed to us saltish. They are used outwardly for Bathing, and taken inwardly for many Diseases. As we walked to *Borcet* we could not but take notice of a Pool whose Waters were almost tepid by reason of a little Stream from the Hot Baths running through it, wherein we were assured were bred and fed good store of Fish, which are put into cold Water for a moneth or two before they eat them. But of the Nature, Kinds, Ingredients and Uses of the several hot Waters, as well those of the City, as of *Borcet*, the following abstract of an Epistolary Discourse concerning them written in *French*, and published by *Francis Blondel* M. D. will give the Reader more particular Information.

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*Obser-*



Observations concerning the Baths of  
Aken, collected out of an Epistolary  
Discourse Published in French by  
Francis Blondel, M. D.

Not to trouble the Reader with the various Opinions of Antient and Modern Philosophers concerning the Cause of the actual Heat of natural Baths, our Authors accompt thereof in reference to these of *Aken* is in brief as follows.

These Waters (saith he) passing through a certain argillaceous Earth, pregnant with a kind of nitrous Salt, almost of the same tast with the Waters of the Baths (which is to be found in good quantity in the lands about this City) charge themselves therewith, and so become a *menstruum* capable of dissolving such Minerals and Metals as are contained in the Veins of the Earth through which they run. This Solution he conceives is made by piercing and corroding the Minerals after the same manner as Spirit of Nitre and other *Aqua Stygia* are wont to do, which usually causes a great Ebullition and Heat. So then the actual Heat of these Springs proceeds from the Mixture and Encounter of their Waters (impregnate as is before intimated) with the Mineral and Metallic Substances, Juices and Spirits contained in the Veins of the Earth through which they have their Course. The nitrous Salt fore-mentioned may perhaps be the *Hermetic Salt* of Monsieur *Rochas*, or the *esurine Salt* of *Helmont*. Now the Water once heated, being contained in the Vaults of the Mountains as in a Stove, continues hot a long time, the Eruption thereof being, it is likely,

likely, at a good distance from the place where it did at first conceive its Heat.

At the long continuance and duration of the Heat of these Waters for so many ages past no man need wonder: For (1.) It is generally taken for granted that all sorts of Mines do grow and increase by addition, converting the more refined, subtile part of the Earth, and which hath a seminal disposition to such a change, into their own nature. (2.) The nitrous Salts, the first Ingredients of these Waters, are also restored in their *Matrices*, after the same manner as we see it happens in the *Caput mortuum* of Vitriol, which though the Vitriol hath been once or twice extracted from it, will by being exposed to the Air again recover more; whether it be by conversion of its *Matrix* into its own nature by a kind of Aggeneration and Transmutation, or by imbibing and retaining those subtile and volatile saline Exhalations, which continually ascend out of the Earth or wander up and down the Air.

As for the Ingredients of these hot Waters in general he saith, That besides a threefold Salt-Nitre *fixed, volatile* and *mingled* or *Armoniack*, they partake of a fixed and volatile *Sulphur*, a *Manna* of Alum, some Vitriol, divers Metals, as Copper and Iron, a very little volatile Earth, a certain *Argilla*, Sand and Calaminary Flowers. That they participate of Copper he proves in that the Territory of *Aken* abounds in divers places with *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is as it were the Aliment of Copper: For being mingled in the Furnaces with red Copper it augments it by the addition of 30 pound weight *per Cent.* and gives it a yellow or golden Tincture. As for Iron, the many ferruginous Springs that are found within and without this City are an evident testimony that there are plenty of Iron Mines hereabout; and therefore most likely it is, if not certain; that these hot Waters charge themselves with



that Metal. That they contain a threefold nitrous Salt, he proves from their natural Evaporations. (1.) The fixed is found in the Wells of *Borcet* and the *Emperor*, crystallized into small shining square grains, mingled with a little Flower of Sulphur, sticking to the Covers of those Wells, which have not been of a long time opened. It may be also found in the Chymical examination of these Waters by Evaporation or Destillation. (2.) The *Volatile* is carried up by the volatile Sulphur, as is hereafter shew'd in the Description of the first sort of these Baths. (3.) The *mingled* or *Armoniac* is daily seen in all the Waters of the City and of *Borcet*, swimming in little Cylinders on the surface of the Water, and this is that Cream or Scum which is ordinarily found upon the Waters in the Basins. That they contain the rest of the fore-mentioned Ingredients shall be shewn in the Description of the particular Baths: the Waters whereof our Author reduces to four sorts.

1. *Nitro-sulphureous*, such are those of the *Emperors* Bath, the *Little* Bath, and *S. Quirin's* Bath.  
 2. *Sulphureo-nitrous*, such are those of *Compus* or the *Poor-mens* Bath, the *Rose*-Bath and *S. Cornelius* his Bath.  
 3. *Sulphureo-nitro-vitriolic*, such is another Bath of the same *S. Cornelius*.  
 4. *Salso-alumino-nitrous*, viz. those of *Borcet* a Village adjoining to *Aken*.

I. As for the *Nitro-sulphureous* kind, those of the *Emperors* Bath and the *Little* Bath are but one Water coming from the same Source, and collected in one and the same Well. That part reserved in the *Emperors* Bath is divided into five great Basins or Receptacles: that in the *Little* Bath into three. All which might be renewed daily, if time would permit, the Spring is so copious. But by reason of the excessive Heat of the Waters, it is necessary oft-times that they stand in the Basin 16 or 18 hours to cool, before they be fit for the Patients use. Not-with-

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withstanding when they are come to a just temper one may bath in them and endure them a long time, as those of *Borcet*, without any Inconvenience. This Source hath that of peculiar to itself, that in its Well one may find distinctly a quantity of *Nitre* coagulated, and good plenty of Flowers of *Sulphur* very light, purely fine and well sented. The *Nitre* sticks to the sides of the Well, and so do the Flowers of *Sulphur* above that: The which sometimes whether by the extraordinary boiling up of the Fountain, or by the impetuosity of the ascending Vapours, or by their own weight are broken off, and fall back into the Source; from whence being no more dissolved by the Water, they come forth intire into the Basins. If you take of this Water, and let it stand in a Vessel certain days, it will precipitate of these yellow Flowers of *Sulphur* to the bottom of the Vessel. Besides these *volatile* Flowers, these Waters contain also *fixt* Flowers of *Sulphur*, a competent quantity of *Nitre* both *volatile*, *fixt* and *mixt* or *Armoniack*, a little *Alum*, less *Vitriol*, the Spirits and Principles of *Copper* and *Iron*, a very little *volatile* Earth, *Argilla* and Sand: no *Bitumen*, for let them stand as long as you please, you shall find no fatty substance swimming upon them as upon the *Spaw* Waters. The *volatile Sulphur* evaporates so strongly that it carries up with it a quantity of *Nitre*; as one may see after the solution of the Vapours congeled and frozen in Winter-time, when it remains incorporated upon the Walls in the places where the Iceicles were. These Waters are in weight equal to those of the *Spaw*; coming fresh out of the Source they appear whitish or bluish, but having stood a while and grown cold, greenish. They are very pure and leave no kind of Mud or *Lutum thermale* behind them; in cooling they yield a small Scum or Cream of *Nitre*. Far from their Source, being wrought upon by the Air,



they let fall a little whitish Sediment, as those of *Borcet* do a blackish one. They preserve the colour of *Roses* put into them and cause them not to wither, as doth common Water. The Vapours ascending from them make Silver Plate black, as those of *Borcet* make it white. The other Source of *S. Quirin's* Bath differs from these in no other respect, save that the Water thereof is cooler. It is reserved in three Basins. In this Well you find neither *Sulphur* nor *Salt-peter* sticking to the sides, probably because it is open or uncovered.

II. The second or *Sulphureo-nitrous* sort of *Compus*, &c. though they spring up in several places and have different Wells, yet is the Nature of them all, their Composition and Mineral Ingredients the same. The *Poor mens* Bath hath one great Basin or Receptacle, the *Rose* Bath four, whereof two only are used, and *S. Cornelius's* Bath of this Mine two. These Waters are fit for use at all seasons, being of a temperate Heat, more efficacious and of greater force in their Operations than the first sort; they weigh two *per Cent.* more than they, and are of a stronger Sent. In these is never found any *Sulphur* condensed, no not in their Wells though they be covered: but when they are emptied and new Water let in (as in the *Rose*-Bath) the Water running down along the Walls and Seats into the bottom of the Basins or Conservatories, the external Air prevailing upon it so spread and in such little quantity arrests, fixes and condenses its *Sulphur* all along the said Walls and Seats, refreshing the eyes of the Spectators with its Beauty and Lustre. But the Water arising in the fore-mentioned Basins, and covering the Seats and Walls, the *Sulphur* again unites and incorporates with its Dissolvent, and disappears and hides itself therein. The Water of these Sources contains great quantity of *Sulphur* very fine and sweet, less nitrous Salt, a little *Vitriol* and

and less Alum, more of the other Minerals and Metals than the first sort or those of *Borcet*. So that they are more compounded, oleous and bituminous than any of the other Sources; and though they come out of the Earth very temperate as to actual Heat, yet can sick persons hardly endure them for any long time, for the most part scarce half an hour.

III. The third sort which I call *Sulphureo-nitro-vitriolic*, and is also of *S. Cornelius*, differs from the precedent in that the Taste is a little more acid, the Smell sweeter and liker that of Spirit of Vitriol, and the Touch less oily. It is of less Efficacy in use than the second sort, and of more than the first. Of this Source there are three Basins, which with the two others of *S. Cornelius* before-mentioned make five in this House. These Waters do agree much what in their Composition with the precedent. They are very pure and clear, especially in their Wells; and though they seem troubled in their Basins, yet taken in a Glass they appear clear.

IV. The fourth or *Salso-alumino-nitrous* kind are *Borcet*. those of the Neighbourhood or *Borcet*. These Baths, come out of the Earth extreme hot, and in great abundance, are all of the same Medicinal Quality, have several Wells, and are reserved in ten or twelve Houses, each whereof hath two Basins or Receptacles, besides which there is a common Bath exposed to the Air, for the use of poor people. These Waters cast off a copious Excrement or Tartar, which yet is not Stone, but only a Sand mingled with and united to the nitrous and aluminous Salt of the Water, coagulated by the beating of the cold Air on its Superficies, to which also concurs the cold of the Walls exposed to the same Air. These Excrencencies are found in the subterraneous Conduits, not only of these but the other Baths in



the City; being held to the Fire they soon become friable, and are nothing but a pure round Sand like the common. The higher Houses and Basins have the more of this Tartar, yet is it so little that it is not to be seen or perceived in the Water. These Waters are of a different *Species*, Virtue and Operation from those of the City, are very easie to suffer, and serve often for Divertisement and Recreation to persons that are in health. The content of them is a great quantity of Sea-Salt and Alum, less nitrous Salt, a very little Sulphur and not much of Metallic Substances.

Concerning the Virtues and Effects of these Waters inwardly taken, he discourses to this purpose :

These Waters taken inwardly are very available against the Phthisic, *Asthma* or Difficulty of Breathing occasioned by tough Phlegm lodging in the branches of the Wind-Pipe; against the Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Crudities, Flatulencies, Vomitings, Hiccoughs and inveterate Colics. They dissipate and dry up all manner of Catarrhs and serous Defluxions; and are very proper to be drunk by those that are troubled with the Palsie, before the use of the Baths. They quicken the Appetite, cleanse the Blood and open the obstructions of the Mesentery. They are of excellent use against Hypochondriacal Maladies, especially in such as have weak and cold Stomachs. They mollifie the hardness of the Liver, Spleen and Mesentery. They dissolve and bring away the Gravel of the Reins and the lesser Stones: And here he produces many Examples of such as avoided Stones upon the drinking these Waters, and among the rest of some that had drank the *Span* Waters, and came from thence without reciving any Benefit. They cleanse the Ulcers of the Bladder, dissolving not only the gross, phlegmatic and viscous Humours which coagulate

agulate the Stone, but even the Stone itself whilst it is yet tender. They have sometimes cured intermittent Fevers of long continuance, and scrophulous Tumors. They dry up and heal the Itch, Leprosie and other Affections of the Skin. They stop the immoderate Flowing of the *Menses* in Women and cure the Jaundise, the Paleness and Discolouring of the Skin in Virgins: and finally they give ease and relief in the Gout. Of all these Faculties he brings Instances and Examples in Persons that have been cured. Particularly that these Waters drunk may have a power of dissolving the Stone, he proves by this Experiment: Taking a Stone voided by a man about two years before, and infusing it in Water hot from the Fountain for the space of three days, we found it (saith he) mollified and reduced into a soft Phlegm. Which Virtue of the Waters was further confirmed to us by a late Accident: for opening the Vault of a Well there was found a certain Glue or Mucilage, which it's to me probable, came from the solution of the Morter of Lime and Sand in long time, by the volatile and dissolvent Spirits of the Waters; especially there being found no other Cement between the Stones, and in that this same Glue or Mucilage mingled itself intirely with the Waters of the Fountains without any appearance of Scum or Fat swimming on the top, so as Gum of Cherry or the like is wont to do in Water, and being cast into the Fire burnt not, but dried up. These Experiments and Observations were made upon occasion of a Burgomaster of *Riga* (who being afflicted with the Stone drank these Waters) his passing his Urine through a Linen Cloth, and finding therein a certain thick Phlegm left behind, which being kept a while upon Paper hardned into a stony Substance.



Altenbo-  
ven.  
Gulick.

(72)  
From *Aken*, June 29. we travelled through a small walled place called *Altenhoven* to *Gulick*, five hours distant. This is an elegant little Town, built of Brick, though the Houses be but low, having freight Streets and a square *Piazza*. It is well fortified with a strong Wall and Trench, but most considerable for its Citadel, which for Greatness, Strength and Beauty gives place to few that we have seen. Within it is a stately Palace of the Princes, who for the Defence and Security of this City maintains here a Garrison of 1000 Soldiers. About ten or twelve years since this Place was possessed by the *Spaniards*. When the Peace was concluded between them and the *Hollanders*, it was agreed, that the Duke of *Newbergh* should have *Gulick* and *Berg*; and the Marquess of *Brandenburg Mark* and *Cleve*. The main Trade and Employment of this Town is making of Malt.

*Berchem*.

June 30. we proceeded on to *Collen* some seven hours distant from *Gulick*, by the way passing through a little walled Place called *Berchem*. A great part of this days Journey was through pleasant Woods. We observed by the way-side and in the Woods and Hedges as we went *Mezereon Germanicum*, *Mollugo montana latifolia ramosa*, *Pulmonaria maculosa*, *Galeopsis sive Urtica iners flore purpurascente majore, folio non maculato*, and among the Corn, *Vaccaria Ger.*

*Collen*.

*Collen*, though it gives Title to an Archbishop who is one of the Electors, is a free City of the Empire, and one of the greatest in *Germany*. The middle part of it is well built of Stone, wherein are two fair and large *Piazza's*, the Skirts meaner and of Wood. The Walls of the City are of Stone, very tall, but not proportionably thick, and covered with a *Tectum*. Round the Walls without is a pleasant Walk of Trees, two deep Trenches, and at convenient Intervals strong Bulwarks. Within the

Wall

Wall are enclosed 300 Acres of void ground (not built upon I mean) planted with Vines; of the Grapes whereof we were told many hundred Tuns of Wine are yearly made. In the *Domo* or Church of *S. Peter* are preserved in a golden Chest the Bodies (as they would have us believe) of the three Wise men of the East that came to worship our Saviour, commonly called the three Kings of *Collen*; *Melchior*, *Gaspar* and *Balthasar*. To this Church belong 54 Canons Nobles, and 8 Canons Presbyters. By these 62 with the Dean of the Cathedral, who hath two Votes in the Election, and the two Consuls regent of the City who have four, is the Archbishop chosen, who is not allowed to continue in the City at any time for above three days together. The Government of the City is by six Consuls or Burgomasters, who continue in Office during life, yet but two only in power yearly; seven Scabins and 150 Senators. When a Burgomaster dies, the Senate chuses another into his Place. The Senators are chosen by the several Companies of the City, and continue during life; only fifty are in power yearly; so the Power revolves to the same every third year. The Scabins are put in by the Prince, and continue during life. The main body of the Citizens is of the *Roman* Religion; yet are there a good number both of *Lutherans* and *Reformed* or *Calvinists*. The *Lutherans* are allowed a Church within the Walls; the *Reformed* are forced to go cross the Water a mile out of town to Church. In one of the Churches of this Town are preserved the Bones of those 11000 Virgins which accompanied *S. Ursula* to *Rome*, and in their return here suffered Martyrdom.

From *Collen* we went up the *Rbene* in a Boat drawn by Men, which brought us the first day to a small Village called *Vidich*. By the way we found growing among the Corn in great plenty, *Delphinium simpliciflore purpureo-ceruleo vulgare*; and *Nigella arvensis*:



( 74 )

*arvensis*: in some barren Grounds near the River  
*Stachas citrina Germanica latiore folio* J.B. Next morn-  
ing we passed *Bonna*, a pretty walled Town with  
a handfom Piazza. Here the Elector of *Collen* hath  
his Palace and usual Residence. This night we  
lodged at a pitiful poor walled Town called *Brisaca*,  
where we first began to have Feather-Beds laid upon  
us instead of Blankets and Coverlets.

*Ander-  
nach.*

July 6. we passed by *Rineck* Castle on our right  
hand, and about a mile from *Brisaca* came to *Ander-  
nach* a walled Town of some note, subject to the  
Archbishop of *Collen*. Over against this Town is  
*Hammerstein* Castle belonging to the Archbishop of  
*Triers*. Then we passed by two Castles of the Earl  
of *Weets*, one on the right hand on a high Rock,  
well built, with a Cloister in it.

Two leagues from *Andernach* we passed by *En-  
gers*, and this night lodged at *Coblentz*, a consider-  
*Coblentz* able City belonging to the Archbishop of *Triers*, cal-  
led in Latin *Confluentes*, because situate at the Con-  
fluence of the Rivers *Moselle* and *Rbene*. Here is a  
fair Stone-Bridge of 13 Arches over the *Moselle*,  
which notwithstanding its diminutive Name, is no  
small River. Here is also a Bridge of Boats over  
the *Rbene* to a strong Castle called *Hermanstein*, situ-  
ate on a high Rock; under which near the River is  
a beautiful Palace of the Archbishop of *Triers*, whose  
Name is *Carolus Caspar*. Not far hence is *Helfen-  
stein* Castle, near which springs an acid Water.  
Another Well of this nature there is at *Antonistein*,  
three or four hours distant from *Andernach*, belong-  
ing to a Cloister of *Carmelites*, who sell the Water  
sealed up in Bottles; A third of greatest note at  
*Zwolbach*, four miles off *Frankfurt*. All these Wa-  
ters are sold to the Towns and Countrey about,  
and commonly drunk mixt with Wine, to which  
they give a pleasant tast and purging quality. I  
cannot say, as *Blondel* affirms of them, that upon  
mixture

mixture with Wine I saw them smoke , or found them actually hot: .Indeed I was not careful to observe these particulars.

July 7. we passed by *Lodesheim* Town and Castle on the left hand, and *Capelle*, a Castle of the Bishop of *Triers* on the right, then a large Island in the middle of the *Rhene*; next *Rens* a small walled place belonging to the Archbishop of *Collen*, on the right hand and a little further *Brombach* and a Castle above it: About four hours from *Coblentz*, *Boppaert* *Boppoort.* a walled Town of some note on the right hand, and not far thence a Castle called *Bornholm* on the left. We rested this night at a Village called *Hertz-nach*

July 8. in the morning we came to a pretty pleasant wall'd Town called *S. Gower*, a mile distant *S. Gower* from *Hertznach* , under the Lantgrave of *Hessen*, who lives in a fair Castle, built on a Rock above the Town. On one of the Towers of the Wall by the Rivers side is fastned a brass Ring, given by the Emperor *Charles V.* which is put upon Strangers Necks, and then they are obliged to drink Wine, else they are sprinkled with Water. The Magistrates and greatest part of the Inhabitants of this Town are of the *Reformed* Religion, yet have both *Lutherans* and *Papists* their Churches. Just without the Walls over against *S. Gower* is a Town and Castle called *Wellnich*. Somewhat further on the right hand is *Wesel* Town and Castle of the Archbishop of *Triers* , and higher up on the left hand *Cub*, *Cub.* a considerable walled Town with a Castle upon a Rock, belonging to the Prince Elector *Palatine*. Here we observed a Flote of Timber going down the River, which was directed by many men who moved two long Oars at each end thereof, which served in stead of Rudders. In the Rocks hereabout is Slate gotten. Next we came to *Baccharach* *Baccharach.* a wall'd Town on the right hand , having many



many Towers, subject to the Prince Elector *Palatine*, famous for the goodness of its Wine, as is also *Rhinow*, a Town not far from *Mentz*. At this and many other Towns between *Collen* and *Mentz* our Boatmen payed Toll. A little distance from hence we had in view a small walled Town on the left hand, and on the right we left a pitiful Village, yet walled about, called *Heinbach*, and came to a second of no better note, called *Dreckhausen*, where we lodged. Both these are under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. Over against *Heinbach* is *Lewry* a small walled Town of little account.

*Mouse-Tower.*

*Bing.*

July 9. we passed by *Aspithouse* Castle, then by *Mouse-Tower*, standing in a little Island, famous for the Story of the Bishop devoured by Mice and Rats. Over against this Tower stands a Castle, and a little further up the River on the right hand *Bing*, a handsom walled Town belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*: At some distance hence on the left hand *Rodes*, then *Gison* and *Elveldt* a wall'd Town, and lastly *Wallop*, where we observed Storks Nests upon the Chimnies. This night we arrived at *Mentz*.

From *Collen* to *Widdich* the River is of a great breadth, but above that till you come to *Mouse-Tower*, much narrower, being freighted by high Hills and Rocks on each side, The sides of these Hills are in some places covered with Wood, in some planted with Vines, and below the Vine-yards near the River are large Orchards of Fruit-Trees. The Vines are tied to Stakes or Poles of about a mans highth, so that were not the Poles much shorter, their Vine-yards would nearly resemble our Hop-Gardens. All this way the River flows with so swift a Current, that I conceive it impossible to get up Stream with Oars and Sails.

In this Journey in the Corn-Fields, Meadows, Rocks, Woods and Sands by the Rivers side, &c. which

(which the slowness of our Boats progress gave us leisure to search) we observed many Plants which we had not elsewhere or but rarely before found growing wild, viz. *Gentiana cruciata*, *Chamædrys spuria angustifolia*, *Chondrilla juncea*, *Chamædrys laciniatis foliis*, *Lychnis sylvestris calyculis striatis*, *Perficaria siliquosa*, *Genistella montana Germanica* Park. *Genistella aculeata*, *Bupthalmum vulgare*, *Fraxinella*, *Cardamine impatiens*, *Iberis*, *Millefolium nobile*, *Digitalis lutea magno flore*, *Eryngium arvense foliis serræ similibus*, *Caucalis albis floribus*, *Saxifraga Venetorum*, *Chondrilla cærulea*, *Tithymalus magnus multicaulis* sive *Esula major*, *Helleboraster maximus* in great plenty, *Tithymalus pincus* and sundry others. Near the City of Mentz we found the Sea-gilly-flower or Thrift called by C. Bauhine *Caryophyllus montanus major flore globofo*, *Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus*, *Caryophyllus arvensis umbeliferus*, *Cynoglossum minus*, *Thlaspi minus*, aliis *Alysson minus* J.B. *Thlaspi capsulis sublongis incanum*, *Heliotropium majus*, *Camphoratae congener*, *Prunella flore majore* & *Prunella foliis dissectis*.

Plants observed as we travelled between Colleen and Mentz.

Mentz is a large City and well fortified: The Buildings generally old and but mean, the Streets narrow and not well paved, yet are there many great Houses of Noblemen scattered up and down. The Princes Palace is moted about. The present Prince or Archbishops Name is *Joannes Philippus à Schaenborn*, he was besides Bishop of *Wurtzburgh*, and a few weeks since chosen also Bishop of *Worms*. The Canons of *S. Martin's* Church here, who are in number 24, all Barons or Noblemen, chuse the Archbishop out of their own number; and when any one of themselves dies or is removed, a Canon into his room out of the *Domicillares*. The Arms of the Archbishoprick is a Wheel, derived from the first Archbishop, who was a Wheelwrights Son, his Name *Willigesus*, a *Saxon*; He was wont to say, *Willigese*,

Mentz.



*Willigese, Willigese, recogita unde veneris.* Jews are allowed in this City. Here is a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhene*.

July 13. we took Boat for *Frankfurt*, going up the River *Mœnus* which near *Mentz* runs into the *Rhene*. By the way we took notice (1.) of *Ruseheim*, a handfom Fort on our right hand, belonging to the Lantgrave of *Darmstadt*. (2.) A little further up on our left hand a small Village called *Etersheim*, and (3.) *Hocht*, a walled Town on the same hand, garrisoned by the Elector of *Mentz*. Here we may note, that the Dominions of the Princes of *Germany* that border on the *Rhene* are strangely mingled one with another.

*Hocht.*

*Frankfurt.*

*Frankfurt* is about five Miles or Leagues distant from *Mentz*, though the Houses thereof are for the most part built of Timber, yet is it fair, populous and rich, very strongly fortified and encompassed with a deep Trench of water; the Walls and Bullwarks are kept very trim and in good repair. The River *Main* divides it into two parts, the lesser on the South side is called *Saxenhausen*. They are joynd by a fair Stone-Bridge of about fourteen Arches. In the great Piazza are three handfom Fountains. The Emperor is now adays usually chosen here in the *Curia* or Senate-house; and crowned in the Collegiate Church of *S. Bartholomew*. There have been about 25 or 26 Emperors here chosen. By the favour of one of the Consuls or Burgomasters we saw the Original Imperial Grant or Constitution, whereby the College of Electors is appointed, called *Bulla aurea*. It had in place of the Seal a great Medal of Gold hanging at it, on which was stamped or engraven, on one side the Figure of the Emperor *Charles IV.* with this Inscription round, *Carolus quartus, divinâ favente clementiâ, Romanorum Imperator semp. Aug.* On the reverse the Figure of the City *Rome*, and thereon written *Aurea Roma*, and round

round about this rhythming Verse, *Roma caput mundi  
regit orbis fræna rotundi.*

This City is governed by 42 Senators, two Burgomasters, a Prætor and 14 Scabins. The Senators are divided into three *Scamna* or Benches: The highest is *Scabinorum*, the second or middlemost *Literatorum*, and the lowest *Opificum*. When one of the Scabins dies or is removed, they chuse into his room one out of the *Scamnum Literatorum*. Those of the *Scamnum Opificum* can rise no higher. These Senators chuse yearly the two Consuls or Burgomasters out of their own number. The People have no part or interest in the Government of the City or choice of the Senate. Many Jews live here who have their *Ghetto* or particular Quarter, wherein they are locked up every night. Their Trade is only Brokage, and most of them are very poor. They are forced to wear a piece of yellow Cloth somewhere about them to distinguish them from other people.

All the Magistrates and the greatest part of the Citizens are *Lutherans*, who have five Churches. The *Roman Catholics* are allowed the free Exercise of their Religion, and have within the City two Cloisters of Men, and one of Women. The Reformed had formerly a Church within the Walls, afterwards, that being taken from them, they had one just without, which being burnt down, whether by Accident or Malice, their Church is now a good distance from the Town. The *English* Church, used in *Q. Mariæ* days, goes to decay. The *English* House is made a Granary or Store-house. The Countrey hereabout is pleasant, and the Ground rich. We found growing wild *Gramen amoris dictum & Ischemon vulgare*, *Portulaca sylvestris*, and in some Hedges *Alsine baccifera*, which it was not my fortune in all this Voyage to meet with any where else.

July



(80)  
July 17. we left *Frankfurt*, taking the Post-Coach for *Frankenthal*. After one half-hours riding we entred into Pine-Woods, the first we met withal: They reach'd almost to our Lodging, this night, which was at a Village called *Geirshheim* three German miles from *Frankfurt*.

*Kern-  
sheim-  
Worms.*

July 18. at a little walled Town called *Kernsheim* we ferried over the *Rhene*, and at six miles end came to *Worms*, a great old City, but meanly built and in a decaying condition. It seems formerly to have been richer and more populous. The Bishop is chosen by the Canons of the great Church being 20 in number. All the Magistrates are *Lutherans*. After we had passed *Worms* one hours riding brought us to *Frankenthal* or (as we usually pronounce it) *Frankendale*, a Town belonging to the Prince Elector *Palatine*, situate in a Level by the *Rhene*, more considerable for its Strength than Greatness. The Houses are low built, the Streets broad and streight. The Wall, Mounts and Outworks neatly kept in good repair. The Garrison consists of five Companies, whereof two are Citizens. There are in it three Churches, one *Almagne*, one *Low-Dutch*, and one *French*.

*Franken-  
dale.*

*Spier.*

July 20. we travelled from *Frankendale* beside the *Rhene*, through *Obersheim* a small walled Town to *Spier*, two miles and an half distant. *Spier* though it hath a Bishop, yet is it a free City of the Empire, and governed by its own Magistrates, of considerable Strength and Greatness. The Houses are most old-built of Timber, rather vast than handsom or convenient. We could not learn that there was any considerable Trade driven here, so that were it not for the Imperial Chamber (which draws much Company hither) we believe it would soon grow poor and infrequent enough. The *Romish* Religion prevails most, yet have the *Lutherans* their Church. In the Cathedral Church are the Monuments of several Empe-

Emperors and Bishops, who lie interred there. The Imperial Chamber consists of 36 Assessors and a chief *Imperial Chamber* President appointed by the Emperor, besides whom there are other three Presidents chosen by the Emperor out of the Delegates. Every Elector of the Empire, and each of the ten Circles send two Delegates or Assessors. There is another Chamber of like power at *Vienna*. These Courts determine all Controversies arising between the several Princes and States of the Empire by majority of Vote. The Subjects also of many of the Princes may appeal from their own Princes to this Court; but it is not prudent nor safe for them so to do, unless they first withdraw themselves out of their Territory. Some Princes, as the Count Palatine, have *Jus non appellandi*.

July 21. we returned a little backwards and crossed over the *Rbene* to *Manheim*, a Town belonging *Manheim* to the Prince Elector Palatine, situate just in the Angle made by the *Neccar* and *Rbene* meeting, and strongly fortified. The Houses in the late Wars were most of them beaten down, but now they are rebuilding them apace, the Prince having given the Town great Privileges, to invite Strangers to come and inhabit there. At the time of our being there, his Highness was building a new Citadel, which was like to prove a strong Piece. It wanted not much then of being finished. Who it was that first advanced this place to the dignity of a City and fortified it with Walls, Ditches and Bulwarks, this Inscription over the Gate towards the *Neccar* will acquaint the Reader.

*Quod felix faxit Jehova,  
Fredericus III. Elector  
Palatinus Rheni, Dux Bavariae,  
E veteri Pago Manhemio  
Ad Rheni Nicrique confluvium.*

G

*Justa*



*Justa spatiorum dimensione  
Nobilem Urbem molitus,  
Vallo, fossa, muro clausit,  
Portam bonis civibus aperuit.  
Anno Domini MDCX.*

Heidel-  
berg.

July 22. From *Manheim* we rode to *Heidelberg*, just before we entred the Town passing a wooden Bridge over the *Neccar* covered over with a *tectum*, as are also many of the great Bridges in *Switzerland*, to preserve the Timber, as I conceive, from the injuries of the Weather. *Heidelberg*, though none of the greatest Cities, yet is the chief of the *Palatinate*, and for its bigness populous; which is much considering the Devastations made by the late Wars in this Countrey. The Houses are most of Timber, yet handsom and in good repair; which argues the Inhabitants to be industrious and in a thriving condition. It is situate on the right bank of the River *Neccar*, under Hills of considerable highth; by reason of which it cannot be made strong, though it be encompassed with a double Wall and Trench.

In this City are five Jurisdictions, (1.) *Aulica*, under which are all the Princes or Noblemen: of this Jurisdiction the Marshal of the House is President. (2.) *Cancellaria*, under which are all the Councils and other Officers as Advocates, Doctors of Law, &c. (3.) *Bellica*, or the Soldiery: the General is their President. (4.) *Academica*, in which the *Rector magnificus* presides, and (5.) *Civica*. The Members of each Jurisdiction may refuse to be judged by any but their own Judge, before whom the Plaintiff must implead them; according to the Maxim in Law, *Actor sequitur forum rei*. The City is divided into four Quarters, and governed by a *Prætor* and *Burgomasters*. It can raise two Companies of Foot and one of Horse. The *Lutherans* are per-

permitted the Exercise of their Religion here, and have lately built them a Church: There are also *Roman Catholics* who have a Church without the Walls.

About the middle of the ascent of the Hill called *Koningstball* stands the Castle where the Prince keeps his Court, a stately Pile and of great capacity, encompassed with a strong Wall and a deep Trench hewn out of the Rock, which upon occasion may be filled with Water. Over the Gate leading into the Palace is a *Dutch* Inscription, signifying the building of it by *Ludovicus V.* in the year 1519. It is not all of one Piece, but since the first Foundation several Buildings have been added by several Princes. One part is called the *English Building*.

Under one of the Towers stood the great Tun, which almost filled a Room. It held 132 Fudders, a Fudder (as we were informed) being equal to 4 *English* Hogheads. The old Tun is taken in pieces, and there is a new one in building by the Princes Order, which is to contain 150 Fudders or 600 Hogheads. Being invited by the Princes order we dined in the Palace, where we observed all things carried with little noise and great decency. After dinner his Highness was pleased to call us into his Closet, and shew us many Curiosities, among others (1.) a Purse made of *Alumen plumosum*, which we saw put into a Pan of burning Charcoal till it was thoroughly ignite, and yet when taken out and cool, we could not perceive that it had received any harm at all from the Fire. (2.) Two Unicorns horns each eight or ten foot long, wreathed and hollow to the top. By the way we may note, that these are the Horns of a Fish of the cetaceous kind, (two distinct *species* whereof you may find described and figured in the *History and Description of the Antilles or Caribee Islands* written in *French* by *R. F. of Tertre*, and the Head of one in *Wormius* his



*Museum*) not the Horns of a Quadruped as is vulgarly but erroneously thought. Whatever the Antients have delivered, modern Voiages and Enquiries have discovered no other terrestrial Unicorn besides the *Rhinocerot*, which, its most likely, is signified by the word **ארי** used in Scripture, which the *Septuagint* render *Μονοκέρας*. (3.) The Imperial Crown and Globe of *Rupertus Imp.* who was of this Family, richly adorned with pretious Stones. (4.) An excellent and well-digested Collection of antient and modern Coins and Medals of all sorts, in which the Prince himself is very knowing. Among the rest we could not but take notice of a *Swedish* Doller of Copper, about the bigness and of the figure of a square Trencher, stamped at the four Corners with the Kings Image and Arms, of that weight, that if a man be to receive ten or twenty pound in such Coin, he must come with a Cart and Team of Horse, to carry it home. The Prince Palatines Name and Titles are *Carolus Ludovicus, Comes Palatinus Rheni, sacri Romani Imperii Elector, utriusq; Bavariae Dux*. He speaks six Languages perfectly well, *viz. High-Dutch, Low-Dutch, English, French, Italian and Latine*, is greatly beloved of his Subjects of whom he hath a paternal Care, and whose Interest he makes his own.

In the great Church where the famous Library was kept, we observed many fair Monuments of Princes of this Family, some with *Dutch*, most with *Latine* Epitaphs or Inscriptions: Others in the *Franciscans* Church. In *S. Peter's* Church also a great number of Monuments of learned men of the University; which is of good account and one of the best in *Germany*. Three or four Colleges there are built and endowed chiefly for the maintenance and accommodation of poor Students.

The Government of this University is by a Senate, which consists only of 16 Professors. The number of  
of

of Professors is limited, and their Stipends fixt by the Statutes of the Univerſity given them by their Founder *Rupertus* Count Palatine Anno 1346. and confirmed by the Pope and Emperor. Of theſe Profeſſors three are of *Divinity*; four of *Law*; three of *Medicine*, and fix of *Philofophy*. Of the Philoſophy Profeſſors four only are admitted into the Senate, leſt they ſhould make too great a party. Beſides the Senate chuſes anew the Philoſophy Profeſſors every year, and may change them if they pleaſe: the other Profeſſors are choſen for term of life. When one dies the Senate chuſes two and preſents them to the Prince, of which he takes one to ſucceed in the vacant place. This Senate chuſes every year a *Rector magnificentiſſimus*, which is only an Honorary Title conferred upon ſome Prince or great perſon, for he hath no power at all in the Univerſity. (2.) A *Rector magnificus* out of their own number by major Vote, the chief Officer for power and answerable to our *Vice-chancellor*. (3.) An *Ædilis* who takes care of the public Buildings. (4.) A *Præſectus rei vinariæ*. (5.) A *Præſectus rei frumentariæ*, which Officers answer to our *Taxers*. (6.) A *Quæſtor*, who gathers up the Univerſity Revenue and Rents. Further this Senate is a Jurisdiction by themſelves, and have abſolute power in criminal Cauſes extending to Life and Death: only after Sentence given the Prince may pardon. The Degrees conferred here are in Philoſophy *Masters*, of which lately there have been but few created; in Law and Medicine *Licentiates* and *Doctores*; in Divinity *Bachelors*, *Licentiates* and *Doctores*, of which laſt there have been but few lately. They confer Degrees without any regard of Standing. The Candidate muſt undergo a double *Examen*. (1.) By the Faculty wherein he is to commence, the *Rector magnificus* being preſent, and if he be found unſufficient he is remitted, and appointed a certain time to ſtudy to prepare himſelf. (2.) By all the



Professors together, the *Rector magnificus* being also present. The first they call *Examen tentatorium*, the second *rigorosum*. Having past both *Examens* he is to dispute publicly *sub Præside*, then to make a Lecture in the Faculty wherein he is promoted, and lastly a Speech. The Speech ended, he asks the Vice-chancellor, *ut det facultatem promotori ipsum promovendi*. Note that by the Statute the *Præpositus Ecclesie Wormatiensis* is perpetual Chancellor, and substitutes a Vice-chancellor in his place. But now this is only done *pro forma*, for the University is not obnoxious to the Chancellor. The Vice-chancellor granting leave, the Promoter, who is usually the \* Dean of the Faculty, in the name of the Prince Elector, and by the leave of the Vice-chancellor, pronounces such an one Doctor, and bids him ascend *in superiorem cathedram*, then kisses him, puts a Ring on his Finger, and a Cap on his Head, and gives him a Book first shut and then open. Then the Graduate takes an Oath touching with his Finger the two Beadles Staves set leaning one against the other, and last of all feasts the Professors in the room called the *Prytaneum*, which is now used as the Divinity-Schools: At which Feast the Prince himself is present or sends the Marshal of his House. To save Charges two or three Candidates, if they be of meaner condition, get to be promoted together.

\* Note, that the Professors in each Faculty take the Deanship by turns, though the *Senate* may appoint any other.

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D. T. O. M. A.

*Cursus Lectionum Publicarum  
& Privatarum, quas almæ  
Universitatis Archipalatinae  
DD. Professores hoc Anno  
M.DC.LXII. Rectore ma-  
gnifico Jacobo Israel Med.  
Doct. & Physiolog. Prof. or-  
dinario, habebunt, juxta Fa-  
cultatum seriem distributus.*

*IN FACULTATE THEOLOGICA.*

*Horâ. X.*

**F**Ridericus Spanhemius, SS. Theologie Doctör, & Professor Ordinarius Novi Testamenti; Diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis & Veneris, alterâ quidem Septimanâ persequitur Vindicias Locorum controversorum, alterâ verò illustriora ex Paulinis Epistolis loca, eâ methodo exsequitur, ut præmissis Questionibus, ad elucidationem cujusq; loci subjungatur, cum Analysis Logica, tum Paraphrasis Rhetorica, tandemque eruantur ordine usus cum theoretici tum practici.

Collegia privata exegetica, disputatoria, examinatio-  
ria, prioribus nuper absolutis, Studiosis offert, Dispu-  
tationes ordinarij & extraordinarij argumenti negantur  
nunquam.



*Horâ IX.* Johannes Ludovicus Fabricius, *SS. Theologiæ Doctor & Professor Ordinarius, diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis & Veneris Theologiæ Systema explanare perget, præterea absoluto Casuistico Collegio, Universale explicatorio-examinatorium, aliâque pro Studiosorum desiderio exercitia tum publica tum privata continuabit atque instituet.*

**II. In FACULTATE JURIDICA.**

*Hora IX.* Henricus David Chuno, *D. & Jurium Professor primarius Academiæque Procancellarius, Lectiones Codicis, cujusque tituli principiis & fundamentis propositis, legibusque peregrinis & fugitivis, id est, non suo titulo collocatis, (ubi spicilegium facturus est) seorsim explanatis, publicè continuabit: addendo Jurium concurrentium ampliaciones & restrictiones ex omni Jure.*

*Idem privatim operam suam pro capta & desiderio Studiosorum æquè ponet.*

*Horâ I.* Johannes Fridericus Bœckelman, *J.V.D. Pandectarum Professor Ordinarius, & Judicii Electoralis Aulici Assessor, publicè Pandectus docebit hac methodo, ut (1.) cujusque tituli quæ est, ostendat connexionem. (2.) Jus certum, quod in Legibus eò spectantibus reperitur, per definitiones, divisiones & Canones compendiosè proponat. (3.) Controversas quæstiones, additis solidioribus rationibus propugnandi & oppugnandi subjungat. (4.) Si qua lex nostris Viciniorumque moribus antiquata est, moneat. (5.) Denique textus in quibus singularis materiæ alicujus sedes est, speciatim assignet.*

*Collegium etiam disputatorium publicum, necnon explicatorium privatum, utrumque ad Pandectas institutum, continuabit, aliisque exercitiis Auditoribus, uti hæcenus prodesse studet.*

Banier Shuttenius, *J.V.D. Institutionum Imperialium Professor Ordinarius, in tradendis Institutionibus sensum cujusque paragraphi genuinum ubi exposuerit, dubia occurrentesque circa presentem materiam controversas breviter resolvet.* Horâ X.

*In Collegiis privatis, explicandi, dictandi, disputandi operam (quam nec publicè denegabit) etiam pollicetur.*

### III. In FACULTATE MEDICA.

Johannes Casparus Fausius, *Medicinæ Doctor & Professor primarius, necnon Archiater Palatinus; Præcticam Medicinam docet, Ideas morborum succinctè tradit. Medicamenta exotica, officinalia & Chymica, eorumque præparationem enarrat, & formulas elegantiores cum propriis longæ præceos experimentis feliciter tradit. Chymicam quoque officinam ejus rei Studiosis aperuit.* Horâ IX.

Jacobus Israel, *Med. Doct. & Physiologiæ Professor Ordinarius, à Nundinis Autumnalibus ad Vernales Anatomiam & Chirurgiam: à Vernalibus verò ad Autumnales Institutiones Medicas enodabit.* Horâ III.

*Ex Collegiis privatis unum Anatomicum dissectorium, quod circa manualementem dissectionem operabitur: alterum de generatione & incrementis pulli in ovo beneficio furni Chymici & ignis Lampadis habebit.*

### IV. In FACULTATE PHILOSOPHICA.

Johannes à Leunefschlos, *P. & M. D. Mathematicum & Physicis Professor Ordinarius, in Physicis publicè specialium nostræ telluris Corporum naturam enucleabit, privatim Collegia aperiet, in quibus res generationi & corruptioni obnoxia docebitur, & ad interrogata respondebitur.* Horâ I.

*Circa Geographiam theoricam* Horâ XII





& practicam Auditoribus industriam suam non solum publicè docendo probabit, sed & eosdem privatim tum in eadem, tum in aliis spatiosæ Matheseos partibus, ut Arithmetica, Harmonica, Geometria, Astronomia, Optica, Architectonica Civili & Militari, aliisque vel necessariis, vel rarioribus Elegantiss, tam theoreticè in edibus suis, quam practicè in Observatorio & Campo ad discentium nutum & captum instituire haud gravabitur.

Horâ IX. Johannes Seobaldus Fabricius, SS. Theologiæ Doct. & Ecclesiastes, necnon Linguae Græcæ Professor Ordinarius, Xenophontis Κύριος πειθείας Βίβλιον A. pertractabit.

Horâ II. Sebastianus Ramspeck, Politicæ & Eloquentiæ Professor Ordinarius, Synopsæ Politicæ telam propediem pertextet, Oeconomicorum Epitomen breviter illustrandam additurus, idque diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis: diebus Veneris M. Tullii de Oratore libros Rhetoricè ac Politicè illustrabit. Studiosis quinetiam id petituris publica privatâque industriâ succurret.

Horâ X. Stephanus Gerlachius, Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Professor, Historiam Sulpitii Severi eâdem quâ cepit methodo hoc Semestri persequetur. Statum nempe ac faciem Veteris Ecclesiæ, ab obitu usque Mosis ob oculos ponens: modum Reip. ritus morésque explanans. Sententias Judæorum ac Christianorum, cum veterum tum recentium Imp. breviter exhibens & conferens, quicquid denique ad ornandam Historiam lucemque ei fœnerandam facere videtur, proponet.

Si insuper nonnulli forsân in cæteris Studiis literariis privatim ipsius operam expetierint, fide suâ istis ac industria non deerit.

Horâ III. Samuel Puffendorff, Professor Publicus, Jus Naturæ & Gentium ad ductum Gratii tradere perget, & in

*in eo erit, ut hac hyeme opus istud ad finem perducatur. Operam quoque suam privatam, siquæ eam sunt pctituri, nemini denegabit.*

Joh. Carreus, *Verb. Dei Minist. & Collegii Sapientie* Horâ III.  
*Præceptor, in Metaphysicis, Logicis & Ethicis Lectiones*  
*habet diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis, die Veneris Theses*  
*disputandas proponit.*

*Honorum verò Academicorum, Disputationum, Le-*  
*ctionum Cursoriarum, Anatomicarum demonstrationum*  
*& Panegyrici actus creberrimi habentur.*

*Et ne animus solum Sapientiâ excolatur, verum &*  
*ipsum corpus ingenuis Exercitiis ad virilem virtutem*  
*excitetur, Vir Artis Equestris callentissimus, cujus fama*  
*celeberrima jam plusquam percrebuit, Equestri Gymnasio*  
*singulari cum laude præest.*

*Linguarum verò exoticarum Præceptores, Lanistæ,*  
*atq; aliarum elegantiarum Artifices, certatim in artibus*  
*suis edocendis peritiam ac sedulitatem demonstrare alla-*  
*borant.*

The Prince Elector is absolute in his own Territory. He can make Laws and repeal them, treat with forein Princes, sending Embassadors to them, and receiving Embassadors from them, make War and Peace, impose Tributes arbitrarily on his Subjects without the consent of the States of the Countrey. The Emperor hath nothing to do with his Subjects, they swearing Allegiance only to him. He only can excommunicate; having reserved to himself the Episcopal Power. The Prince Elector hath seven Councils or Courts, (1.) *Concilium Augustum* or his Privy Council. (2.) *Concilium Statûs*. (3.) *Concilium Ecclesiasticum*, consisting of four, whereof two are Lay men, and two Clergy. (4.) *Dicastrium*, who judge Causes between man and man. (5.) *Concilium feudale*. (6.) *Concilium reddituum temporalium* or *rationum*. (7.) *Concilium reddituum Eccle-*



*Ecclesiasticorum.* The Prince hath thought fit to keep these two last distinct, partly that he may know how to proportion the Ministers Allowance; and partly that if any of his Successors should happen to change his Religion (as is ordinary for Princes to do in *Germany*) they may be able to distinguish clearly between their own proper Temporal and the Church Revenue.

The Prince in his own Territory is general Bishop and supreme Head in Ecclesiastical Affairs. Formerly this Countrey was under the Inspection and Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Spier*, but since the Reformation, the Prince hath not only seized the Revenues of the Church into his own hand, but also assumed to himself entirely the Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction. He also is universal Patron, and disposes of all vacant Benefices as he pleases; indeed the Council of four nominate and present two unto him, of which usually he chuses one, because it may well be presumed that he knows not so well as they what persons are best qualified and fit to be preferred; but he is not obliged to confer the Benefice upon either of the persons by them so nominated, but may either put in another known to himself, or command them to nominate others, if he like not those presented. The Religion of the Countrey is the Reformed. The whole Palatinate is divided into three *Præfecturae*, and some, *viz.* the greater of these subdivided into less. Every *Præfectura* hath its Inspector or Bishop, who is Pastor of some Church in that *Præfectura*: He differs not from any other in any Jurisdiction, but in that commonly he hath a larger Stipend. His business is only to give Information, if he be of a lesser Division, to the Inspector of the whole *Præfectura* under which he is, if of a greater, to the Council of four. If need be every *Præfectura* or great Town hath a Presbytery. The Presbytery of *Heidelberg* consists of the five Ministers  
of

of the City, two Deputies from each Jurisdiction except the *Aulica*: and two from each Quarter of the City; so that at this time the number in all is 21. These all have equal Suffrages the Lay-men with the Ministers, only one of the Ministers always presides in his Course. This Presbytery assembles once every week, at whose meeting is always present a Delegate from the Prince, to see that nothing be agitated there which it concerns not the Presbytery to meddle withal. This Presbytery hath no power to excommunicate or inflict any Church Censure; but if any person be accused to them of any Crime, they send him to the Jurisdiction to whom he appertains, to enquire into his Offence. The Court having received this Information from the Presbytery, either neglect it if they please, or if they see cause enquire into it, and punish the Delinquent according to his Demerit, and in the close of the Sentence or Warrant for execution add this Clause, *Quod ad Scandalum Ecclesie datum remittimus te ad Presbyterium*. Now at last, all they can do, is to exact of him a public Confession before the Church, and a promise of Amendment for the future. As for Ordination, it is given by the Council of four by Imposition of Hands, after examination of the person to be ordained, and Testimonials exhibited from the University or other Persons of known Credit. The Prince receives all Tithes, except such as in some places for conveniencies sake are paid immediately to the Ministers; and other Church-Revenues, most whereof is paid out again in Stipends to the Ministers, which the Prince proportions according to their Merit and his own Discretion; the rest is reserved for Emergencies.

July 25. we hired a Coach for *Strasburgh*, which brought us thither in three days. At three miles distance from *Heidelberg* we passed in sight of *Philips-*  
*burg*, a well fortified place situate in a level near the

*Philips-*  
*burg*.

*Rbene*;



*Rhene*: now possessed by the *French*. The Castle or Palace yielded a goodly Prospect. A mile further we passed through *Graffe* a small Town with a Castle belonging to the Markgrave of *Tourlach*, where our Coachman paid Toll. We lodged this first night at a Village called *Linknom* under the same Lord, who is a *Lutheran*.

*Stolebo-*  
*ven.*  
*Lichte-*  
*nam.*

July 26. at four miles end we baited at a large Village called *Raspach*; and two miles on further we passed through *Stolehoven* a little walled Town, where our Coachman paid another Toll; and after one mile more another walled Town called *Lichtenam*, both under the Marquess of *Baden*. This second night we took up our quarters at *Sertz*, a Village under the Earl of *Hanaw*.

July 27. we passed over the *Rhene* divided into two Branches or Streams by two great Wooden-Bridges, which instead of Boards are floored with whole Fir-Trees laid loose across, neither pinned nor nailed down: I conceive that the Bridge might upon any exigent be more suddenly thrown down and broken. Soon after we were past the Bridges we entred *Strasburgh*. In this Journey we observed great plenty of *Maiz* or *Indian Wheat* planted; in some places *Lathyrus sativus*, and in others *Carthamus* or bastard *Saffron* sown in the fields: Growing wild besides what we had before observed in other places, *Blattaria*, *Solidago Saracenicæ*, and in the Meadows near *Strasburgh*, *Carduus Pratensis Tragi*.

*Stras-*  
*burgh.*

*Strasburgh* is a free City of the Empire, large, well built, rich and populous, encompassed with a double Wall and Trench full of Water, besides the advantage of a good situation in a large Level, very exactly fortified, and the Walls and Works most regular, elegant, and scrupulously kept in repair: so that it seems no easie thing by force to take this City; neither was it I think once attempted

in the late *German Wars*. It lies as a Block in the *Frenchmens way*, and is as it were the Rampart of the Empire in these parts. The Government is by a greater Council of 300, chosen by the several Companies of Citizens, and a lesser of 71, of which number six are *Burgomasters*, six *Stetmasters*, 15 *Patres Patriæ* and 13 of the *Militia*. The Women of this City are well-favoured and of good Complexions. The Inhabitants are most part *Lutherans*, who have seven Churches: some *Papists*, who have one Church and four Cloisters, two for Men and two for Women; and a few *Reformed*, who yet are not allowed a Church in Town, but forced to go some two miles to Church in the Territory of the Earl of *Hanaw*. This City is an Episcopal See, the Bishop whereof is Lord of the lower *Alsatia*. He hath a Palace in the City, but is not suffered to lodge therein above three days together; in an Inn he is allowed eight days at a time. Here is the fairest, largest, best furnished, and handsomeliest kept Armory or Arsenal that we saw in *Germany*, or in all these respects any where else. Here are also public Granaries, Wine-Cellars and Store-houses. The River *Elle* runs through the Town. The *Domo* or Cathedral Church is a fair Building of Stone, having a great pair of Brass Folding-Doors at the West end. Herein we viewed the famous Clock described by *Coryat* and others, a Piece of excellent Workmanship, made, as were told by one *Isaac Habrechtus* of *Strasburgh*. The Steeple of this Church is curiously built of carved Stone, and incomparably the highest that ever we yet saw. The number of Steps from the bottom to the top is 662. We ascended 640 Steps to the place called the Crown, from whence we had a wide Prospect of the Countrey round about. In this Steeple two men watch constantly by day and four by night. Ten hours distant from *Strasburgh* *Sowre-* towards *Stutzard* is *Sowre-bourn*, from whence acid *bourn*.  
Water



Water is brought hither, which they mingle with their Wine and drink as at other places. By the Inhabitants of this and other Imperial Cities, especially the Women, are many different sorts of Habits used.

July 31. we left *Strasburgh* and began our Journey towards *Basil*, travelling as far as *Tivelsheim* a Village under the Bishop of *Strasburgh*, some two miles and half. August 1. after three miles riding forward we passed through a small walled Town belonging to the same Bishop called *Marklesheim*. Two miles further we rode in sight of *Brisach*, a Town seated on a Rock by the *Rbene* side, a place of great Strength and Importance, much contended for in the late Wars. It is now in the *French* hands, as is all *Alsatia* almost to the Walls of *Basil*: and after two other miles we came to a Village called *Lodesheim* pleasantly situate in a large Plain where we lodged.

*Brisach.*

*Basil.*

Aug. 2. we rode but one league and an half ere we arrived at *Basil*. This City is large and fair, the Houses being for the most part built of Stone, tall and painted on the out side. It is compassed about with a double Wall and Trench, rich and populous, built upon Hills, so that which way soever you go you either ascend or descend. The River *Rbene* divides it into two parts, which are joined together by a Bridge of 14 Arches. That part on the North side of the River is called *Little Basil*. There are said to be 300 Fountains in this City, scarce a Street or Houle of note but hath one. It is one of the thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland*, and hath in its Territory about 100 Villages. It gives Title to a Bishop chosen by Canons, who yet is not suffered to lodge in the Town one night. He lives at *Broudint*, keeps the State of a Temporal Priace, and coins Money, which is not current in *Basil*.

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As to the Civil Government, the Citizens are divided into 15 Tribes or Companies. Each Company chuses 12 men by major Vote, who are called *Sexers*, because six of them only are regent at once, viz. one six one year, and the other six the next, and so alternately. These twelve *Viri* or *Sexers* chuse out of each Tribe two *Tfunff-Masters* or *Tribuni Plebis* for their Lives. The *Tribuni Plebis* chuse two out of each Tribe who are called *Senators*. Of these 60 and the four Heads (two whereof are called Burgomasters and chosen by the Senators properly so called, and two *Tribuni Plebis* or *Tfunft-meisters* and chosen by the *Tribuni Plebis*) the lesser Council consists. Both Burgomasters and *Tfunft-meisters*, Tribunes and Senators rule alternately. The old Senators, or that half of the lesser Council which was in power the precedent year, do first debate and agree upon any business of moment before it be propounded to the new Senate; who afterwards confirm or reject as they please. The Great Council (which is assembled by the ordinary Council upon weighty occasions) consists of all the Magistrates, viz. The 12 *Viri* and all the lesser or ordinary Council. The lesser Council Judges in criminal Causes.

In this City is an University founded by Pope *Pius* the Second. The University-Senate consists of the seventeen Professors. The Names of the present Professors in each Faculty, now *Anno 1663* are,

### In DIVINITY,

*Johannes Buxtorfius* Professor *Veteris Testamenti & Linguae Hebraicae.*

*Joh. Rudolphus Weisteni* Professor *N. Testamenti.*

*Lucas Kamlerus* *primarius Pastor & Prof. Controversiarum.*



## In LAW.

*Remigius Fechsus Pandectarum Prof.* He has collected many Rarities.

*Lucas Burchardus Cod. Prof. magnificus Rector.*

*Jacobus Brandmullerus Institut. Prof.*

## In MEDICINE.

*Emmanuel Stupanus Med. Theor. Prof.*

*Job. C. Baubinus pater, Praxeos Prof.*

*Hieronimus Baubinus F. Anatomes & Botanices Prof.* Of these two the Father is the Son, and the Son consequently the Grand-child of that famous Herbarist and Anatomist *Casspar Baubinus*.

## In PHILOSOPHY and Humane Literature.

*Christophorus Fechsus, frater Remigii, Histor. Prof.*

*Rheinhardus Iselius Ethic. Prof.*

*Rudolphus Burchardus, cognatus Lucae, Mathem. Prof.*

*Mr. Henricus Keselbachius, Phys. Prof.*

*Fridericus Burchardus, Henrici patruus, Orat. & Eloq. Prof.*

*Samuel Burchardus, Logicæ Prof. cognatus ceterorum.*

*Simon Bathienus, Rhet. Prof.*

*Job. Zuingerus, Gr. Linguae Prof.*

The Professors are to read every day in the week in Term-time, except *Thursdays* and *Sundays*, their Stipends are small and not a competent maintenance.

Here are no Doctors in Divinity created beside the Professors, and some the condition of whose places require that Degree. In *Law* they confer two Degrees

Degrees, *Doct̄or* and *Licentiate*; in *Medicine* only *Doct̄or*; in *Philosophy*, *Master* and *Batchelour*. The Ecclesiastical Government is by the three Professors of the first Faculty, the four *Scholarchæ* and all the Ministers. When a Benefice happens to be vacant, the Senate nominates three to it, out of which the Ministers chuse one. The City-Ministers have a certain Stipend in Money; in the Countrey-Villages the Ministers have part of their Allowance in Tithes, and part in Money. No Minister before or after Imposition of hands is obliged by Oath or Promise to continue his Profession so long as he lives, but may leave his Ministry when he pleases, and betake himself to some other Calling. This and all other the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland* are of the Reformed Religion.

In this City *Erasmus Rot.* lived the latter part of his time, and here he died and lies buried in the great Church, where there is a fair Marble Monument erected to his Memory, against a Pillar on the North side of the Communion-Table. He founded and endowed a College in *Basil*, wherein are maintained 20 persons, eighteen whereof are to be Students in Divinity, who may live there as long as they please, provided they follow their Studies and continue unmarried: only the Magistrates have a power to command them thence to another kind of life. Of the other two one is a Bedel, and the other a School-master. Over this College there is a Regent, without whose leave no Student may lodge out of the House one night. Ten of the Students are to be *Basileans* and ten Strangers. At the great Church is preserved *Erasmus* his Library, called *Bibliotheca Amberbachiana*, because *Erasmus* bequeathed it to *Amberbachius*, by his last Will and Testament, which we saw written with his own hand in half a Sheet of Paper, Dated the 12. of February, 1536. In this Library are preserved many

*Erasmus.**Bibliotheca Amberbachiana.*



good Pieces and Designs of *Holbenius* a famous Painter born in *Basil*: A Box full of *Diplomata*, given to *Erasmus* by the Pope, Emperor and several Kings and Princes of *Europe*. *Erasmus* his Seal and Ring: A fair Gold Medal sent to *Erasmus* by the King of *Poland*: Many antient and modern Coins and Medals: Three *Rappers* (i.e. small Pieces of Money of a mixt Metal not so big as a Silver Penny of the value of a Farthing) turned into Gold by *Leon. Turnitius* a famous Alchymist of this place, who turned the Nail at *Florence*: Several antient *Entaglie*: Many Papers of *Amberbachius* concerning the Antiquities of *Augusta Rauracorum*, formerly a great City, now a Village called *Augst*, not far distant from *Basil*. The great Church or Cathedral at *Basil* was built by the Emperor *Henry II.* who married *Cunigunda* the Daughter of an *English* King. *S. Pantalus* an *English* man was the first Bishop here. The graver sort of Citizens and Magistrates wear Ruffs and Steeple-Caps. The Professors and Ministers wear the same Caps and Ruffs, and besides short Gowns, which reach little lower than their Knees. Many of the Countrey-Boors wear Straw-Hats. The Women wear their Coats very short, and some of them little round Caps on their Heads, very like the young Scholars Caps in *Cambridge*, but less; and a Tin-Girdle about their Waists. We saw in this City *Dr. Fel. Platerus* his *Museum* or Cabinet, wherein there is a good Collection of Minerals, Stones, Metals, dried Fishes, and other natural and artificial Rarities, gathered by *Tho. Platerus* the Father, and *Fel. Platerus* the Son, and disposed in a good Method, the Names being set to each one. Here and at *Zurich* are Sermons every day in the week at several Churches.

*David George* that monstrous Fanatic died in this City, at whose Death there happened a great Tempest of Thunder and Lightning, and a Thunder-bolt brake into his House. About

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About *Basil* we found growing wild beside what we had before met withal, *Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta*, *Passerina Tragi* among the Corn. *Phalangium parvo flore ramosius*, *Blitum minus album* J.B. in fime-tis. *Cymbalaria Italica bederacea*, in muris urbis ad portam quæ Argentinam ducit. *Stæbe major calyculis non splendidibus*, in marginibus agrorum & muris passim toto itinere à Frankendaliâ ad Basileam usque. *Polium montanum Lavendulæ folio*, *Consolida media Genevensis* J. B. & *Cneorum Matthioli seu Thymelas minor Cordi*. But if any one desires a more parti-cular account of what Plants grow wild about *Basil*, *C. Baubinus* his *Catalogus Plantarum circa Basileam nascentium* will give him full satisfaction.

August 10. from *Basil* we set forward for *Zurich*. At the end of one *Dutch* mile we passed *Augst*, sup-posed to have been *Augusta Rauracorum*. There we view'd the Ruines of an antient Building, judged by *Amberbachius* to have been an *Amphitheater*. Next we rode fast by a wall'd Town on the *Rhene* subject to the Archduke of *Inspruck*. On the Hills here-about we first saw Fir-trees growing wild. Then we passed through *Bruck* a pretty little walled Town having one handsom Street well built with tall Houses of Stone, and Fountains in the middle, and lodged at the Baths of *Baden* six miles distant from *Basil*. This day we first took notice of the little green Tree-Frogs. The Baths here are said to be fixty in number, but small; the Water is very hot. *Baden* is a walled Town, seated on the side of a Hill by the River *Limagus*, about half an *English* mile distant from the Baths. Here the Delegates of the thirteen Cantons meet and sit. The poor People put a Cheat upon Strangers, bringing them to sell (as they pretend) *fossile Dice*, which they say, they dig out of the Earth naturally so figured and marked. But I am well assured, such as they brought us were artificial Dice, and if they dig'd them out



of the Earth, they first buried them there themselves. From *Baden*, Aug. 11. we rode along by the *Limagus* on one hand, and fair Vineyards on the other to *Zurich*.

*Zurich*.

*Zurich* is pleasantly situate at the end of a Lake call'd *Zurich-Sea*, scarce so big as *Basil*, but I think more populous. The River *Limagus* which runs out of the Lake divides it into two almost equal parts, which are joined together by two Bridges; one very broad for Carts and Horses to pass over.

The Houses are built of Timber with Clay-Walls, handsomly painted, many of them four or five Stories high. The Streets are narrow but well paved with Flints and great Pebbles. This City is as well fortified as the Situation of it will permit, besides the Wall, being encompassed round with good Earthworks and Trenches after the modern fashion. The River *Sele* runs by and gives defence to it on the South side, and a little lower empties itself into the *Limagus*. The Citizens are given to Merchandise, all very busie and industrious. They either are rich or at least so esteemed, and therefore envied by their Neighbours of the *Romish* Religion. Here are no Guards of Soldiers at the City-Gates; no Strangers examined or searcht either at coming in or going out. We observed the colour of the Water of the *Zurich-Sea* to be greenish and well approaching to that of Sea-water. Afterwards we found the Water of all the Lakes and Rivers near the *Alpes* to be of the same colour, at which we were not a little surpris'd. For we were wont to attribute that colour in the Sea-water to the mixture of Salt that is in it, whereas the Water of these Lakes and Rivers discovers to the Taste nothing of Salt or brackish. But afterwards considering that these Waters did consist for the most part of Snow dissolved, and that Snow is supposed to contain good store of nitrous Salt, we thought it not altogether improbable

bable that this Colour may be owing to the nitrous Particles remaining in the Water, though they be not copious enough to affect our Taste; and it would be worth the while to distil good quantities of this Water, to see whether it would leave any Salt behind.

That these Lakes and Rivers do consist for the most part of Snow-water it is manifest, for that upon the Mountains (excepting the lower parts of them) no Rain falls in Winter-time, but only Snow, with which the higher parts of them are covered to a great thickness for at least six moneths in the year; and for that the Rivers that flow from the *Alpes* run lowest in Winter, and abound most with Water in the Summer-time; so that sometimes they overflow their Banks in the hottest moneths of the year, and when no Rain falls; as my self can testify concerning the River *Rhodanus*; because the Sun at the season melts the Snow upon the Mountains. Hence it appears, that their Opinion was not so absurd who attributed the yearly Increase and Overflowing of the River *Nilus* to the dissolution of the Snow upon those Mountains where it hath its first Rise. Though I do not think this to be the true Cause, partly because that part of the Earth where those Mountains lie is so hot by reason of its Situation under the direct and sometimes perpendicular Beams of the Sun, that it's not likely any Snow should fall, much less lie there: chiefly because Travellers generally agree, that in most parts of that Climate where those Mountains lie, there are at that time of the year great falls of Rain, to which therefore the Overflowing of *Nilus* is more probably attributed.

The Government of this City is by a greater and a lesser Council. The lesser Council consists of 50, viz. 24 Tribunes or Masters of the Companies chosen by the twelve Tribes or Companies, into which the City is divided, two by each Company.



These 24 are called *Zwelve*s because twelve of them only are regent at once. Twelve Senators, chosen out of the Companies, one out of each Company by the greater Council according to our Information, according to *Simler* by the lesser. Six, elected by the same greater Council as we were informed, but according to *Simler* by the lesser, out of the People indifferently where they please; four *Tribuni nobilium* chosen by the Gentlemen; two *Senatores nobilium*; and two *Burgomasters* or Consuls chosen by the Council of 200. The Consuls and half this Council rule by turns, *viz.* 12 *Zwelve*s and 12 *Senators* with one Consul one half year and the other half the next; and this half that rules is called *Concilium novum*. All the 50 meet every week, and if any Decree be to be made, it is dated in the presence of the *Concilium novum & vetus*. All the 50 hear Civil Causes, *Simler* saith eight chosen by the 50; and the *Concilium novum* judge in Criminals alone. The greater Council consists of 200, *viz.* 144 elected out of the Tribes, twelve out of each Tribe; 18 chosen by the Noblemen among themselves; 24 *Zwelve*s; 4 *Tribuni nobilium*; 2 *Senatores nobilium*; the 6 elected indifferently, and the two *Burgomasters*. Why the twelve chosen by the greater Council should be left out, we know not, and therefore suspect our Information was not good about the making up the great Council; but of the 12 out of each Tribe, and 18 out of the Noblemen we are sure. This great Council chuses *Landtvoghts*, and assembles upon important occasions that concern the whole Commonwealth. They elect four *Stadthalters* or Proconsuls out of the 24 Masters of the Companies; two *Sekelmasters* or Treasurers either out of the twelve Senators of the Companies or the twelve Tribunes of the *Concilium novum*. Half the lesser Council is chosen every half year at *Christmas* and *Midsummer*. The *Concilium vetus* goes out, and then the *Concilium*

*novum* becomes *vetus*, and chuses a new *Concilium novum*, but for the most part the same are chosen again.

Aug. 12. from *Zurich* we travelled to *Schaffhaussen*, *Schaff-*  
*passing* by a great Cascade or Catarract of the River *Rhene* called *Wasserfall*; near to which we first ob-  
*baussen.*  
 served *Orobus sylvaticus purpureus vernus* and *Hepatica nobilis* growing wild. This Journey we also found  
*Ulmaria major sive Barba capri* by a little Bridge not far from *Schaffhaussen*.

*Schaffhaussen* is seated upon the River *Rhene*, over which there is here a Bridge, part of Wood and part of Stone. All Boats or Flotes that come down the River must here unload, there being no passing further by reason of great Stones in the Chanel, and the precipitious Descent of the water at *Wasserfall*. This Town is well-built, (the Houses being most of Stone) walled about and intrencht. It hath two fair Streets handsomly paved, besides many other small ones. Here as at *Zurich*, the Citizens when they walk abroad wear their Swords. As to the Civil Government, the Citizens are divided into twelve Tribes or Companies. Each Tribe chuses two *Tribuni Plebis*, and these 24 make the lesser or ordinary Council. The great Council consists of these and sixty more, chosen also by the Companies, each Company chusing five. The Father and Son, or two Brothers cannot be together of the Council. By the greater Council are chosen yearly two Consuls or Burgomasters, two *Quæstors*, one Proconsul, and one *Ædilis*, but for the most part they chuse the same. All Causes Civil and Criminal are tried before the lesser Council. Every one of the twenty four hath 52 Florens and 9 *modii frumenti* allowed him yearly.

Aug. 13. we rode to *Constance*. By the way we *Constance*  
 found *Horminum luteum glutinosum sive Colus Fovis*,  
 and in a Wood upon a Mountain *Pyrola folio mucro-*  
*nato*



Bodenzee

nato serrato, Pseudoasphodelus Alpinus, Anonymus flor<sup>e</sup> Colutea, & Sonchus caruleus latifolius. Constance is an Imperial City pleasantly situate in a fair Level by the *R bene* side, and at the end of the *Bodenzee* or Lake of *Constance*, called antiently *Lacus Brigantinus* and *Lacus Acronius*. There is a long Bridge over the River or Lake, made part of Wood and part of Stone. The Streets of the City are fair, and the Buildings of Stone. The Council that was held here *Anno Dom. 1417.* at which *John Hus* was condemned hath made this place well known. For what end this Council was assembled and what they did, the following Inscription on the Council-house will acquaint the Reader :

*Gaude clara Domus, pacem populo generasti  
 Christicola, dum Pontifices tres Schismate vexant ;  
 Tunc omnes abigit Synodus quam tu tenuisti.  
 Ipse sedem scandit Martinus nomine quintus  
 Dum quadringentos numerant post mille Salutis  
 Festo Martini decem & septem simul annos.*

This Town is also famous for the Resistance it made to the *Suedish* Forces commanded by *Horn*, besieging of it *Anno 1598.* vid. *Galeazzo*.

Yet it seemed to me but slenderly fortified, having toward the Water only a Wall, and toward the Land an earthen Rampart or Wall and Ditch drawn at a good distance from the Stone-Wall. It hath indeed advantage by its Situation, having a Lake on one side and a fenny Level on the other.

*Aug. 15.* we took Boat, and crossed the *Bodenzee* from *Constance* over to *Lindaw*, and by the way had a fair Prospect of the strong Town of *Oberlingen*. *Lindaw* standeth in the middle of the Lake environ'd with Water. It is joined to the Land by a Bridge of 290 paces, one half of it being Stone, and the other (that is that next the Town) Wood, which

which may upon occasion easily be taken down and removed. This City besides its natural Strength by reason of its Situation, is also artificially fortified with stout Walls and Bulwarks standing in the Water, that side most which is nearest the Land. On that side toward the Lake are many Rows of great Stakes driven into the ground, to hinder the approach of any Boat or Vessel to the Town. So that a man would think this place impregnable. The Streets and Houses are not so spacious and fair as those of *Constance*, yet proper enough: Several Fountains also there are in the Streets. Towards the *Bodensee* are two Walls, and between the Walls a large vacant space of Land wherein Vineyards are planted, of the Grapes whereof are said to be made yearly 100 Fudders, that is 300 *English* Hogsheads of Wine. Eight Villages belong to this City, their Territory extending about three hours.

For Plants we found not far from *Lindaw* in the mountainous Woods, *Erica procumbens herbacea*, *Scabiosa latifolia rubra flore*, *Gentiana Asclepiadis folio*, and in the moister places *Ulmaria major* sive *Barba capri*, & *Lactuca montana purpuro-cerulea major* C.B. In the moist Meadows *Pneumonanthe* plentifully. On the Banks of a small River running into the *Bodensee* near *Lindaw*, *Myrica sylv. altera* Clus. In the moist and fenny places near the Lake both here and at *Constance*, *Gratiola vulgaris* plentifully.

Aug. 17. we rode Post from *Constance* toward *Munchen* in *Bavaria*. The several Stages where we changed Horses were (1.) *Wangen* a small Imperial Town, two miles distant from *Lindaw*. (2.) *Laykirk*, another small Imperial Town, two miles further on. (3.) *Memmingen*, a free City of the Empire, and one of the chiefest of *Suevia* both for Greatness and Strength. The Streets are broad, Water running through them. (4.) *Mundelheim* a small Town under the Duke of *Bavaria*, where we lodged. (5.) *Lausberg*,

*Wangen.*

*Laykirk.*

*Memmingen.*

*Mundelheim.*

*berg,*



**Lanf-berg.** *berg*, a pretty Town, with a handfom Fountain in the Market-place built in 1663. four *German* miles from *Mundelheim*. From hence we rode through no considerable Town till we came to *Munchen*, passing by the *Ammerzee*, a great Lake about three *German* miles in length, where we had the *Alps* or some very high Mountains in Prospect.

**Munchen** All Strangers that enter *Munchen* are first strictly examined at the Gate, their Names sent in to the the Governour, and they detained till the return of the Messenger with leave for their Admission. This City is very strongly walled and fortified, and for the bigness of it is the most splendid and beautiful place we have seen in all *Germany*, so that well might *Cluverius* term it *omnium Germanicarum pulcherrimam*. The Streets are broad and streight, adorned with sumptuous Churches and Cloisters, and stately Houses. Above all the Dukes Palace deserves Respect, not to say Admiration, it being the most magnificent and sumptuous Edifice for a House, that we have any where hitherto seen beyond the Seas. In the great Garden of this Palace we saw many rare Plants, among the rest we especially took notice of the *Aloe-trees* (for so I may well call them for the Greatness and Highth of their Stalks which shoot up in one year) of which there were more, I verilly think, in this one Garden than in all *Europe* besides; I mean of such as came to Stalk and Flower. In this City so far remote from our native Countrey it seemed strange to us to find a Cloister of *English* Nuns. We thought it worth noting that the Bodies of the Churches here are filled with Pews and Seats, as ours in *England*, whereas generally in the Churches of the *Roman-Catholics* there are no fixed Seats, or but very few; the People either standing to hear their Sermons, or sitting on moveable Benches and Stools; that so when the Sermon is ended the Body of the Church may be again cleared. Having view-  
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ed *Munchen*, the nearness of *Augsburgh* invited us thither, where we arrived *August 21.* having passed by the way a pleasant little Town belonging to an Abby of *Bernardines* called *Pruck*; and after that a little walled Town seated on a Hill, called *Fridberg.*

*Augsburgh* is a great City about eight miles in Compass, well walled and trenched about, standing upon the River *Lech*; The Houses for the most part well-built, the Streets adorned with several stately Fountains: The Armory comparable to that of *Strasburgh*, consisting of twelve Rooms filled with Arms and Weapons of all sorts; The Stadthouse next to that of *Amsterdam* the fairest and most stately of any we have yet seen; in which there is one upper Room or Chamber very large and high-rooft, paved with Marble, richly gilt and painted both Roof and Walls, and in all respects scarce to be parallel'd. The Citizens are divided between *Papists* and *Lutherans*, these latter being esteemed double the number of the former; yet have they seven Cloisters of Men and five of Women, whereof one *English.* Very few Reformed here. This is a free City of the Empire and governed by its own Magistrates. It seems to me at present for the bigness not very populous, and is, I believe, somewhat decayed, and short of what it hath been, both as to Riches and Multitude of Inhabitants: which may be attributed to the Losses and Injuries it sustained in the late Wars. In a large Plain not far from *Augsburgh*, over which you pass going thence to *Munchen*, we observed many rare Plants, viz. *Tithymalus verrucosus*, *Trifolium pratense album* à *Fuchsio depictum* sive *mas* J.B. *Pseudo-aspodelus Alpinus* C.B. *Tiblasti clypeatum asperifolium seu biscutatum*; *Horminum sylv. latifolium* Ger. *Pbalangium parvo flore non ramosum* C.B. *Carlina herbariorum* Lob. *Gentianella Autumnalis flore caruleo quinquefolio, calyce pentagono grandi.* Floris tubus è calyce non eminet;

*Augs-  
burgh.*



nēt, ut in hujus generis aliis; sed folia tantum expanduntur supra margines calycis, ut in Caryophyllis. *Gentianella species minima flore unico cæruleo elegantissimo, an minima Bavarica? Linum sylvestre latifolium caule viscoso flore rubro* C.B. fortè. Folia habet pilosa, acuminata, modicè lata, nervis quinque per longitudinem decurrentibus, longitudine foliorum Lini: flos quinquefolius, coloris incarnati, ut vocant, saturatoribus & velut sanguineis lineolis striatus; Radix lignosa est, & per plures annos durare videtur. *Cirsii seu cardui duæ species*: Priori flos Cirsii nostri Anglicani flori simillimus, & in uno caule plerumq; unicus; verum folia pallidè sunt viridia, profundè laciniata & spinulis horrida; ad modum ferè Cardui viarum vulgarissimi: Alteri, quæ jam defloruerat, folia viridia, non laciniata, breviora & latiora quam præcedenti, in ambitu spinosa, & Hyoseris masculi foliis figurâ suâ nonnihil similia. *Saxifraga Venetorum, Daucus montanus Apii foliis, flore luteo*; Another sort of umbelliferous Plant very like to the Figure of *Caucalis Peucedani folio*; *Lotus siliquosa lutea Monspeliensis* J.B. near the River Lech, as also *Bellis cærulea Monspeliaca* Ger. *Dorycnio congener planta*; *Thalictrum angustissimo folio*. By the way-side near the City in sandy Ground *Rhamnus primus Diascoridis*; and all about in stony places *Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus*; not to mention those that we had elsewhere seen, v. g. *Aster Atticus Italorum flore purpureo*; *Mezereon Germanicum, Asclepias flore albo, Anonymus flore Coluteæ, &c.*

Aug. 28. we departed from *Augsburgh*, and being loth to leave behind us unseen so considerable a City as *Nurenberg*, which *Cluver* calls *Germanicarum superbissimam*, we bestowed three days on a Journey almost directly backwards to see it. The first day, after the Riding of six German miles we crossed the *Donaver* *Danow* over a Wooden Bridge to *Donavert*, a pretty Town

Town belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*, where we lodged. The second being the 29. of *August* we passed through two walled Towns, viz. *Monhaim* and *Papenhaim*, and lodged at *Weissenbergh* an Imperial Town of some note, the Inhabitants whereof are all *Lutherans*; it is five miles distant from *Donavert*. Nigh this Town is a strong Fort built upon a Hill, belonging to the Marquess of *Anspach*, who is also a *Lutheran*.

The third day being the thirtieth, we passed through a small walled Town called *Pleinfeldt*, and at three miles distance we rode close beside another walled Town called *Rotte*, under the Marquess of *Anspach*, and after two hours riding more through Woods of Pine, we arrived at *Nurenberg*, which City we found to answer if not exceed our Expectation; it being the most stately and best built that we have seen in *Germany*. The Houses are for the most part of Free-Stone, and were they but as uniform as those of the *Low-Country-Towns*, *Nurenberg* would not for Beauty give place to any of them. Besides it is rich, populous, and for bigness I think not inferiour to the best in *Germany*, though I am not ignorant that in this last respect some give *Collen*, some *Erfurt* the Preeminence. It hath under it a large Territory, comprehending above 100 Towns and Villages. The Countrey round about is barren and sandy, and the City far distant from the Sea, and standing upon but a small River; notwithstanding which Disadvantages, by the Industry of the people, it is become one of the best traded and most potent Towns in *Germany*. The Inhabitants are for the most part *Lutherans*; they seemed to us in the Ornaments of their Churches and manner of their Worship more to symbolize with the *Roman-Catholics* than any other People of that Profession we had then observed. The *Papists* are allowed a small Church within the Walls, but the *Reformed* none. The great *Piazza*, the

*Stadt-*



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Stadt-house and other public Buildings deserve remembrance. This Town wants not for Walls and Ditches, being every way well fenced and fortified. Finally, it is an Imperial City or Free Commonwealth, being governed by a Senate and Magistrates of its own: but of the Model or Form of Government for want of good Acquaintance, we could not get a perfect account.

As for Plants, we found no great variety near the City, but by the way we came from *Augsburgh*, we observed in several Woods near *Papenhaim*, *Caryophyllus flore tenuissimè dissecto* C. B. Not far from *Weissenberg*, *Draba lutea siliquis strictissimis* C. B. *Gentianula lanugine ad singulorum foliorum laciniis donata, flore quadripartito* J. B. *Buglossum angustifolium*, *Cytisus Gesneri cui flores ferè spicati* J. B. and a kind of Plant like to our *Meadow Saxifrage*, but taller and larger, *An Sefeli pratense* Lob.?

September 3. from *Nurenberg* we began our Journey to *Ratisbone* or *Regensberg*. This day we proceeded no further than *Aldtdorf*, a little walled Town and an University belonging to the *Nurenbergers*, where there is a pretty Phylic-Garden. This Inscription in a Cloister in the College contains the History of the Founding of this University.

*Hoc Pietatis & Doctrinarum omnium laudandum Domicilium inclytus Senatus Noriberg. liberaliter extrui curavit die qua BB. Petro & Paulo sacra; inauguravit & publicavit, Anno Salutis MDLXXV. imperante D. Maximiliano II. Cæs. Aug. PP. Curatoribus Eccles. & Scholarum Georgio Volcomero, Philippo Geudero, & Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, Oppidiq; Præfecto Balthasare Baumgraffnero. Ades ô Deus & piis conatibus volens propitius fave, ut certè favor exinde numinis eluxit, dum Anno quidem MDLXXVIII. subscribente votis laudatissimi Senatûs autoritate & clementiâ augustissimi & invictissimi Impera-*

*Imperatoris Rudolphi II. Curatoribus Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, Vilibaldo Schliffelfeldero, Bartholomæo Poemero & Julio Geudero in culmen Academiae Gymnasium evexit: tandemq; Anno Æræ Christianæ MDCXXIII. ejusdem Senatûs desiderium sanctissimum prosperante divinitus amplissimâ indulgentiâ sacratissimi Cæsaris Augusti D. Ferdinandi II. Scholarchis Christophoro Furero, Georgio Christ. Volcomero, Udalfico Grundero & Carolo Schliffelfeldero Universitatis titulo privilegiisque perbeavit. Fac proprium hoc nobis bonum, ô Fons æterne boni.*

In the College are maintained 36 Students at the Charges of the City of Nuremberg, which also pays the Professors their Stipends. The Degrees conferred here are Doctor of Law, Physic and Poetry, Batchelour of Divinity and Master of Arts. As for Plants there is a double Catalogue put out by Dr. *Mauritius Hofman*: one of such as are nursed up and preserved in the Physic-Garden: the other of such as grow wild near the Town; in the composing of which he seems to have taken much pains, so that I believe this Catalogue is very full and exact.

Dr. *Hofman* shewed us several *Cornua Ammonis*; or Serpent-Stones and some petrified Cochle and Muscle-shells found in the Fields and Hop-Gardens near *Altdorf*, of which we our selves the day following as we travelled from thence to *Nieumarkt*, in some fields we passed through, observed and gathered up good store. Of these kinds of Bodies, I shall here take leave by way of digression to discourse a little: And first I shall make a particular enumeration of some of the most remarkable places where they have been found; as well in *England* as beyond the Seas, partly of my own Observation, partly out of good Writers: Secondly, I shall give the Opinions



nions of the best Authors concerning the Original and Production of them.

- I. First then those places of *England* which afford plenty of these petrified Shells are (1.) *Whitby* or *Whitebay* in the North Riding of *York-shire*, where (as *Camden* relates in his Description of that Country) *Lapides inveniantur serpentum in spiram revolutorum effigie, naturæ ludentis miraculum.* — *Serpentes olim fuisse crederes quos lapideus cortex intexisset.* Besides these Serpent-Stones which he alone mentions, we found there both upon the Shores and in the rocky Cliffs by the Sea-side petrified Muscles and *Belemnites* in great plenty. (2.) *Huntley-nabb*, on the same Coast, not far from *Whitby* to the Northwards, where (as the same *Camden* relates) upon the Shores under the Cliffs lie Stones *varia magnitudine tam affabrè sphericâ figurâ à natura efformati, ut globi artificis manu in majorum tormentorum usum tornati videantur. In quibus effractis Inveniuntur Serpentes saxei, suis spiris revoluti, sed qui pleriq; capitibus destituti.* At this place I never was, but upon the Shore at *Whitby*, I observed many of this kind of Balls, that is, Serpent-stones crufted over with or enclosed in another Stone, as in their Case or *Matrix*, and leaving therein when broken, their Impression, but none of that exact sphericall roundness he mentions, but rather of a lenticular figure. (3.) *Alderley* in *Glocestershire* mentioned by the same Author in his Description of that County. *Ad fontes Avon fluvioli (saith he) vix octo mill. pass. à litore in collibus prope Alderley viculum lapides cochlearum & ostrearum specie enascentur, que sive viva fuerint aliquando animantia, sive naturæ ludicra querant Philosophi naturæ venatores.* (4.) *Kinesham* or *Cainsham* in *Somersetshire*, not far from *Alderley*, so called (saith *Camden*) from *Keina* a holy *British Virgin*, *quam serpentes in lapides mutasse superioris ævi credulitas multis persuasit, sed quod ejusmodi ludentis naturæ miracula ibi in latomiiis nonnunquam inveniuntur.*

*inveniantur. Vidimus enim lapidem hinc delatum serpentis in spiram revoluti effigie, cujus caput imperfectius in circumferentia prominuit, extremâ cauda centrum occupante.* Of these Serpent-Stones we saw several sorts here, and some of that extraordinary bigness, that (as I remember) they were about a Foot in Diameter. (5.) *Farnham in Surrey*, mentioned by Dr. Merret in his *Pinax*. (6.) *Richmond in York-shire* mentioned by *Camden*. Beside which places my self and Friends have seen and gathered of them at *Lyme in Dorsetshire*, *Adderbury in Oxfordshire* (which doubtless thence had its name) about five miles distant from *Banbury*, *Bricksforth in Northamptonshire*, and in several places near *Daventry*; *Verulam in Harifordshire*, *Shukborough in Warwickshire*. And which is most strange, Mr. *Eyre of Highlooe* in the *Peak of Derbyshire* shew'd us a great lump of them amassed together by a Cement as hard as Marble, found in that mountainous Countrey; And Mr. *Martin Lister* assures us that there are store of them found in *Craven* the most mountainous and craggy part of *York-shire*: and in a Discourse of his concerning them, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. 76. pag. 2283. he mentions for them *Adderton in York-shire*, thence denominated, *Wansford Bridge in Northamptonshire*, and *Guntrop and Beauvoir-Castle in Lincoln and Nottingham-shires*.

Besides these petrified Shells there are found in several places of *England* other congenerous Bodies; viz. *Star stones*, by some called *Astroites*; by *Boëtius de Boot*, *Asterias vera seu Lapis stellaris*; by *Gesner*, *Sphragis Asteros*; by *Fer. Imperat.* *Stella Judaica*. (2.) *S. Cuthbert's Beads or Trochites* and (3.) *Cap-Stones or Echinites*, called by Naturalists *Lapides brontie*. Of the *Glossopetræ* I have not yet heard that there have been any found in *England*, which I do not a little wonder at, there being *Sharks* frequently taken upon our *Coasts*:



I. Of those they call Star-Stones (because they run out into five Angles like so many Rays as they use to picture Stars with) there are found at *Shukborough* in *Warwick-shire* and *Cassington* near *Glocester*, where we also have gathered of them. *Camden* mentions a third place, that is *Beauvoir-Castle* in *Lincolnshire*, *sub quo* (saith he) *inveniuntur Astroites lapides, qui stellas invicem connexas representant, in quibus radii eminent singulis angulis quini, & singulis radiis cavitas media subsidet.* We have had them also sent us out of *York-shire*, but remember not where they were gathered.

II. Those they call *S. Cuthbert's Beads* are found on the Western shore of the *Holy Island*. This last Summer [1671.] *Tho. Willifell* discovered them in the Chinks of the Stones in the bottom of the Channel of the River *Tees*, which parts *York-shire* and the Bishoprick of *Duresme*. These are round and not angular like the Star-Stones. Both (if they be owing to the Sea) seem to be the *Spinae dorsales* or Tail-Bones of Fishes petrified, they consisting for the most part of several Plates or Pieces sticking together like so many *vertebrae*, though I confess the particular Pieces are shorter or thinner than the Vertebres of any Fish I have as yet observed.

III. The *Echinites* or *Brontia* are found scattered all over *England* of several magnitudes and shapes. I have not heard of any Bed of them or great number found in one place. Beyond the Seas we have (besides the place which gave occasion to this Discourse) found of them at *Brescia* in *Lombardy* on the sides of a Hill adjoining to the City: upon the Banks of the River *Tanaro* in *Piedmont* four miles below *Aste*, but most plentifully in the Island of *Malta*, where we also saw great store of *Glossopetra* or Sharks Teeth petrified of all sorts and sizes.

For the *Glossopetra*, *Boetius de Boot* lib.2. cap. 168. saith they are found in the Sands near *Daventer* in *Overyssel*,

*Overyffel*, and in the Alum-Mines near *Lunenburgh* in *Germany*. *Goropius Becanus* in *Orig. Antwerp*. 1.3. saith that they are often digged up in the Ditches about *Antwerp*; and found in so great plenty in a Hill near *Aken* in *Germany*, that he thinks it a good Argument to prove that they could not be the Teeth of Sharks: *In colle illo qui Aquisgrano imminet tantum id genus piscium fuisse quis crederet quantum de Glossopetrarum copia conjectari deberet.*

For petrified Cochles and other Sea-Shells, *Geo. Agricola* saith there are found of them in the Stone-Quarries of *Galgeberg* and those beyond Mount *Maurice* in the Territory of *Hildesheim* in *Saxony*; and sometimes in the new part of the City itself in digging of Cellars and in the Town-Ditch. (2.) At *Alfeld* in the same *Saxony* between the Watch-Tower and the Town as one goes to *Embeck*. (3.) At *Hannover* in the Lime or Chalk-stone Pits, and near a Village called *Lindaw*. (4.) In *Misnia* in the Village *Rabschyts* near the Brook *Trebitia*. (5.) In a certain place of *Prussia* called the *Rose-Garden*. (6.) In *Hassia* near the Castle of *Spangeberg*. (7.) In *Italy* in a Mountain near *Verona*. (8.) In the Banks of the River *Elsa*; & *prope oppidum ex Florentinis conditoribus nominatum*. Of these Shells amassed together into great Stones by a petrified Cement are found (as *Pausanias* relates) in the Quarries of *Megara*, which kind of Stone is therefore called *Conchites*. They are also found in *Thessaly*, *Hemionia*, *Macedonia*, the Mountains of *Calabria*, &c. And *Steno* in his *Prodromus* saith, that in those huge Stones which lie scattered in some places about the Town of *Volterra* (being the remainders of antient Walls) there are found all sorts of Shells, and not long since in the middle of the Market-place there was cut out a Stone full of streaked Cochles. *Jo. Bauhine* saith that in the Slate-stone digged out of the Fountain of *Boll*, wherewith the Inhabitants covered their



Houses, there appeared several Figures, whereof some represented Serpents, some Snails, some Scallops, some Cochles, some Muscles, &c. and that there were digged up many petrified Shells of Cochles, Muscles, Scallops, Periwinkles, Cornua Ammonis, &c.

Scaliger Exercitat. 196. Sect. 9. saith, *In saxis Lanarum (tractus est hic Agri Vasatensis) ad pagum qui Cohors dicitur, saxeos caneros multos vidimus, procul à mari plurimum, à Garunnâ 30 circiter millia passuum.*

Bernardus Palissius names these places in France where petrified Shells are found; The Suburb of S. Martial near Paris; The Mountains of the Forest of Arden, especially near Sedan; The Province of Valois; The Mountains near Soissons; The Province of Xantogne and Champagne.

Joannes de Laet in his second Book *de Gemmis*, cap. 29. relates how Bartholomew Morisot wrote to him from Dijon in Burgundy, that in a Rock near that City, at that distance from the Sea, called *le Fort aux Feos*, were found great numbers of Stones imitating Sea-shells; his words are, *Ubique præstant lapides formâ rotundâ ac striatâ, qui ipsam superinduisse videntur Conchyliorum marinorum materiem, nescio quo sale per infirmiora crescentium lapidum penetrante, paulatimque ita crescente ut ambienti undiq; lapidi uniformem Conchyliorum formam faciat, nisi quod alia aliis majora sint, ita ut si lapidi lapidem attriveris, è medio utriusque conchyliâ lapidea erumpant, obversa, transversa, mixta, inæquali quidem proportione sed formâ unâ, &c.*

The same Joannes de Laet gives us another Relation from Jacobus Salmasius Uncle to Claudius Salmasius and Lord of Sauvignac, of great store of these petrified Shells found in the stony Fields about Sauvignac, which I shall here exhibit to the Reader in his own words; *Pagus ille Salviacum uno milliari distat ab Avallono, ut nunc appellatur, vel ut prius voca-*

vocabatur Aballono, & 3 aut 4 mil. à Vezelio patria Theodori Bezæ. Hujus pagi ager arabilis montosus est & lapidosus totus, qui tamen est feracissimus. In lapidibus illis reperiuntur inserta quasi ex differenti lapidis materia omne genus conchyliæ aliquando plura, aliquando pauciora prout est ipsius saxi magnitudo. Visuntur ibi *Pectines*, *Ostrea*, *Solenes*, *Cornua Hammonis* & alia genera. In toto illo tractu per spatium trium aut quatuor milliarium hæc κοχυλιών in agris reperiuntur usq; ad oppidum vel castrum Montis Regalis, nomine Mont-real, cujus ditionis ager consitus est totus hujusmodi lapidibus variis conchyliorum species, partim interiùs insertus, partim in superficie etiam extantes præferentibus.

In Italy besides the places already mentioned, we were told, that there were found of these Shells in the Territory of *Modena* in a Mountain called *Monte Nicani*, and in the Chanel of a River near *Udine* in *Friuli* thence called *Rivus miraculorum*, and doubtless in many other places. And for the *Low-Countries*, *Goropius Pecanus* saith, *Apud vicinos nostros Limburgos, Leodios, Chondrusios, Namurcos, Hannones, Atrebatos, Tornacenses, & alios multos, à quibus vel marmora nobis vel alia lapidum genera advehuntur, non parva est concharum copia & varietas. Vidi in silice durissimo Bethunis advecto, quo via apud nos sternuntur, tot conchulas totas lapideas, & conclusis valvulis integras, magnâ ut curâ & arte ex illis fuisse cæmento aliquo compactius judicaretur.*

Besides all which places and others mentioned by Writers I doubt not but in *Italy*, *Germany*, *France*, *England* and the *Low-Countries* there are many not taken notice of where these Bodies might be found, were diligent Search and Observation made. That they have not been discovered or taken notice of in other parts of *Europe* and in *Asia* and *Africa* is certainly to be attributed to the Negligence and Rudeness of the People who mind nothing that is curious,



or to the want of learned Writers who should communicate the Histories of them to the World.

II.

I come now to give an account of the Opinions of the best Authors concerning the Original and Production of these Stones.

The first and to me most probable Opinion is that they were originally the Shells or Bones of living Fishes and other Animals bred in the Sea. This was the general Opinion of the Antients, insomuch that *Steno* saith, It was never made a Question among them, whether such Bodies came from any place else but the Sea. It hath of late times and is now received and embraced by divers learned and ingenious Philosophers, as in the precedent age by *Fracastorius*, and in the present by *Nicolaus Steno* and Mr. *Robert Hook*, after whom I need name no more to give it countenance and authority in the World. In his *Micrographia*, Observ. 17. He thus discourses concerning these Bodies. Examining some of these very curiously figured Bodies (found about *Keinsham*, which are commonly thought to be Stones formed by some extraordinary *plastic* Virtue latent in the Earth itself) I took notice of these particulars.

First, that these figured Bodies were of very differing Substances as to hardness: some of Clay, some Marl, some soft Stone, almost of the hardness of those Stones, which Masons call Fire-Stone, others as hard as *Portland* Stone, others as hard as Marble, and some as hard as a Flint or Crystal.

Next, they were of very differing Substances as to Transparency and Colour; some white, some almost black, some brown, some metalline or like *Marcasites*, some transparent like white Marble, others like flaw'd Crystal, some gray, some of divers colours; some radiated like those long *petrified drops*, which are commonly found at the *Peak* and in other subterraneous Caverns, which have a kind of Pith in the middle.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, that they were very different as to the manner of their outward Figuration: for some of them seem'd to have been the Substance that had filled the Shell of some kind of Shell-fish; others to have been the Substance that had contained or enwrapped one of these Shells, on both which the perfect impression either of the inside or outside of such Shells seem'd to be left, but for the most part those impressions seem'd to be made by an imperfect or broken Shell, the great end or mouth of the Shell being always wanting and oftentimes the little end and sometimes half, and in some there were Impressions, just as if there had been Holes broken in the figurating, imprinting or moulding Shell: some of them seem'd to be made by such a Shell very much bruised or flaw'd, inso-much that one would verily have thought, that very figured Stone had been broken or bruised whilst a Gelly as 'twere, and so hardned, but within the Grain of the Stone there appeared not any sign of any such bruise or breaking, but only on the very uttermost Superficies.

Fourthly, they were very different as to their outward covering, some having the perfect Shell both in Figure, Colour and Substance sticking on its surface, and adhering to it, but might very easily be separated from it, and like other common *Cochle* or *Scallop*-shells, which some of them most accurately resembled, were very dissoluble in common Vinegar: others of them, especially those *serpentine* or *helical* Stones, were covered with or retained the shining or pearl-coloured Substance of the inside of the Shell, which Substance on some parts of them was exceeding thin, and might very easily be rubbed off; on other parts it was pretty thick, and retained a white Coat or flaky Substance on the top, just like the sides of such Shells: some of them had large pieces of the Shell very plainly sticking on to them, which were easily to be broken or flaked off by degrees: they



they likewise some of them retained all along the surface of them very pretty kind of Sutures, such as are observed in the Skulls of several kinds of living Creatures, which Sutures were most curiously shaped in the manner of Leaves, and every one of them in the same Shell exactly one like another; which I was able to discover plainly enough with my naked eye, but more perfectly and distinctly with my Microscope: All these Sutures I found by breaking some of the Stones to be the *Termini* or boundings of certain *Diaphragms* or partitions, which seemed to divide the Cavity of the Shell into a multitude of very proportionate and regular Cells or Caverns: these *Diaphragms* in many of them I found very perfect and complete, of a very distinct Substance from that which filled the Cavities, and exactly of the same kind with that which covered the outside, being for the most part whitish or *mother of Pearl* coloured.

As for the Cavities between those *Diaphragms*, I found some of them fill'd with Marl, and others with several kinds of Stones, others for the most part hollow, only the whole Cavity was usually covered over with a kind of *Tartareous petrified* Substance, which stuck about the Sides, and was there shot into very curious regular Figures, just as *Tartar* or other dissolved Salts are observed to stick and *crystallize* about the sides of the containing Vessels; or like those little *Diamants*, which I before observed to have covered the vaulted Cavity of a Flint; others had these Cavities all lined with a *metalline* or *Marcasite-like* substance, which I could with a *Microscope* as plainly see most curiously and regularly figured, as I had done those in a Flint.

From all which and several other particulars which I observed, I cannot but think, that all these, and most other kinds of stony bodies which are found thus strangely figured, do owe their Formation and

Figuration not to any kind of *Plastic Virtue* inherent in the Earth, but to the Shells of certain Shell-fishes, which either by some Deluge, Inundation, Earthquake or some such other means came to be thrown to that place, and there to be filled with some kind of Mud or Clay, or *petrifying* Water or some other Substance, which in tract of time hath been settled together and hardned in those shelly Moulds into those shaped Substances we now find them; That the great and thin end of these Shells, by that Earthquake, or whatever other extraordinary cause it was that brought them thither, was broken off; and that many others were otherwise broken, bruised and disfigured; that these Shells which are thus spirallied and separated with Diaphragms, were some kind of *Nautili* or *Porcelane-Shells*; and that others were Shells of *Muscles*, *Cochles*, *Periwinkles*, *Scallops*, &c. of various sorts; that these Shells in many from the particular nature of the containing or inclosed earth or some other cause, have in tract of time rotted and mouldred away, and only left their Impressions both on the containing and contained Substances; and so left them pretty loose one within another, so that they may easily be separated by a knock or two of a hammer. That others of these Shell-fishes according to the nature of the Substances have by a long continuance in that posture, been petrified and turned into the nature of Stone. That oftentimes the Shell may be found with one kind of Substance within and quite another without, having perhaps been filled in one place and afterwards translated to another, which I have very frequently observed in *Cochle*, *Muscle*, *Periwinkle*, and other Shells, which I have found by the Sea-side. Nay further, that some parts of the same Shell may be filled in one place, and some other Caverns in another, and others in a third or a fourth or a fifth place, for so many differing Substances



stances have I found in one of the petrified Shells, and perhaps all these differing from the encompassing Earth or Stone: The means how all which varieties may be caus'd, I think will not be difficult to conceive, to any one that has taken notice of those Shells, which are commonly found on the Sea-shore: And he that shall thoroughly examin several kinds of such curiously form'd Stones, will (I am very apt to think) find reason to suppose their generation or formation to be ascribable to some such Accidents as I have mentioned, and not to any *Plastic Virtue*. For it seems to me quite contrary to the infinite prudence of Nature, which is observable in all its works and productions, to design every thing to a determinate end, and for the attaining that end makes use of such ways as are (as far as the knowledge of man has yet been able to reach) altogether consonant and most agreeable to mans reason, and of no way or means that doth contradict or is contrary to human ratiocination; whence it has a long time been a general Observation and *Maxim*, that *Nature doth nothing in vain*: it seems I say contrary to that great wisdom of Nature, that these prettily shaped Bodies should have all those curious figures and contrivances (which many of them are adorn'd and contriv'd with) generated or wrought by a *Plastic Virtue*, for no higher end than only to exhibit such a form; which he that shall thoroughly consider all the circumstances of such kind of figured Bodies, will I think have great reason to believe, though I confess one cannot be able presently to find out what Natures designs are. Thus far Mr. *Hook*. And *Steno* agrees exactly with him, and is far more positive and confident; For (saith he) that these Shells were once the parts of Animals living in a fluid, though there never had been any testaceous marine Creatures, the very view of the Shell itself evinceth, as may be evident by the instance of *bivalve Cochle-shells*. Concerning

cerning these Shells his Observations and Discourses are very consonant with Mr. *Hook's*. One or two particulars not yet mentioned, which may further confirm this Opinion, I find in him, *viz.* (1.) That there was found a Pearl-bearing Shell in *Tuscany*, a Pearl yet sticking to the Shell. (2.) A piece of the greater Sea-nacre [*Pinna marina*] in which the silk-like substance within the Shell being consumed, the colour of that substance did remain in that earthy matter which had filled the Shell. (3.) That about the City of *Volterra* there are many beds of earth not stony, which do abound with true Cochle-shells that have suffered no change at all, and yet they must needs have lain there above 3000 years; whence it is evident, that part of *Tuscany* was of old time covered with the Sea; and why then might not as well all those other places where these petrified Shells are found.

Against this Opinion lie two very considerable and material Objections, which I shall heer propound.

First, it will hence follow that all the Earth was once covered by the Sea, and that for a considerable time: for there being found of these Shells in the middle of *Germany*, at least 200 miles distant from any Sea, as my self can witness, nay, upon the highest Mountains of *Europe*, even the *Alps* themselves, (as may be proved by sufficient Authority) the Sea must needs have covered them, and consequently, the water keeping its level, all *Europe* and the World besides. Now that ever the Water should have covered the Earth to that highth as to exceed the tops of the highest Mountains, and for a considerable time abode there, is hard to believe, nor can such an Opinion be easily reconciled with the Scripture. If it be said that these Shells were brought in by the universal Deluge in the time of *Noah*, when the Mountains were covered. I answer, that that Deluge



luge proceeded from Rain, which was more likely to carry Shells down to the Sea, than to bring any upwards from it. But because some may argue from what the Scripture saith, [*The fountains of the great deep were broken up,*] that the Deluge proceeded partly from a breaking forth and overflowing of the Sea, and consequently might bring in these Shells: To that I answer, that had it been so, such a Flood would have been more likely to scatter such Shells as it brought in indifferently all over the surface of the Earth, than to lay them in great beds in particular places: such beds seem to have been the effect of those Animals breeding there for some considerable time. If it be said, that those Mountains where such Shells are found might at first have been low places, and afterwards raised up by Earthquakes, that seems not likely, because they are found upon so many Mountains, unless it be said, that all Mountains were at first so raised, and then the former difficulty will recur, and it will follow, that before the raising of the first Mountains, the whole Earth was covered by the Sea. Besides, this *Hypothesis* seems to me in itself improbable, for that though there be mention made in Histories of some such Mountains raised by Earthquakes, yet they are but very few and of no considerable highth or greatness, compared with those chains of high and vast Mountains, the *Alps, Pyrenees, Appennine, Taurus, Caucasus, Imaws, Hemus, Atlas, &c.* In general since the most antient times recorded in History, the face of the Earth hath suffered little change, the same Mountains, Islands, Promontories, Lakes, Rivers still remaining, and very few added, lost or removed. Whence it will follow, that if the Mountains were not from the beginning, either the World is a great deal older than is imagined or believed, there being an incredible space of time required to work such changes as raising all the Mountains, according to the leisurely

proceedings of Nature in mutations of that kind since the first Records of History: or that in the primitive times and soon after the Creation the earth suffered far more concussions and mutations in its superficial part than afterward.

II. Among these petrified Shells are many sorts, which are not at this day that we know of any where to be found; nay some proceed so far as to affirm, that there is not the like to any one of these supposed petrified Shells to be found among our present Shell-fishes. If it be said, that these Species be lost out of the World: that is a supposition which Philosophers hitherto have been unwilling to admit, esteeming the destruction of any one Species to be a dismembring the Universe and rendring it imperfect, whereas they think the Divine Providence is especially concerned to preserve and secure all the Works of the Creation. Yet granting that some few Species might be lost, it is very unlikely that so many should, and still more unlikely that such as were so diffused all over *Europe* and found in so many places; but most of all that a whole *Genus*, of which there were so many several Species, and those scattered in so many distinct and from each other remote places, should be so utterly extinct and gone, at least out of our Seas, that there should not one in an age be found. Such are for example the *Serpentine Stones* or *Cornua Ammonis* supposed originally to have been *Nautili*, of which I my self have seen five or six distinct Species; and doubtless there are yet many more. Add heerunto the greatness of some of these Shells, viz. the *Cornua Ammonis*, whereof there are found of about a foot Diameter, far exceeding the bulk of any Shell-fish now breeding or living in our Seas.

The second Opinion is of those who imagine these bodies to have been the effects and products of some Plastic power in the Earth; and to have been formed after the manner of Diamants and other precious



tious Stones, or the Crystals of coagulated Salts, by shooting into such figures. Of these bodies my very ingenious and learned Friend Mr. *Martin Lister* discourses in a Letter of his inserted in the *Philosoph. Transact.* Numb. 76. to this purpose, upon occasion of Mr. *Steno's Prodrromus*. We will easily believe, that in some Countries, and particularly along the shore of the *Mediterranean Sea*, there may all manner of Shell-fishes be found promiscuously included in rocks or earth, and at good distances too from the Sea. But for our *English* inland Quarries, which also abound with infinite numbers and great varieties of Shells, I am apt to think there is no such matter as petrifying of Shells in the business (or as *Steno* explains himself, Pag. 84. in the *English* version & *alibi*, that the substance of these Shells formerly belonging to Animals, hath been dissolved or wasted by the penetrating force of Juices, and that a stony substance is come in the place thereof ) but that these Cochle-like Stones ever were as they are at present, *Lapides sui generis*, and never any part of an Animal. That they are so at present is in effect confessed by *Steno* in the above-cited page ; and it is most certain, that our *English* Quarry-shells (to continue that abusive name) have no parts of a different texture from the Rock or Quarry they are taken, that is, that there is no such thing as Shell in these resemblances of Shells, but that Iron-stone Cochles are all Iron-stone, Lime or Marble all Lime-stone and Marble, Spar or Crystalline Shells all Spar, &c. and that they never were any part of an Animal. My Reason is, that Quarries of different Stone yield us quite different sorts or Species of Shells, not only one from another (as those Cochle-stones of the Iron-stone Quarries of *Adderton* in *Yorkshire* differ from those found in the Lead-Mines of the neighbouring Mountains, and both these from that Cochle-Quarry of *Wansford-Bridge* in *Northamptonshire*, and all three from those

to be found in the Quarries about *Gunthorp* and *Beauvoir-Castle, &c.*) but I dare boldly say from any thing in Nature besides, that either the Land, salt or fresh Waters do yield us. 'Tis true that I have picked out of that one Quarry of *Wansford* very resemblances of *Murices, Tellinae, Turbines, Cochleæ, &c.* and yet I am not convinc'd, when I particularly examined some of our *English* Shores for Shells, as also the fresh Waters and the Fields, that I did ever meet with any one of those Species of Shells any where else but in their respective Quarries, whence I conclude them *Lapides sui generis*, and that they were not cast in any Animal mould whose Species or race is yet to be found in being at this day. Thus far *Mr. Lister*. The like Argument also *Goropius Becanus* uses to prove that these Bodies are not petrified Shells. *Scallop-shells* (saith he) are so rare upon the shores of *Flanders*, that they are brought thither by Pilgrims from the coast of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, and shown for strange things; and yet in the ditches about *Antwerp* there is such plenty of them, that in digging there they throw up heaps of them like little mountains, so that he that would gather of them need not take the pains to travel to *Gallicia*, or so much as to the Sea-shores. To these he adds another Argument which yet to me seems of little force. In some places about *Antwerp* digging for water, they meet with in the earth a crust or Layer of two foot thickness and in some parts thinner, wholly made up of Sea-shells, whereas there was never found such a Mass of Shells upon any of the Sea-shores; so that no man can reasonably assert that they were thrown up by the Sea and there left, the waters receding and forsaking them; for then without question we should hear of the like heaps or beds of them found on the coasts of *Holland, Zealand* and *Flanders*. But to this I answer that the reason why at this day there are not such beds of them to be



(130)  
found upon the shores, may be, because they are gathered up and carried away by men, partly out of curiosity, partly to burn for lime or other ways to make use of. Besides we know that in the bottom of the Sea, these Shell-fishes many times lie in great beds, and there breed in great abundance, and it is not altogether unlikely, that the Sea might on occasion suddenly recede and desert such beds; and they afterwards come to be buried in the Earth.

But to argue further in defence of this Opinion. There are found in the earth many such like figured Stones which we know not whither to refer, as resembling neither any part of an Animal, nor of a Plant: Such are those that Naturalists call *Lapides Lyncurii*, *Belemnites*, *Lapides Judaici*, *Trochites*, *Asteria* and others, to which if there be at present any Shells, Bones, Fruits, Roots, &c. like, I am as yet wholly to seek for them. And if there are now no such things in being, they that defend the contrary Opinion must have recourse to that gratuitous supposition that such Species are lost out of the World.

Besides I have been told by a person of good credit of a Stone of this nature resembling a Cochle-shell found in the stomach of a Beef; where in all likelihood it must be bred and shoot into that figure; which if true, there can be no reason to doubt, but those in the Stone-Quarries and other places are so generated.

A third Opinion there is, that some of these bodies are really Shells petrified, or the cases of such bodies or their contents: and that others of them are stones of their own kind resembling such Shells; so shaped and figured by some Plastic power. That Shells may be and are sometimes petrified (as are also Bones and Wood) cannot be denied; and I myself have gathered such upon the Sea-shore; and on the other hand, he that asserts that there are bodies

naturally growing in the earth, which do imitate Sea-shells, delivers himself from the trouble of answering the Arguments which urge the contrary opinion. But yet methinks this is but a shift and refuge to avoid trouble, there not being sufficient ground to found such a distinction. For my own part I confess I propend to the first Opinion, as being more consonant to the nature of the thing, and could wish that all external arguments and objections against it were rationally and solidly answered.

The Names of the Professors in each Faculty, and what Books they read, together with their Exercises, the following *Series Lectionum*. will acquaint the Reader.

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*Catalogus Lectionum atq; Exercitationum Academicarum quas includit Norimbergen-  
sum Universitatis Altdorffine  
Professores, cum Deo, post fe-  
rias Caniculares hujus Anni  
C1510C LXII. cœptas usque ad  
proxime futuram Panegyri  
Petro-Paulinam publicè pri-  
vatimq; continuabunt.*

*Rectore Mauritio Hoffmanno,  
M.D. Anat. Chir. & Botan. Prof. publ.*



Sub felicibus auspiciis virorum nobilissimorum, per strenuorum atque prudentissimorum Dn. Leonhardi Grundherri III. Viri, Dn. Jodoci Christophori Kress à Kressenstein in Bekelsdorff & Durrenmungenaw, Dn. Georgii Sigismundi Forers ab Heimendorff & Steinbuhl, Dn. Gabrielis Nüzeli ab & in Sunderbuhl, Illustris Reipub. Norimb. Senatorum & Curatorum Academiae benemeritissimorum.

SS. THEOLOGIAE PROFESSORES.

**J**ohannes Weinmann D. Evangelii S. Johannis à v. *αὐτῶν* eâ, quâ hactenus usus est, methodo, ad finem usque, divinâ opitulante gratiâ, continuabit, & præter publicas disputationes, etiam privata exercitia, cum lectoria, tum disputatoria, ex libris Biblicis & locis Theologicis partim instituta, partim instituenda, frequentabit.

M. Lucas Fridericus Reinhartus *Controversias ad textus Evangelicos Dominicales agitari solitas; tum Exegeticas, tum Dogmaticas & Morales monstrat, & optimam sententiam, quâpote, confirmat.*

M. Joh. Conradus Dürr *Introductionem aphoristicam in libros Symbolicos Ecclesiae Noribergensis intra vertentem hunc annum ad finem perducere allaborabit.*

Gnomo-

*Gnomologiam Aristotelicam simul cum interpretatione  
librorum Nicomachiorum pertexet.*

## JURIS PROFESSORES.

Wilhelmus Ludwell D. à Tit. lib. 4. C. de Oblig.  
& Action. usque ad tit. de Usur. insigniores & diffi-  
ciliores leges, adeoq; materiam obligationis, probationis  
& compensationis explicare, & si Deus vitam & valetu-  
dinem concesserit, intra annum absolvere conabitur.  
Adjecit etiam iis, quæ ex Jure Canonico & Feudali  
huc pertinere videbuntur.

Idem capta Collegia continuabit, & petentibus nova  
aperiet.

Nicolaus Rittershufius D. Explicationes nobiliorum  
Legum libri xxviii. ff. & sequentium, publicè continu-  
abit, privatim verò Collegia habebit, unum Institutionum  
Juris, alterum Historicum.

Ernestus Cregel D. Absolutis libri IV. Institut. Imp-  
titulis XII. ultimis, de integro earum interpretationem  
aggrediar, & cum studiosè, ea præprimis, quæ ad The-  
oriam spectant, in illis obscura adhuc illustraverim, ti-  
tulos deinceps in Praxi frequentiores intra sesquiannum,  
cum Deo, enodabo.

Ad Publicum Jus quod attinet, meæ in eo sunt defixæ  
cogitationes, ut illud juxta seriem Juris Civilis, Perso-  
narum scil. Rerum & Actionum ubi libro VII. ac VIII.  
Jurisprudentiæ Publicæ Georgii Wzaudlacht finis est  
impositus, hæc omnia æquè tractetur. Privatim quem-  
admodum explicando ac disputando accuratas Excellen-  
tissimi Jcti & fidelissimi olim mei Doctoris D. Joachimi  
Schnobelii, &c. in Digesta Disputationes impræsentia-  
rum evolvo: ita pro virili, in aliis tam privatis Collegiis,  
quam publicis circularibusq; Exercitiis qua disputaturis,  
qua audietur non deero.



## MEDICINÆ PROFESSORES.

Mauritius Hoffman D. Quoad per negotia Magistratus Academici licebit, post absolutas demonstrationes Botanicas, in prælectionibus Anatomicis h. 9. matut. historiam partium corporis foemini nuperrimè dissecti physiopathologicè explicabit. In Chirurgicis tractatum de Fracturis proponet. Privatim verò Aphorismorum Hippocr. ex naturâ sanguinis interpretationem & singulis mensibus disputationes familiares continuabit.

Jacobus Pancratius Bruno D. diebus Lunæ & Martis h. 3. pomer. Institutiones Medicas perspicuâ brevitate explicabit. Diebus verò Jovis & Veneris morborum particularium cognitu & curatu difficiliorum tractationem suscipiet, operâque suâ novâ studia Auditorum privatim quoque pro viribus disputando promovebit.

## PHILOSOPHIÆ PROFESSORES.

M. Abdias Trew in Mathematicis Elementa Euclidis in Syllogismos resoluta repetet. Subjunctis post denas circiter propositiones Problematibus ex Mathesi speciali, ut ita Studiosi simul & fundamentorum Mathematicorum rationem, & eorundem usum perspiciant.

In Physicis decisionem brevem potiorum & usum præ reliquis habentium controversiarum, nuper inchoatam pertextet.

M. Joh. Paul. Felwinger Compendium Logicæ absolvet: In Metaphysicis tractabit doctrinam Affectionum Entis: In Politicis, in tractatu de Magistratu, perget. Collegia Logica, Metaphysica & Politica aperiet; & Disputationes Metaphysicas in Aristotelem, si qui futuri sint Respondentes, continuabit.

Georgius Matthias König proximè Syntagma de Viris literatis sub Θεω̄ auspiciabitur. In Epistolâ ad Galatas etiam perget, eâq; finitâ, ad Epistolam ad Ephesios se conferet.

M. Joh. Leonhardus Schwæger explanabit Ciceronis Brutum de claris Oratoribus, ejusque Oratorem, seu de perfecto Oratore ad M. Brutum: Characteres verò, quos hæcenus sub explicatione textus Virgiliani sparsim ostendit, ac porro ostendet, in unum etiam simul collectos, uberiusq; diductos, priorum exemplo excepturis, ad calantum dictabit. Utrumq; per vices ab ipso fiet horâ pomeridianâ tertiâ, atq; insuper ejus opera ad Exercitia Oratoria, tam publica quam privata, in prosa pariter ac ligata petituris parata erit.

M. Christophorus Molitor diebus Lune & Martis specimen Philologematum Sacrorum, juxta ductum Schickardiani horologii vel Atrii Dilberriani dictabit, diebus autem Jovis & Veneris, quæ in Arabicis restant, continuabit. Privatim, si futurus est justus Auditorum numerus, Collegium tam Rabbiniicum, quam Ebraicum aperiet, in Rabb. explicabit & continuabit Theologiam Talmudicam Dn. Hackspanii b. m. In Ebraico verò lingue fundamenta docebit, & uti hæcenus sic nunquam omittet circulum Oratorium.

Habebuntur præterea, ex Superiorum munificentia, sine Studiosorum sumptibus, quâvis hebdomade disputationes, quas vocant, circulares in Theologica, Juridicâ, Medicâ & Philosophicâ Facultate, necnon singulis mensibus Exercitia Oratoria.



Sept. 4. we proceeded on our journey to *Ratisbone*, and passed through *Nieumarkt*, a little walled town belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

5. We passed through *Heinmann* a small walled town subject to the Duke of *Neuburg*, and at night, passing the River *Danow*, by a fair Stone-Bridge, we entred *Ratisbone* or *Regensberg* so called from the River *Regen*, which heer falls into the *Danow*.

Regens-  
berg or  
Ratisbon

This City is large and well built (the houses being for the most part of stone) adorned with many fair palaces of noble men, well walled about and fortified. The streets are but narrow. The roofs of the houses are not built so steep as at *Augsburgh*, *Nurenburgh*, &c. or as ours in *England*, but flattish after the *Italian* mode. The *Diet* of the *Empire* is usually held heer, it being an Imperial-City, and governed by its own magistrates, though in the *D. of Bavaria's* countrey. This city hath a Bishop, who is of the *Romish* Religion, but he hath little to do, all the magistrates and the greatest part of the Inhabitants being *Lutherans*. Yet some cloisters there are of Monks and Nuns, and a college of *Jesuits*.

Upon the rocks not far from *Ratisbone* a little below the town on the other side the river we found, besides many of the rarer sort of our *English* plants, *Asclepias flore albo*. *Daucus montanus Apii folio major* C. B. *Apium montanum nigrum* J. B. *Caucalis Peucedani folio* Ger. as I take it: It hath a fine leaf, a small root (which I believe yearly perishes) reddish stalks, an umbel of white flowers, to which succeed small round seeds with purple apices: An *Daucus montanus Apii folio, flore luteo* C. B. It hath winged leaves like to *Bipennella* but larger, the several wings of each leaf being as large as and like unto the intire leaf of the said *Bipennella*; a great root, but not hot in tast as the *Burnet-Saxifrages* are; the stalk

stalk riseth up to the highth of a man almost; the seeds are round, striate, covered with a hoary down, reddish toward the top, and of a hot spicy tast. *Tithymalus verrucosus* J. B. *Stæbe major calyculis non splendens* C. B. *Hepaticum trifolium* Lob. *Flammula Jovis*; *Cerinthe major flore luteo*; *Fraxinella*; *Cytisus supinus sylvest. Ratisponensis flor. lut. ad exortum foliorum prodeuntibus* Cat. Aldtdorf. *Cytisus Gesneri cui flores ferè spicati* J. B. *Euphrasia pratensis lutea* C. B. which we first found not far from *Heinmar*; *Pbalangium ramosum*; *Chamædrys vulgaris* & *Chamæfolius laciniatis*; *Aster montanus luteus hirsuto salicis folio*; *Aster Austriacus* 4 Clus. i. e. *Linaria aurea Tragi*; *Aster Atticus Itolorum flore purpureo* Park. *Oxyacantha* sive *Berberis*; *Bugula cærulea Alpina*; *Orobanche minor purpureis floribus, sive ramosa*, in the Corn-fields. *Chondrilla cærulea* J. B. *Folia huic valdè laciniata, glabra, glauca. Flores longis infident pediculis, dilutè cærulei & ad ruborem inclinantes. Securidaca dumetorum major flore vario, siliquis articulatis* C. B. which is common all over Germany. *Veronica supina facie Teucrui pratensis* no less common; *Lepidium annuum* growing among Radishes; and *Fanum Grecum*, which I suppose was sown there.

Septemb. 11. we hired a Boat for *Vienna*: First, on our left hand as we went down the river, we passed by a little village and a castle standing on a hill, called *Thonastan*. About three miles and half below *Regensberg* we passed in sight of *Wert*, a castle belonging to the Bishop of *Ratisbone*, seated on a hill by a river called *Wisent*, which heer runs into the *Danow*. This night we lodged at *Straubing*, a very handsom, pleasant, walled Town, belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*, five miles below *Ratisbone*.

Sept. 12. in the morning we past *Pogen* where is a Church standing on a high hill. Four miles below *Straubing* we rowed under a wooden bridge which there



there crosses the *Danow*. Heer on the left hand as one goes down, stands *Dreckendorf*, a walled town belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*. A little further off we passed by the mouth of the river *Iser*. Then we had a prospect of *Osterhoven* on our left hand, and not far thence a small village called *Hofkirchen*, and on the same side still a little castle called *Hilkersberg*, where the shores along the river began to be rocky. This night we lodged at a pretty little walled town built of stone, called *Vilshoven*, belonging to *Bavaria*.

*Vilshoven.*  
*Passaw.*

*Sept. 13.* At four miles distance from *Vilshoven* we came to *Passaw*, a considerable city for its strength and greatness, formerly well built with many fair stone houses. But about three quarters of a year before our being there, a most dreadful Fire burnt down, ruin'd and destroy'd almost the whole Town, Churches, public buildings and all. It is situate just at the confluence of the rivers *In* and *Danow*, and subject to the Archduke of *Inspruck*, who, we were told, gave 50000 dollars towards the rebuilding of it. Heer is a bridge over the river *In* to a town called *Instat*. Hitherto the river *Danow* flowed gently down, but below *Passaw*, it began to be streightned by hills on both sides and to run with a swifter stream. Seven miles from *Passaw* we passed by *Nayhonsse* castle, and this third night lodged at a pretty little village belonging to the Emperor called *Afch*, standing on the right side of the river.

*Lintz.*

*Sept. 14.* we had an open countrey again, no hills being near the river. At four miles end we landed at *Lintz*, and viewed the city, which we found to be a very elegant place, well built with stone houses flat rooft after the *Italian* fashion; having a large square *Piazza* with two fountains in it, and on the highest part a fair palace of the Emperor, whence there is a pleasant prospect of the *Danow* and Countrey adjacent. About three miles below *Lintz* we passed

passed a pretty village on our left hand, called *Mat-  
hausen*. Then we had a prospect of a town on our  
right hand situate upon the river *Ens* called *Intz*.  
Seven miles below *Lintz* are hills again on both sides  
the river. Heerabouts is a village called *Greine*,  
where the Earl of *Lichtenstein* hath a house situate  
on a hill. Below *Greine* on the left hand is a little  
village, where we past a dangerous place in the river  
called *Strom*, where the stream being streightned by  
hills on each hand runs very swiftly, and besides is  
full of rocks: a little further below a rock, which  
jets a good way out into the river, we passed a vio-  
lent whirl-pool called the *Werble*. At some distance  
further on the left hand stands a small village under  
a high hill, half whereof fell down about two years  
before our being there, which made so great a noise  
that it was heard two *German* miles off, at *Ips*, a  
little town we passed by on the right hand. We lod-  
ged this fourth night at a small village called *Mor-  
pach*, 11 miles from *Lintz*.

Sept. 15. in the morning we went by a rich clo-  
ster called *Melk* on our right. At six miles distance  
from our lodging we passed a fair house of the Earl  
of *Dernstein's* on our left hand, and heerabout had  
a prospect of *Ketwein* a rich Abby strongly situate on  
a hill, attempted by the *Swedes* without success.  
About nine miles from *Marbach* we passed under a  
wooden bridge by a little walled town called *Stein*,  
where the *Swedes* (they told us) were notably beaten  
and driven out again after they had entred the town;  
which repulse they afterwards revenged, when they  
took the place, by plundering and spoiling it. Not  
far hence we landed to view *Krembs*, a considerable  
city seated on the side of a hill, well-built, walled  
about and trenched towards the river. From hence  
we came into an open countrey, and the river being  
at liberty, the chanel grew much wider. Six miles  
below *Krembs* we passed by a small walled Town on

*Krembs.*

the



the right hand called *Deuln*; then we had the prospect of *Greitenstein*, a castle situate on a hill at some distance from the river on the left hand; next we had a sight of *Cornberg*, a wall'd town in a plain not far from the *Danow*; taken by the *Swedes* in the late wars and by them notably defended against the Emperor. Heer and afterward at several other places we observed mills built upon two boats, the wheel lying between the boats, which are fixed at a convenient distance one from another, and so the stream coming between the boats, and by reason it is streightned by degrees, running more swiftly, turns the wheel. One of the boats is by strong cables or chains at each end fastned to the bank, and so the boats, mill and all rise and fall with the water. About a mile and half before we reach'd *Vienna* we went by a fair rich Abby called *Claifternaiberg*, with a little wall'd town of the same name; and at the end of 19 *German* miles, which the swiftnes of the current assisting us, we made this day, we arrived at *Vienna*, the chief city of *Austria*, and at present the imperial seat, so called from the river *Wien* which runs into the *Danow* on the East side of the Town. It is for the bigness of it the most frequent and full of people that we have yet seen beyond the seas. The wall is not above four or five *English* miles in circuit, but there are large Suburbs at a little distance from the town, those houses that were very near being lately pull'd down to clear the wall and works for fear of a Siege: The *Turcs* at the time of our being there having taken *Neubausel*, and news coming that they were marching with their whole army towards *Presburg* in *Hungary*, not above 40 *English* miles distant from *Vienna*. This City is regularly and strongly fortified with a high and impenetrable wall of earth faced with brick, a broad and deep trench, into which they can (as they told us) when they please draw the water; Bastions, half-moons

*Vienna.*

and

and horn-works, &c. that it is justly reputed one of the strongest holds of Christendom. The inner wall, which was said to be built with the ransom of *Richard I. King of England*, is of little strength or consideration in comparison with the new and outer one. The houses are sufficiently tall and well built of stone, the roofs flattish after the *Italian* mode: The streets rather narrow than broad; the markets well stored with all necessaries. Heer we first met with tortoises to be sold, at the rate of six pence apiece: they are found in muddy ditches in these parts. Heer also we first took notice of the fruit of *Sorbus legitima*; and first saw in the fish-markets the *Silarus* or Sheat-fish, the greatest of all fresh-water fish that we have seen, some of them weighing above 100 pound. The Emperors palace, the Cathedral church and other public buildings deserve remembrance were it my design minutely to describe places. The Emperor is of a mean stature and dark complexion, thin-visaged, his hair black, his underlip thick and hanging down a little, much like his effigies on his coin. As for plants we found heer about, *Oubrychis spicata flore purpureo*, *Psyllium vulgare*; *Kali spinosum*, at this distance from the Sea. *Scabiosa foliis dissectis, flore albo vel ὄχρῳ λεύκῳ* Clus. *Dorycnio* congener in great plenty. *Marrubium album angustifolium peregrinum* C.B. as it seemed to me. In the Island of *Danubius* near *Vienna*, *Aristolochia Clematidis* & *Solanum vesicarium* sive *Alkckengi* plentifully.

Plants  
observed  
about *Vienna*.

We hired a coach for *Venice* and began our journey Sept. 24. thitherward, and this night lodged at a great Village called *Trayskerk* four miles distant from *Vienna*: by the way-side we found store of *Absinthium Austriacum tenuifolium* Clus.

At four miles end we came to *Neustat* (*Neapolis Austriaca* they call it) well walled and trencht about, of a square figure, mean bigness, handsomly built, having

25.  
*Neustat.*



having streight streets and a fair square market-place. At three of the corners are mounts or bastions, and at the fourth a Castle. In the laves near this town I first found *Asperula cerulea*. Two miles beyond *Neustat* we began to leave the open countrey and to come among hills. We lodged this night at a village called *Gluknitz* four miles distant from *Neustat*. The houses in these villages are for the most part covered with shingles of wood: the hills clothed with woods of Pine.

26. After two miles riding we came to a village called *Schadmyen* or *Sbadwin*, seated between the mountains and enclosed with a gate at each end. Heer we alighted and our Coachman hired ten oxen (which stood there ready for that purpose) to draw his Coach up a steep ascent to the top of the hills which part *Austria* and *Stiria*. On the sides and top of this hill we found these plants, *Libanotis Theophrasti minor* Park. *Cyclamen autumnale* of two sorts. *Tussilago Alpina folio rotundo*. A sort of small *Trachelium* that I have not elsewhere seen. A small sort of *Muscus clavatus*, with leaves like Juniper. *Larix* abundantly. *Lysimachia lutea in alis foliorum florens*. A kind of *Glaux* with a rough cod. *Gentiana folio Asclepiadis* abundantly, and many others that we had before met with. In this journey we also found *Muscus denticulatus major* in the shady lanes in many places: and in watery and springy places *Alfne muscosa* J.B. further on we came to a little wall'd place near the river *Muercz*, called *Mertzuschlag*. Heer about are many mills; and sitches and pickles made heer: then we passed through a village called *Langenwang*, where stands a castle on a hill: after that another called *Kriegla*, where we cross the river. This afternoon we passed through a pleasant valley among woody mountains, and at night took up our loding at *Kimberg* a large village six long miles distant from *Glocknitz*.

Plants  
found on  
the hills  
at *Sbad-  
win*.

We

We travelled along the same valley, and passed through a great village called *Kapsberg*; besides many other villages, castles and Gentlemens houses on the sides of the hills, which we rode near to; and at three miles end came to *Pruck an der Mure*, i.e. *Pons Muræ*, a fair town for this Countrey, and walled about, having a large market-place with a fountain in it. Proceeding on in the same valley some two leagues further, we passed *Lewben*, a very neat, pleasant and well-built walled town, better than we expected to have found any in this mountainous Countrey. It hath a fair market-place with fountains. And we observed much Iron lying in the streets, which is heer made, and wherewith the inhabitants drive a great trade. Heer we crossed the *Mura* twice, and soon after we were past *Lewben* we rode over a hill, and following the course of the said river among the mountains, at evening we came to a village called *S. Michael*, where we lodged. We saw in these parts many men and women with large swellings under their chins or on their throats, called in *Latin* or rather in *Greec*, *Bronchocele*, and by some in *English*, *Bavarian Pokes*. Some of them were single, others double and treble. This is a disease which these *Alpine Nations* have of old been subject to. *Quis tumidum guttur miretur in Alpibus?* Yet among the *Grisons*, who live on the highest parts of the *Alps*, I do not remember to have seen any of these: I dare say there are not half so many thereabouts as in these Countries. What should be the cause of this evil, whether the drinking of Snow-water, or water infected with the virose streams and particles of Mercury, or other minerals and metals, wherewith in all probability these mountains abound, is no easie matter to determine. For on the one hand, in some mountainous countries, where the snow lies as long as it doth heer, and consequently their waters are little else than snow



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snow dissolved, we shall find very few infected with this disease: and on the other hand, as few in *Hungary*, *Transylvania* and other countries abounding with mercury and other minerals. We must therefore suspend, till some ingenious Physician of these Countries, by long and diligent observing what causes or occasions these Tumours, and likewise what prevents and cures them, instructs us better.

We also observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirous persons than any where else; which we imputed sometime to the snow-water, sometime to the inordinate eating of Cabbage, of which in all the market-towns we saw monstrous heaps lying to be sold. But upon further consideration I think with *Palmarius*, it ought rather to be attributed to the mineral steams that infect their waters, especially Mercurial. For we see the vapour of Quick-silver doth principally affect the brain and nervous parts, begetting palsies and *deliriums* in Painters, Gilders, Miners and those that are much conversant about it.

28. We travelled on by the river *Mures* side to *Knittlefield*, a walled town three miles from *S. Michael*, and then proceeding along the same valley, we passed by some Noblemens houses and castles, and lodged at a village upon the *Mure* called *S. Georgio*, four miles from *Knittlefield*.

29. We travelled on in the same valley by the river *Newmarkt* till we came to *Newmarkt*, a little walled place, four miles from *S. Georgio*. Then we followed the course of another little river which runs into the *Dravus* about *Volckmarck*, in a narrow valley between high hills, and a mile from *Newmarkt* we came to a considerable wall'd town called *Freisach*, in which are four cloisters. A mile further we came to *Heirt* in *Carinthia* where we lay this night.

We

We rode rocky ways through valleys to *S. Veit* 30.  
 or *Vit*, a wall'd town of some note, three miles di- *S. Vit.*  
 stant from *Heirt*. The Emperor hath a Mint-house  
 for coining money heer. Proceeding on three  
 miles further we arrived at *Vilkircken*, which had  
 been a Market-Town of note, but about three  
 years since a lamentable Fire burnt it down to the  
 ground.

We rode very rugged way among the mountains *Octob. 1.*  
 and rocks, passing the whole length of a Lake called  
*Oostfukersey*, and at the further end of it observed a  
 strong castle seated on a high hill belonging to the  
 Earl of *Dietrichstein*, a Prince of the Empire, who *Dietrich-*  
 coins money. Then we came down into a pleasant *stein.*  
 valley, and so over the river *Dravus*, which is heer  
 navigable, and runs by the walls of *Villach*, a well- *Villach.*  
 built town and one of the chief of this Countrey,  
 three miles distant from *Vilkerck*. A good distance  
 from *Villach* we passed the *Guile*, a considerable river  
 falling into the *Dravus*; and had very rocky way  
 among high mountains till we came to *Orlesteina*, a  
 village where we lodged.

We travelled among high mountains very bad 2.  
 way to a village called *Klein Tarvis* two miles; and  
 proceeding on still among the mountains we came  
 to the river *Timent*; which runs into the *Adriatic*  
*Sea*; and lodged this night at *Pontieba*, the last town *Pontieba.*  
 we passed in the *Emperors* countrey, part of it is sub-  
 ject to the *Emperor* called *Pontieba Imperiale*, and  
 part to the *Venetians* called *Pontieba Veneta*, where  
 we took a bill of health for *Venice*. Between *Klein*  
*Tarvis* and *Pontieba*, we saw a herd of Goats fol-  
 lowing the Goat-herd like so many dogs: in other  
 places we have seen sheep in that manner following  
 their shepherd, which no doubt was usual in *Judea*;  
 for our Saviour *John 10.4.* comparing himself to a  
 shepherd and his disciples and servants to sheep, saith,  
*And he goeth before his sheep; and they follow him, for*  
 they



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they know his voice; but a stranger they will not follow, for they know not the voice of a stranger. Which would have seem'd strange to the hearers had the shepherds been wont only to drive their sheep, as with us they do.

3. We pass'd over the river *Timent* by a bridge that parts *Carinthia* from *Friuli*. About a *German* mile off we came to a little fort in a village called *Clausen*, where are two draw-bridges, which we were not permitted to pass, till we had delivered our bill of health. Hence we travelled along by the river, and observed timber-trees floted down the stream, and when the rocks stopped them, men with hooks put them off and directed them into the force of the current. This is the manner all over the *Alps* and other high mountains, they fell trees and get them to any little current of water and expect a good shot of rain, and then flote them down to the greater-rivers. This

*Vensonga*. day we pass'd *Vensonga*, a pretty little wall'd town,  
*Hospita-* and lodg'd at *Hospitaletto* a large village, where we  
*letto*. got quit of the mountains, and came into the plain  
Country of *Friuli*.

4. We pass'd by *Limonia* a wall'd town situate on  
*Limonia*. the rising of a hill at the foot of the mountains.  
*S. Dani-* Some miles further we pass'd *S. Daniele*; then we  
*etc*. forded the river *Timent* in several places. The river  
heerabouts in a time of rain or when the snow melts  
on the mountains, spreads itself to a very great  
breadth, as appears by the empty chanel. Soon af-  
ter we had pass'd the river, we ascend'd a cliff and  
entred the walls of a little town called *Spilimberg*,  
*Spilim-* where were rows or cloisters on each side the street  
*berg*. under the houses, which we after found in many of  
the towns of *Lombardy*; ten *Italian* miles further ri-  
ding brought us to *S. Avogio*, a village where we  
rested this night.

5. We rode along the plains and at ten miles end  
*Saribe*. came to *Saribe* a walled town, where the river *Liz-*

*venza* divides itself and encompasseth the wall. From hence we drove on about two *Dutch* miles and lodged at *Conegliano*, a wall'd Town seated on the ridge of a hill; a place of good account, as is also *Conegliano*.  
*Saribe.*

All the way we travelled in *Italy* hitherto we had little other bread than what was made of *Sorghum*, a grain the blade whereof arises to seven or eight foot high and is as great as ones finger, bearing a large panicle on the top, the berry or seed being bigger than that of wheat, and of a dusky colour.

We rode a *Dutch* mile and then ferried over the river *Anaxus* or *Piave*, and at ten *Italian* miles further came to *Trevisa* a large Town, the head of a Province called *Marca Trevisana*, an important place for strength, but too near and too obnoxious to *Venice* to be rich. From *Trevisa* we rode through a very fertile and well cultivated countrey to *Mestre*, a little Town by the *Lagune*, (so they call the Flats about *Venice*, which are all covered with water when the Tide is in) where we took boat for *Venice*. *Treviso.*

Upon the mountains we passed over this voyage, we found a great number of plants we had not before met with, as *Quinquifolium album majus caulescens* C.B. *Quinquifolium album majus alterum* C.B. *Teucrium Alpinum Cisti flore*; *Epimedium vulgare*; *Linaria purpurea parva* J.B. And not far from *Pontieba* on *Italy* side upon the rocks, *Ledum Alpinum hirsutum* C.B. *Ledum Alpinum hirsutum minus*; *An Cistus Austriacus myrtifolius*? *Auricula ursi* *Sedum serratum alterum foliis longis angustis*; *Sedum Alpinum minimum, foliis cinereis, flore candido* J.B. *Siler montanum* and many others. *Helleborus niger verus* plentifully all over the highest mountains. *Scabiosa argentea angustifolia*, in the chanel of the torrents in *Friuli*: and *Galega* by the rivers and ditches every where in *Italy*.



In *Marca Trevisana*, some part of *Friuli*, and the greatest part of *Lombardy*, we observed the Corn-fields to be so thick set with rows of trees, that if a man from an hill or high tower should look down upon the Countrey at a distance, he would take it to be a Wood. Against every Tree is planted a Vine, which runs up the tree, and the branches of the neighbour-vines they draw from tree to tree and tie together: So that their Corn-fields are also Woods and Vine-yards, the same land sufficing for all these productions, and not being exhausted with so much spending (as one would be apt to imagine) by reason of the depth and richness of its soil. Neither in this hot Countrey doth the Corn receive any prejudice from the shade or dropping of the Trees, (which in our colder Climate would quite marr it) but rather advantage, there falling little rain in Summer-time, and the Trees keeping off the scorching Sun-beams, which else might dry up and wither it; the heat notwithstanding sufficing to bring the Grain to perfect maturity. Whereas with us all the Sun we can give it is little enough, and the very grass which grows under the trees is sower and crude: for that usually we have too little heat for our moisture, and they too much. This part of *Italy* hath been deservedly celebrated for fertility, and may justly in my opinion be stiled the Garden of *Europe*.

OF  
V E N I C E.

V *enice* is built upon certain little Islands in the middle of the Sea, or rather in the middle of certain Flats or Shallows, covered all over with water at full Sea, but about the City when the Tide is out in many places bare, called by the *Italians Lagune*. These *Lagune* are enclosed and separated from the main *Gulf* or *Adriatic* Sea by a bank of earth (*il Lito* or *Lido* they call it) extending according to *Contarini* about 60 miles, according to *Leander Albertus* and others (who come nearer the truth) but 35, and resemble the space contained in a bent Bow, the bow being the shore of the firm land, and the *Lido* the string. The City stands at an equal distance from the firm land of *Italy* and from the *Lito*, viz. five miles from each. This *Lido* serves as a good fence or rampart to secure the City and other included Islands against the raging waves of the Sea in stormy weather. It is discontinued by seven, say some, say others by five breaks or apertures, and those not very wide ones, which they call Ports or Havens, and by which the *Lagune* communicate with the *Gulf*. Of these Inlets two only are deep enough to admit any vessels of considerable bulk or burthen, viz. those of *Malamocco* and *Lio*. Into or not far from the *Lagune* most of the great rivers of *Italy* empty themselves, v.g. *Padus* now call'd *Po*, *Atbesis* now *Adige*, *Meduacus major* now *Brenta*, *Meduacus minor* now *Bacchilione*, *Tiliaventum* now *Taiamento*, *Liquentia* now *Livenza*, *Silis* now *Sile*, *Anassus* now *Piave*; which, especially in time



of floods, bring down with them from the mountains a great deal of earth and silt, which will, its probable, in process of time fill up the *Lagune* and make dry land of them. For I believe at the first building of *Venice* no part of them lay bare at low water as now there doth. *Gianotti* saith, that antiently the City was ten miles distant from the firm land, the *Lagune* extending as far as *Oriago*, which, as some think, was so called *quasi Ora lacus*; and and that all that space between *Oriago* and *Fusina* (where they now imbarck that go from *Padua* to *Venice*) had been added to the firm land notwithstanding all the endeavours the *Venetians* could use.

This City was first founded, according to the best Authors, about the time that *Attila* with his *Hunnes* invaded *Italy*, burning and destroying all before him; by some families who seeing no end of these irruptions of barbarous nations, sought refuge for themselves in these desolate Islands, in the year 456 or thereabouts. Others make the first beginning of it to have been before that time in the year 421 or 423. But though in the times of former irruptions many of the neighbouring people fled hither to shelter themselves from the present storm, yet I believe they did not think of settling themselves heer or making these Islands their fixt habitation, and uniting themselves into one City till the expedition of *Attila*. Whenever it began, it hath continued a *Virgin-City*, (having never been ravished nor attempted by any Enemy) since its first foundation for at least 1200 years, which is more than any other City of that antiquity, so far as I have read or heard, can boast of. Yet is it not at present nor ever was it fortified or so much as walled about; neither indeed doth it need it, being sufficiently strong by its situation alone, which is such, that it is not likely for the future ever to be taken,

ken, unless the Sea quite leave it, and the *Lagoons* become dry land conjoined with the Continent. For by Sea great ships can come no nearer than the haven of *Malassoni*, and these apertures in the *Lido*, where boats and lesser Vessels may enter, are defended by strong Forts and Castles: besides that every side the Chanel doth so vary, that without the guidance of an expert Pilot they will not be able to find the way in, but be in danger of being stranded upon the flats.

This City is in circuit, taking in the *Grand Canal*, eight Italian miles. Viewing it from *S. Mark's* tower we judged it to be about the bigness *Amsterdam* was then of. It is divided into two parts by the *Grand Canal*, which passes through the middle of it in the form of the letter S. It is also divided into five parts or regions, called thence *Sefferi*; three on one side the *Canale*, viz. *Cafela*, *S. Marco* and *Ca' d'oro*; and three on the other side, viz. *S. Polo*, *S. Maria della Salute* and *Dors' doro*. It contains 70 Parishes, though some make them 72, 67 Monasteries, whereof 33 of *Frares* and 34 of *Nuns*, according to a survey taken in the year 1581. Since which time, I believe, the number hath been increased. According to the same survey there were then in the City, of

Noble Men	1843	Artificers, Men	32887
Women	1639	Women	31617
Boys	1420	Boys	21755
Girls	1130	Girls	18127
Citizens, Men	2117	Beggars, Men	75
Women	1936	Women	112
Boys	1708	Monks	945
Girls	1418	Nuns	2508
Servants	3731	Friars	516
Maids	5753	Poor of the Hospital	1290
		Jews	1043
		L 4	The



The Sum total is 134871. *Sanfovinus* reckons the number of souls in his time to have been 180000, but, I suppose, he takes in *Muran* and the other Islands, which in this survey are left out. I am not ignorant that several late writers make the present number of Inhabitants to be at least 300000, but I believe they speak at random, and by conjecture, upon no good grounds; (as I have been often told, that there are in *Paris* a million and half of people, whereas it is well if there be half a million) there being no reason to think that the City is much increased since *Sanfovinus* his time. I find the Sum total of the number of males to exceed the total of the number of females in this survey by above 3500, which comes near to the account of the excess of males in *England*, given us by Capt. *Graunt* in his Observations upon the weekly Bills of Mortality in *London*. And I doubt not but if exact observations were made in other places, there would be found the like proportion between the number of males and females born into the world in hot countries as in cold. So that from this Topic the *Asiatics* have no greater plea for multiplicity of wives than the *Europeans*. Little chanel's of water cross and divide the city into many Islets, and may rather be called the Streets of it, than those narrow Lanes or Alleys (*Calle* they call them) through which you pass on foot from one place to another. By these chanel's you may convey your self and goods from any one place of the city to any other by boat; which is the only way of carriage, except mens shoulders, there being neither coach nor litter, cart nor wain, horse nor ass used or so much as to be seen heer. For passage on foot there are built about 450 bridges cross the chanel's, most of them of stone and of one arch, among which the most famous is that over the *Canal grande*, called *Ponte di Rialto*: and for passage by water there are a great number of *Gondalo's*

*dalo's* and other boats; some say eight, some ten, some twelve, nay, some fifteen thousand, but I believe all is conjecture; and they were never numbered.

The Buildings are generally tall and fair: the Palaces of Noblemen thick set all over the City, but especially upon the *Canal grande*, which though not vast, are handsom and well-built. The foundations of the houses are great piles or masts driven into the ground as at *Amsterdam*.

The Arsenal is said to be three miles in circuit, they that speak modestly allow it but two; well stored with arms, ammunition and all provisions for war. Heer the Gallies are made and laid up, of which the Republic hath (they say) at least 200. Heer also lies the famous Vessel called the *Bucentoro*, in which upon *Ascension* day yearly the *Duke* accompanied with the Senators, and attended by some thousands of *Gondalo's* bravely set out and adorned, goes forth as it were in solemn procession some two or three miles to Sea, and casting thereinto a ring, saith, *I espouse thee in token of perpetual dominion*. Heer are said to be kept 20000 pieces of Ordnance great and small, and arms for above 250000 men. A great number [1550] of Artificers, as Shipwrights, Carpenters, Smiths, Founders, &c. are constantly kept at work at the public charge.

Of the other public places and buildings of the City, as the Piazza of *S. Mark*, the Church of *S. Mark*, with the Treasury; the Tower of *S. Mark*; the Palace of the Duke; the Chamber of the great Council; the private Armory; the Theatres for acting the *Opera*, with the contrivances for moving the Scenes; the *Ponte di Rialto*; the Schools or Halls for the Fraternities; the Mint-house, Pillars, Statues, and other Ornaments of this City, I shall forbear to say any thing, but refer the Reader to *Sansovinus*, *Laf-fels* and others, who have minutely described those things.



*Venice*, according to the old Epithet *Venetia la ricca*, hath been esteemed the richest City, not of *Italy* only but of all *Europe*: and doubtless was so before the passage to the *East-Indies* by the *Cape of good hope* was discovered: when besides a large share of *Lombardy* the best Countrey of *Italy*, *Friuli*, *Istria* and *Dalmatia*, the Islands of *Cyprus* and *Candia*, *Zant*, *Cephalonia* and *Corfu*, with others in the *Archipelago* subject to them, they were chief if not sole masters of the *East-India* Trade, furnishing the greatest part of *Europe* with the commodities coming from thence, which were then brought by Merchants to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and there by them bought up. So that then it was a Proverb in *Italy*, *Il bianco e'l negro han fatto ricca la Venetia*. White and black, i.e. *Cotton* and *Pepper* have made *Venice* rich. Since the loss of that trade, and by the vast expences of long wars with the *Turcs*, wherein they came off losers at last, having parted with first *Cyprus* and lately *Candia* to them, their treasures, I believe, are well exhausted. Yet the riches of private persons must needs be great, the City having never been sackt nor having ever undergone any such change of Government as that one considerable party of the people hath been oppressed and their goods confiscate. And though the public be not so rich as it hath been, yet will it soon recover itself and grow wealthy again upon the enjoyment of Peace and free Commerce. Though the wings of this Common-wealth have been a little clipt, yet hath it enough still remaining under its dominion to denominate it a potent State: viz. In *Italy* (1.) The *Dogado*, of which the City of *Venice* itself is the head. (2.) The City and Territory of *Padua* called *Padoano*. (3.) Of *Vicenza* called *Vicentino*. (4.) Of *Verona* called *Veronese*. (5.) Of *Brescia* called *Bresciano*. (6.) Of *Bergamo* called *Bergamasco*. (7.) Of *Crema* called *Creмасco*. (8.) *Marca Trevisana* under which

which are comprehended *Feltrino* and *Bellunese* the territories of the Cities *Feltre* and *Belluno*. [*Leander Albertus* reckons the territories of *Verona*, *Vicenza* and *Padua* in *Marca Trevisana*; and of *Brescia*, *Bergamo* and *Crema* in *Lombardy*.] (9.) *Friuli*. (10.) *Istria*. (11.) The territory of *Rovigo* called *Il Polesine de Rovigo*, formerly belonging to the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, the whole in length being extended 250 miles, and above half so much in breadth. Out of *Italy* they have a good part of *Dalmatia*, the Islands of *Zant*, *Cephalonia* and *Corfu*, besides others of less account.

The ordinary annual revenues of this Republic, according to our information amount, to about five millions and three hundred and twenty thousand *Venetian Ducates* yearly. A Ducat is somewhat less than a *French Crown*. Of which

<i>Venice</i> it self yields	1400000
<i>Brescia</i>	1000000
<i>Padua</i>	140000
<i>Vicenza</i>	200000
<i>Verona</i>	230000
<i>Bergamo</i>	140000
<i>Crema</i>	100000
<i>Il Polesine</i>	70000
<i>Istria</i>	150000
<i>Il Friuli</i>	100000
<i>La Marca Trevisana</i>	190000
<i>Gli stati di mare</i>	450000
<i>La Zecca</i>	150000

This City is well served with all provisions of Victuals, especially fish and wild-fowl. Fresh water they have none but what is brought from land; and rain water which they preserve in cisterns, and which serves well enough for the ordinary uses of the house. The Air is very sharp in Winter-time  
by



by reason of its vicinity to the *Alps*. *Venice* is noted for the best Treacle; the best both drinking and looking-Glasses, made at *Muran* a large Burge or Town, about three miles in circuit, and divided in the middle by a broad chanel like *Venice*, in an Island about a mile distant from the City, so that it may pass for a Suburb of it: for Paper, for Turpentine, for Needle-work Laces called Points; and if that be worth the mentioning, for *Courtezans*. Heer is also made Sope not inferiour for goodnes to that of *Castile*.

The Gentlemens and Citizens Wives are kept close, seldom walking abroad unless it be to Church, and then with an old woman at their heels to guard them. Most of the Gentlemen and Citizens of quality put their daughters so soon as they come to seven or eight years of age, into some Cloister of Nuns, to be there educated; whence they are not taken out till they be married. The Suiter seldom sees his Mistress before they go to be married, or if he doth see her, it is only at the grate of the Cloister without speaking to her, all things being transacted by the Parents on each side, or by the mediation of an old Woman.

The Government is Aristocratical, but among the Gentlemen themselves were there no Citizens or Subjects it would be purely Democratical. As for the *Doge* or *Duke*, though they call him Prince, yet they do but mock him; for he hath only the Title and shew, nothing of the power or Authority of a Prince. The form of Government as it is exactly and particularly described by *Contarini*, *Gianotti* and *Sansovinus* out of him, because it is much talked of, I shall heer briefly set down.

The Government then of the Common-wealth is chiefly in the Great Council; the Senate or Council of *Pregadi*; the College; the Council of ten; and the *Signoria*.

## Of the GREAT COUNCIL.

The *Great Council* is as it were the *basis* of the Commonwealth, in which the supreme power resides, and from which as well the Senate as all the Magistrates derive their Authority. It is made up of all the Gentlemen of the City who have passed the 25. year of their age; the number of which is about 2500 in all. But yet before they can be admitted to give their suffrages in Council they must before the \* *Auvogadori di Commune*, by the oath of their fathers or mothers, or if they be dead, of their nearest kinsmen, prove that they have attained that age; and by the testimony of two witnesses, that they are the legitimate sons of such Gentlemen as they profess or pretend themselves to be. But to satisfy the longing of such young men as desire to taste the sweetness of Government sooner, there is a way for some of those who are but twenty years of age complete to get into the Council, *viz.* Before the fourth of *December* being *S. Barbara's* day, all such young men must in the manner we have already mentioned, before the *Auvogadori* prove themselves to be full twenty years old, and the legitimate sons of Gentlemen. Which done the Secretary of the *Auvogadori* gives to each a Schedule sealed by the three *Auvogadori*, signifying so much. These Schedules they carry to the Secretary of the *Quarantia criminale*, who writes the names of them who brought the Schedules, each in

\* The *Auvogadori di Commune* are those who bring in all Causes to the 40 Criminal Judges, called the *Quarantia Criminale*, to whom appeals are made in Criminal Causes from the sentences of inferiour Judges as well within the City as without. Those then that would appeal must first have recourse to the *Auvogadors*; who are all diligently to examine the Cause, and consider whether it ought to be brought in, and if they all agree that it ought not, then he that would appeal hath no remedy, but to expect another set of *Auvogadors*; but if but one of them accepts it, it is enough to bring it in.



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a scroll by itself; and on the 4. of *December* carries all these scrolls before the *Duke* and *Counsellors*, in whose presence they are all put into one Urn, and into another are put so many golden balls as are equal to the fifth part of the number of scrolls, if it be less than 30; if it be more than 30, there are yet put in but 30 balls, and so many silver ones as with the golden shall be equal to the number of the young men competitors. These being shaken together, the *Duke* out of the first urn draws a scroll and reads the name, then out of the other takes a ball, which if it proves to be a golden one; such an one whose name was written in the scroll is understood to be admitted into the Council. And so he proceeds, drawing out first a scroll and then a ball, till all the golden balls are drawn out; and so without more ado those thirty whose lot it is to have the golden balls may go into the Council and ballot: The rest must stay till another year and then take their chance, if they are not before come to the age of 25. In troublesome times when the Common-wealth wants money, they have also conferred this honour upon such as are under 25 years for assisting the Public with the gift or loan of a certain sum of money.

At one end of the Great Council chamber (or Hall as they call it, though it be an upper room) sits the Duke on a tribunal elevated above the level of the chamber, with three of the Counsellours and one of the heads or chiefs of the Court called *Quarantia criminale* (*Capi de Quaranta*) sitting on his right hand; and the other three Counsellors, and below them the other two chiefs of the *Quarantia* on his left; and on benches on each side the tribunal, which make right angles with the end, sit the Great Chancellour and Secretaries. The fashion of the Hall and Benches on which the Gentlemen sit, and the places of the chief Officers and Magistrates, I shall omit, as being hardly intelligible to such as  
have

have not seen the place, and not very material to be understood.

The Council is assembled every *Sunday*, and sometimes oftner, by the tolling of a bell, which begins at noon and ceases not till one of the clock; and elects the Magistrates and Officers in this manner: First of all the Electors or Nominators are drawn by lot. After that those that are nominated by such Electors are balloted in the Council, and those that have above half the suffrages of the Gentlemen present are understood to be elected.

Now because there must be at least nine Magistrates created at every meeting of the Council, therefore it is necessary to make at least nine Electors: and because some Magistrates places may have but two Competitors and some four, and in some days are created of one sort, in some of another, and in some of both together; when there are only such created as can have but two Competitors (which seldom happens) then there need be but two Sets or Companies of Electors made: but when any such are to be created as must have four Competitors, then there are four Sets of Electors made, of nine in each Set. While the bell tolls, all the Gentlemen that can with convenience are to repair to the Council, which being once assembled, the doors lockt up and the Keys brought and laid down at the Dukes feet, none can afterwards be admitted to enter, except he be a Counsellor, an *Avvogador*, one of the heads or chiefs of the Council of ten (called *Capi de Dieci*) or a Censor.

NB. (1.) For the creation of Magistrates there is no *Quorum* or determinate number of Gentlemen required to be present to make a Council; though it seldom happens the Council-chamber not to be full. For other business as the establishing new Laws, determining any Sentence, &c. the *Quorum* is 600, without which number nothing can be done.

(2.) Unless



(2.) Unless there be four of the Counsellors present, there can be neither Officers created nor any other business agitated in the Great Council.

The Duke, the chief Magistrates and Officers, and all the Gentlemen being set down in their places; before the Tribunal on which the Duke sits, in the plain of the Council-chamber, are placed on a row three urns called *Capelli*, upon stands so high above the floor that no man can look into them, and yet for greater security they are also covered, only the two outermost have two holes in their covers to put in the hand to draw out the balls. The middlemost that stands over against the Duke hath but one hole. In each of the two outermost urns are put about 800 balls made of copper and gilded over with silver (which I shall take leave to call silver balls, as those that are gilded with gold, golden balls) so that the whole number in both amounts to about 1500 or 1600, for so many Gentlemen are commonly present at each meeting of the Great Council. Besides in these urns together with the silver are mingled 60 golden balls, 30 in each urn. In the middlemost urn are put 60 balls, whereof 36 are golden and 24 silver. Then the Great Chancellor (who is always a Citizen and no Gentleman) goeth to his place appointed for that purpose, and reads what Magistrates are to be created that day, which done, he returns to the tribunal, and calling the *Avvogadors*, the *Capi de Dieci*, the Censors and the old and new Auditors, he administers to them an oath to observe the laws of the Council, in which is contained, that all shall sit; that none shall change his bench at prohibited times; that none shall seek any Magistracy by dishonest means, or favour and abet any other in so doing, &c. When they are sworn, they return to their places, and the three junior Counsellors rising up, the eldest of them goes and sets him down over against the middlemost urn,

the

the next before that on the right hand of the Duke, and the youngest over against that on the left. Then there are lots drawn what bench shall come first up to the *Capello*, (the whole Council being divided into five benches of Gentlemen) and what end of that bench, and what side of that end (for all the benches are double) in this manner. There are put into an urn ten silver balls, five of them marked with the five first figures or the characters of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and by each number is written such an end and such a side. The other five balls are marked with the same figures, but on each of them is written the contrary end and contrary side. So that if under the figure 1 in the first five be written, the end towards the *Broil* and the side towards *S. Georges*; under the figure 1 in the other five is written, the end towards *Castello* and the side next *S. Mark's*. Then they draw out of the urn one of these balls, the figure and inscription whereof shews what bench and what end and side of that bench is to come first up to the *Capello*. Then they look into the urn and take out that ball which is marked with the same figure and the contrary end and side. After the same manner they draw out by lot another ball, and so a third, fourth and fifth, calling up the benches in order, till all the Electors are made. Of the bench that is called first, each one in order comes up to one of the exterior urns, and draws thereout a ball, which if it be silver, he puts it into another urn set on the floor at the foot of that out of which he drew it, and returns to his place, having obtained nothing; but if it be a golden one, he delivers it into the hand of that Counsellor who sits by that urn, and goes presently to the middle urn, and thence also draws out a ball; which if it be silver, having presented it to the Counsellor who sits before the urn, he returns to his place: but if it be gold, he delivers it likewise to the Counsellor, and is understood to be



one of the Electors of the first set; and sits down on the bench on which the said Counsellor sits (which stands across the Dukes tribunal) with his face toward the Duke, that none in the Hall may by any nod or other sign recommend themselves to him. Then a Secretary pronounces his name aloud, that all of his family or near to him by affinity may take notice of it. There he continues sitting till all the other eight of the first set of Electors be in like manner by lot created. And if by chance two of one family are drawn in the first set, the second of them is reserved for the second set or company, and he that is first taken for the second set comes in his room into the first. And then for that day none of that family nor any that are of near affinity to him can come any more to the *Capello*, because it is provided by the Laws, that in all the four sets of Electors which make up 36, there shall be no more than two of the same family; and that those two shall not be in the same set, so that the nine that are of the same set must be of nine several families. To the youngest of the nine of this first set is by one of the Secretaries delivered a Schedule sealed by the public Seal, wherein are written in order all the Magistrates that are to be that day created. Then all the nine take an oath, to chuse those whom they shall judge most fit to serve the Common-wealth, and go forth the Council-chamber into a private room appointed for them. In like manner are the other three sets of Electors made, who being sworn do likewise take their Schedules, and withdraw into their respective rooms. When all the four sets of Electors are chosen and withdrawn, then any of the Gentlemen in the Council-chamber may change his bench as he pleases. [NB. When there are only such Magistracies to be disposed of as can have but two Competitors, there are but two sets of Electors made.] When the first set is withdrawn, they sit down,

down, taking place according to their age. Then a Secretary appointed for that purpose reads to them the laws and constitutions which they are obliged to observe in the choice of Magistrates: after which he puts into an urn nine balls, marked with the nine numeral characters or figures, and each Elector according to his age draws out one till they be all drawn out. He that draws the ball marked 1, is understood to have the nomination of the Competitor for the first Magistrates place set down in the Schedule, and he who draws that marked 2, to have the nomination of the second, and so in order of the rest. When there are eleven Magistrates to be made in a day, he that hath the nomination of the first, nominates also the tenth, and he that hath the second the eleventh. [NB. One of these Electors may nominate himself to any Office: they may also change their Votes among themselves, as for example, he that hath the nomination of the Competitor for the first place may change with him who hath the nomination for the second or third, &c. and so of any other.] He then who hath by lot obtained the nomination of a Competitor for the first Magistrate, names one whom he pleases, who is balloted among the nine, and if he hath two thirds of the suffrages, he is understood to be elected; if not, he names a second and so a third, till he comes to propound one that gets two thirds. His name that is so approved is by the Secretary set down in the Schedule under the name of that place to which he is nominated, with the name of him who propounded him, and the set of Electors he was of; because if the nominated be to a place wherein he is entrusted with the management of public moneys, he that nominates is surety for him, and is to make good what he defrauds the Common-wealth of. Then he that hath the second voice names his man, who is balloted and approved in like manner, &c.



The same order of nomination and approbation is observed in the other three sets of Electors. Only in the third and fourth sets when there are some of those places to be disposed of which can have but two Competitors, its necessary that some of the Electors, to whose lot the nomination to such places falls, nominate not at all; because the Competitors to such places are already nominated and approved in the two first sets. Yet is not their being Electors altogether useless and insignificant; because they have power to ballot those that are nominated by the other Electors. If any difficulty arises among the Electors about any person nominated, *v. g.* whether he may be balloted or the like, one of the *Auvogadors* and one of the *Capi de Dieci* go into the room where those Electors are and determine it.

The Competitors being in this manner chosen, none of the Electors returns any more into the Council-chamber, unless he be one of the Counsellors, or one of the *Capi di Dieci*, or of the *Auvogadors*, or of the Censors. The Secretaries then of the several companies of Electors present to the Great Chancellor the Schedules in which are written the Magistrates to be elected, and under every one the Competitors for it. Now it may happen that one and the same Gentleman may be chosen Competitor for a Magistracy by two or three or all four of the sets of Electors, and then though he hath no Competitor, he may be balloted, because he is understood to be Competitor to himself. But if for one place there be chosen in each of the sets a Competitor, then they look first whether he be not incapable of such a place, either by reason he hath had some Magistracy lately, and the time not yet expired that is required by the law before he be capable of another, or because some of his kinred is in an incompatible place; or because he is indebted

to the public or the like. Now if of four Competitors three are found uncapable, the fourth remaining without a Competitor cannot be balloted. But if one be elected in two sets and his two Competitors uncapable of standing, yet may he be balloted, for the reason before alleged.

The Great Chancellor having received the Schedules, reads aloud the names of all the Magistrates places with their Competitors; and then beginning from the first he propounds the Competitors for that, and first him that was nominated by the first set, and if he were nominated by any other of the sets, he mentions that also. And when he hath read the names of all the Competitors for one place, they all that are nominated and all of their family and near affinity go out of the Council-chamber into a private room, where they stay till they have been all balloted, and the second place propounded with its Competitors; and then they return again and ballot. As soon as they are withdrawn, the Great Chancellor with a loud voice puts all in mind, that both by the Divine and humane law every one is obliged to favour him whom he judges to be best of all and fittest to serve the Common-wealth in such place as they shall chuse him to. Then he nominates the first Competitor, and little boys appointed for that purpose (having first delivered to every Gentleman a ball) run about the chamber with balloting boxes in their hands to gather the suffrages. The balls are made of linen that they may make no noise when they fall into the boxes. The boxes are made double, the one painted white, the other green. The white is marked with *Si*, i.e. Yea, into which they that accept put their balls; and the green with *No*, into which they that refuse the party propounded put theirs. The boxes are made in that manner with a hole in the side to thrust in the hand, that no man can see into which box you let fall the ball.



These little boys as they go along gathering the balls, repete still aloud the name of the person that is then balloted. When they have gathered up the balls, they carry them to the Dukes tribunal, and put the *Yea's* in a white vessel there standing, and the *No's* in a green. The Affirmative or *Yea's* are told over by the Counsellors sitting on the right hand of the Duke, and the Negative or *No's* by them sitting on the left; and if the *Si's* are less than half the whole number of suffrages, such a person hath lost it; but if they be more he may obtain it; and therefore the number by which it exceeds the half is set down. In the mean time the other Competitors are named and balloted in like manner, and at last he whose affirmative suffrages or *Si's* exceed the half by the greater number, is understood to be chosen to that place. The like method of proceeding is observed in the choice of the second, third and all the rest of the Magistrates for that day. When the balloting and counting is done, the Great Chancellor gives notice who are elected, commanding them to present themselves before the Censors, who take an oath of them that they have not done any thing contrary to the laws to obtain those places; which done the Council is dismissed. *NB.* If none of the Competitors for any place have above half the number of suffrages, there is none as yet understood to be chosen to that place. And because by an antient Law the Great Council is to break up before Sun-set, if it happens any of the Competitors are not before that time come to the ballot, the names of such Magistrates and Officers as are chosen are read, and they that remain to be balloted lose the benefit of their nomination, because the next Council-day all is begun anew and there are other Competitors made. It is permitted to any stranger to be present at the meetings of the Great Council (as we were several times) to see the manner of proceeding there, and there is a particular bench appointed for them to sit on.

## Of the PREGADI.

In the Council of the *Pregadi* are debated and determined all the great and weighty affairs of the Common-wealth. This Council in former times consisted of no more than 60. Afterwards they began to add thereto sometimes 25, sometimes 26, insomuch that it was at last concluded, that there should be made an addition to it (*Aggiunta* they call it) of as many more. The cause of such additions was, I suppose, the greatness and importance of the affairs then to be considered and treated of, that so a greater number of Gentlemen being present at such consultations and debates, matters might be better disputed, and more thoroughly scanned and examined. In the number of the 60 *Pregadi* there can be but three of one and the same family, and if there be three in the *Pregadi* there can be but two in the *Giunta*; if there but two in the *Pregadi* there may then be three in the *Giunta*. Besides the 120 we have mentioned, this Council takes in also many other Councils and Magistrates, whereof some have suffrages and some have not, only to add reputation to them, they are permitted to be present, to hear the debates and understand the affairs of the Common-wealth. Those which enter into this Council with power of balloting are, The Duke; the six Counsellors; the Council of ten; the Auvogadors; all the Procurators of S. Mark, which in *Sansovinus* his time were 24; the forty Judges in Criminal causes; the three Counsellors that sit with them, called the *Consiglieri da Basso*; the two Censors, who after they have finished their Magistracy have power to enter into the Council and ballot, the three that are over the acts of the *Sopracastaldi*, who after they have ended their office have power for a time limited to enter into the Council and ballot; the three



*Signori alle biave*, that is, those who are to take care of bread-corn and of mills, to make provision thereof for the City, if need require, &c. the four *Signori al sale*, who take care of the making of salt, and farm out the excise of it; the three *Camerlinghi di commune*, who receive and disburse all the public Revenue, we might English them Treasurers; the three *Signori alle Ragioni vecchie*, who are to disburse what is necessary for the entertainment of foreign Princes and Embassadors coming to the City; and what else is appointed them by the Commonwealth; the three *alle Ragioni nuove*, who are to exact what is due to the Commonwealth of those who have farmed the public custom and excise, and to punish them that are slack and run behind hand; the three *Proveditori di commune*, who take care that Ships be made of just bigness, and not freighted beyond their measure, oversee the high-ways and bridges, as also all the Arts of the City and the small Schools or Fraternities, for the *Capi de Dieci* are set over the great ones; the three that are over the Arsenal; the three *Proveditori sopra le Camere*, who take account of the general Collectors of the revenues of all the Cities subject to the Commonwealth; the three *Proveditori à dieci Officii*, who exact and gather up such moneys of the public customs or excise as are not fully and absolutely sifted and examined by the Custom-Officers, the three *Cataueri*, who have also to do with part of the public revenue, as Escheats to the Commonwealth, in case a man dies intestate and without heirs; mulcts of such as are cast in a Suit: they judge also concerning treasures found either at sea or land.

Those that enter into the Council and have no suffrages are the *College* or Company of the *Savi*; The *Proveditori sopra le Acque*, who are to take care of the *Lagune* and scouring the chanel, &c. The *Dieci Savii*, who see that tithes be duly set out and paid,

paid ; give possession, register Bargains and Sales, &c. The three Officers of Health, who take care that the City be kept clean, and nothing noisome or offensive left in the Streets, nothing that is corrupted, or that may cause sickness and infection bought and sold either by land or water ; from these Mountebanks and Physicians take licenses ; and they keep account of the number of Whores who are licensed, and in time of any Epidemical Disease they have absolute power of life and death. The three over the *Datii*, or public Customs and Excise ; the Proveditors over the                      of *Alexandria* ; the twelve over that of *Damascus*, and the twelve over that of *London*.

The *Pregadi* were so called, as some think, because anciently they were assembled by public Ministers, and by them as it were prayed and entreated that they would come and consult of the affairs of the Commonwealth. The *Pregadi* properly so called are chosen by the Gr. Council, as the other Magistrates are, in the manner before related. They begin so soon to chuse them that all of them may be elected by the beginning of *October*, at which time they enter upon their Office. The *Giunta* or other 60 are chosen both by the Council of the old *Pregadi* and the Great Council in this manner. Upon *Michaelmas* day the Council of the old *Pregadi* is assembled, wherein each one of those that have suffrages nominates the person whom he would have to be of the *Giunta*. All the nominated are written down. The next day the Great Council is convened, and the names of all the persons nominated by the *Pregadi* having been first read, are put into an urn, and thence one by one drawn out by one of the Secretaries, and balloted by the Council ; and he that obtains above half of the suffrages is reckoned to be one of the *Giunta*. The other Magistrates comprehended in this Council, it matters not at what time they be created ;  
because



because when the *Pregadi* enter upon their administration, those who at present exercise such offices are numbred among them as members of the Council; and if their offices determine before the *Pregadi*'s, their successours enter in their places. Besides those who assist the Commonwealth in a time of need with their estates, lending such a sum of money as the Law determines, have liberty granted them to be present in this Council, and to understand the management of public affairs (yet without power of balloting) till such time as their moneys be repaid, and sometimes longer. For the Law prescribes them such a time to enjoy this honour, though their money be repaid them before. By this constitution the Commonwealth reaps a double benefit. First, it seldom wants money upon any exigent, many being willing to lend, that they may enjoy this privilege. Secondly, it trains up young men to the knowledge of State-affairs, and qualifies and enables them to manage public business when they shall be thereto called.

The *Pregadi* are assembled as often as it pleases the College. A Council is also granted to the Magistrates when they would confirm any Law, and to the *Avvogadors*, when they have any difficult case to bring in to be determined. The time of their meeting is signified by the tolling of a Bell; it is also a custom to send to give notice and invite them by public Serjeants or Ministers. They cannot enter into any consultation about public business, unless there be present four of the Counsellours, and 60 at least of such as have suffrages. In this Council are consultations had, and resolutions taken about Peace and War, truces and agreements, and ways of providing money for the necessities and uses of the Commonwealth, How these affairs are treated of will appear when we shall come to speak of the College. Laws are also confirmed in this Council, which are first considered by those Magistrates, who are over that business to  
which

which such Laws appertain. Such Magistrates come first to the College, and there shew either the necessity or the benefit and utility of such Laws as they would introduce; and if the College approves of them, then they are permitted to bring them into the Council of *Pregadi*; and if they pass there, then are they valid, and published by public *bando* or Proclamation; after which every one is obliged to take notice of them and observe them: and the Magistrate that introduced them is to see that they be put in execution. They use also sometimes to get their laws confirmed, not only in the Council of *Pregadi*, but also in the Great Council. The which thing (saith my Author) is I suppose principally in the power of him who brings in the Law to do, and is usually done to gain more reputation, and add strength to the Law. Besides in the Council of *Pregadi* is chosen a Captain of the *Armata*, in case the Commonwealth hath occasion to make war by Sea; and a Proveditor of the Camp when they make war by Land: those three kinds of Magistrates, which they call, *i. e. Savi grandi, Savi di Terra ferma & Savi di mare*: which elections are made after this manner. Each one of the *Pregadi* nominates one whom he pleases. All that are so nominated are balloted, and he that obtains more then half the number of suffrages is understood to be chosen to that office or dignity. But because it may often happen that he who is judged fittest for such or such an office may be known to be unwilling to accept it, and no man for fear of displeasing him may dare publicly to nominate him; therefore to avoid that inconvenience, each of the *Pregadi* writes down in a paper the name of him whom he would chuse to such a place; which Scrolls are all together put into an urn, and drawn out by the Great Chancellor one by one; and the names written therein being openly read, they are put to the ballot, and on him who hath more then half the

suf-



suffrages is such Office or Dignity conferred. But when there is a Captain of the *Armata* to be made, he that is in this manner chosen in the Council of *Pregadi* must be afterwards ballotted in the *Great Council*, and have Competitors given him by the four sets of Electors in manner before related, and he who hath most suffrages above the half is understood to be elected. The Counsellours also, and the Censors are elected partly by the Council of *Pregadi*, and partly by the Great Council.

### Of the COLLEGE.

The College is the third member of the Commonwealth, and of great reputation. It is made up principally of three sets or kinds of Magistrates. First those they call *Savi grande*. 2. Those they call *Savi di terra ferma*. And 3. those they call *Savi di mare*. The number of the *Savi grandi* is six; of each of the other, five; in all sixteen. And besides these of the *Signoria*, that is the Duke, the six Counsellors, and the three heads or chiefs of the 40 criminal Judges, called *Capi di Quaranta*. The *Savi* of the Sea, who are otherwise called *Savi à gli ordini*, take care of all maritime affairs, as well such as concern peace and war as other matters. The *Savi* of the Land manage and govern Land affairs, such as appertain to peace and war, and their especial charge is to keep account of all Souldiers that are in the Commonwealths pay. The *Savi grandi* over-see and take care of both, as well at home as abroad. And their particular charge is to make provision both for Peace and War, to write to and answer Princes Letters, and finally to counsel and govern the whole Commonwealth. It is to be noted that anciently the *Savi grandi* did include the authority and administration of the *Savi* of the Land, whence the *Savi grandi* might intermeddle with the affairs belonging to the  
Land,

Land, though not excluding the *Savi* of the *Land*. In the same manner the *Savi* of the land included those of the Sea, but were not included by them, and therefore with the *Savi* of the Sea could take into their consideration Sea-affairs. So that the *Savi grandi* included both the *Savi* of the Land, and the *Savi* of the Sea; the *Savi* of the Land only those of the Sea. But in our times, and not many years since the way of managing such affairs is a little altered. For that by Law it is determined, that the Authority and administration of the *Savi* of the land shall be equal to that of the Grand *Savi*; only that of the *Savi* of the Sea remains in the same terms it was. In old time there were no other than the Grand *Savi*; afterward the naval power and command at Sea being encreased, it was found necessary to create a Council for Sea affairs or *Savi di mare*. The like happened afterward when the Republic began to grow great on the Land, the Senate being constrained to create *Savi di terra ferma*, which was presently after that *Treviso* came under their dominion. Anciently the *Savi di mare* were of greater reputation than those of the *terra ferma*, but after that the Dominion of the Commonwealth began to encrease upon the Land, they bent their counsels and endeavours that way, and so the *Savi di mare* lost their reputation, and those of the *Terra ferma* gained it. These three kinds of Magistrates are chosen by the Council of *Pregadi* in the same manner as the *Proveditor* of the Camp. None can be made *Savio grande* unless he be of mature age, and reputed of the greatest abilities. The *Savi* of the Land are always men of reputation for prudence, but not so great as the *Savi grandi*; the *Savi* of the Sea are still of less esteem than they. And at present this Magistracy serves rather to give young men occasion to exercise themselves in State-business, than for any other purpose, because in matters of moment the *Savi grandi*,

and



and *Savi di terra ferma* are always employed. Each of these companies of Magistrates chuse one of themselves *Prepositus*, or *Provost*, who is chief of that Magistracy for one week; he propounds matters in the College and Records those things which are to be executed which appertain to his Magistracy. The manner of proceeding and transacting public affairs in the *College* is this. Every morning two hours after Sun-rising the *College* is convened. [N. B. Whenever we speak of the *College* we understand the three Societies of Magistrates before-mentioned, together with the Duke, the Counsellors, and the three *Capi de Quaranta*, that is with the *Signoria*, who have their places not only in this *College*, but also in the Grand Council, the Council of *Pregadi* and the Council of ten: So that nothing is debated without their presence and intervention.] The *College* being assembled, all those Letters are read that were received since their last meeting: Audience is given to publick Oratours and Embassadours, if any require it; and each of the three Societies of *Savi* dispatch such business as appertains to them, and was propounded and recorded by their *Provost*. If therefore there be any business to be debated appertaining to the Grand *Savi*, the *Savi* of the Land, and of the Sea may be excluded: but if it be not of very great importance, they do not use to prohibit them to be present at such deliberations, but their part is only to hear and hold their peace: or if they do deliver their opinions, yet are they not noted down to be brought into the Council of *Pregadi*, but only the opinions of the Grand *Savi*, the Counsellors, the *Capi de Quaranta*, and the Duke. And to the end that the whole method and order of this administration may be the better understood by an example, let us suppose there is a consultation to be had about some affairs appertaining to the *Savi* of the Sea, they cannot exclude the *Savi* of the Land, and the Grand

*Savi*, if they please to interpose and meddle with that affair. After consultation had thereupon, not only the *Savi* of the Sea, but they of the Land, and the *Grand Savi*, the Duke also and the Counsellors and *Capi de Quaranta*, may deliver their opinions if they please, and according as they are of one or more different opinions, make one or several parties [by parties we mean nothing but propositions or sentences.] For that each *Savio* and Counsellour, much more the Duke, when they do not agree to the opinions of others, may each bring in a party (that is, propound his sentence or judgment about a business) alone. All these parties are noted by a Secretary, each one with the name of that *Savio* or other person that was the Author of it. And because no matter belonging to the public administration can be determined without the approbation and consent of the Council of *Pregadi*; therefore that Council being assembled, the aforesaid Magistrates come with their parties or propositions noted, and propound them in order. If the parties be more then one (as suppose four) they are all propounded together, but that is first read the Author whereof is the more honourable Magistrate, and therefore those of the Duke and Counsellors ought to precede the rest, those of the *Savi grandi*, them of the *Savi* of the Land; and theirs those of the *Savi di mare*. And if any of the three Societies of *Savi* in matters appertaining to their charge have taken several parties, that party ought first to be propounded, of which he is Authour, who in that Society is most honorable. The parties being propounded, if any of the *Savi* will speak against them, he ought to precede the rest of the *Pregadi*, and among them first that *Savio* who is of greatest Authority. After that any of the *Pregadi* hath liberty to do the same. After sufficient debate upon all the parties, they are all balloted together in this manner. Suppose the parties to be  
four,



four, then there are four Secretaries come in, having each a white box in his hand: after them another Secretary follows with a green box, and after him still another with a red box. The first of the four goes from person to person, repeating the name of him that was author of the party first propounded: the second, third, and fourth in like manner repeating the names of the second, third, and fourth, and each one of the *Pregadi* puts his ballot into what box he pleases. So that if he approves not the first party, he puts his ballot in his box that gathers the suffrages for that party that pleases him. If he approves none of the four, then he puts his ballot in the green box: but if the matter be not yet clear to him, and he be not fully satisfied about it, he puts his ballot into the red box that comes last, and is called the box of the *Non sinceri*, i. e. such as neither approve or reject. The Suffrages being thus gathered, the ballots of each party are told over, and that which exceeds the half by most suffrages is understood to be confirmed and ratified; but if none come up to the half, then that which hath the least number of suffrages being laid aside, the other three are balloted after the same manner, with three boxes, and after them a green and a red one. If none of the three get half the number of suffrages, then that which hath fewest being again laid aside, the remaining two are balloted in like manner; and if neither of these passeth the half, then that which hath the most suffrages is balloted alone: and if the suffrages for that exceed not the half, none of the parties balloted is understood to be confirmed: in which case new parties must be brought in, if the matter treated of be necessary, which may be done the same day; because the Duke, any one of the Counsellors, *Capi di Quaranta*, or *Savi* may bring in new parties. Such a business may also be referred to another day. But it seldom happens that of so many parties no one is approved,

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proved. When none of them is confirmed, and the matter requires further debate, we shall declare what order is taken when we come to treat of the Council of Ten. But it is to be noted, that the first time all the parties are balloted together, it may happen that there are more then half the suffrages in the box of the *Non-sinceris*, i. e. such as suspend, being not clear in the point; and in such case none of the parties can be balloted, but the matter requiring new debate, new parties are to be brought in. And because it may happen that some one of the Council of *Pregadi* may have upon some matter under consideration a proposition to make, which may be for the benefit and advantage of the Commonwealth, which came not into the minds of the *Savi* or others who have power of propounding their judgments or opinions in Council, that such advantage be not lost, it is ordained that such opinion or sentiment be communicated to one of those who have power to propound, and by him propounded to the Council. But that none but the *Savi* and others before-mentioned should have liberty to bring in parties, is ordained to avoid prolixity and confusion; it being also unlikely that what comes not into the thoughts and consideration of the College, in which are the wisest persons of the City, should be imagined or found out by other men. But granting this might sometimes happen, yet it would be so seldom, that no great account ought to be made of it; and so much the rather, because in every constitution the lesser convenience ought to give place to the greater. To every of these three Societies of *Savi*, the same time of six months determines their office: but yet are not all the persons in each chosen at the same time. For the grand *Savi* are chosen at two several times, three at once; and from the choice of the first to the choice of the second intercedes three months time. The *Savi* of the Land, and the *Savi* of the Sea are also chosen at-



two times, three the first time, and two the second ; with the same interval between. To the grand *Savi* there is sometimes, great affairs requiring it, added an *Aggiunta* of three more, and these we call *Savi straordinarii*. One may be chosen into the Council of *Pregadi* successively two or more years one after another.

Of the D U K E.

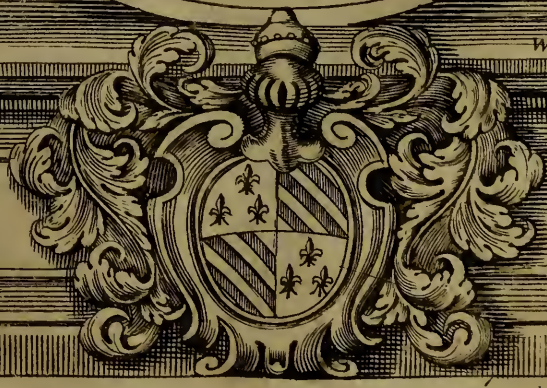
Of the Antiquity of this Magistrate, and what great power and authority he had in ancient times, and how afterwards it came to be moderated and diminished, I shall say nothing, only shew in what manner he is elected, and what Authority he hath in our times. So soon as the former *Duke* is dead, the six Counsellors enter into the Palace with the three *Capi de Quaranta*, of whom we shall speak heerafter. The senior Counsellor is understood to be Vice-Duke, and therefore he performs some business which belongs to the office of the Duke, as the sealing of bollettines for them that are to undertake any new office, &c. The Letters which the *Signoria* writes to Magistrates and Commanders abroad go in the name of the *Governatori*. The Counsellors once entered the Palace, go not out thence till the new Duke be created. The Palace-gates are also kept lockt up, and only the wickets left open to enter in and go out at : and besides there is a Guard, more for ancient usage then any necessity ; for that there is no more alteration in the City upon the death of the Duke, then upon the death of any private Gentleman, that is none at all. \* Its true indeed the Magistrates do not proceed in the administration of their offices, before there be a new Duke created ; but that is, because its supposed they are all busied about the Election. The body of the deceased Duke being adorned with the Ducal Vestments, is brought down, and placed in a low room called the *Sala de Piovegghi*, where it remains  
 \* *Nic. Crassus* saith, that it is now by law ordained that besides the *Auvogadors* some other Magistrates shall also sit and administer Justice. *Antonot.* 27. in *Gianot.* three

\* *Nic. Crassus* saith, that it is now by law ordained that besides the *Auvogadors* some other Magistrates shall also sit and administer Justice. *Antonot.* 27. in *Gianot.*





W Faithorne fecit.







three days; and there are twenty Gentlemen appointed, who being clothed with Scarlet, accompany it when it is carried down, and sit round about it till night, returning again the next morning, and this they continue to do for three days. Then is the Funeral celebrated with all the Pomp and Magnificence which the Dignity of such a Magistrate requires. The next day after the Funeral the Great Council is convened, and given to understand by the Great Chancellor, that being to give beginning to the Election of a new Duke, they are first to make choice of five Correctors and three Inquisitors. The Vice-Duke then standing up, makes a Speech to the Council, and having commended the Life, Behaviour, and Government of the Duke deceased, exhorts and stirs up every one to make choice of a person to succeed him, that may be useful and honourable to the Commonwealth. Then doth he cause the Laws to be read, which prescribe the manner and order of electing the new Duke: and last of all the Council proceed to elect the said five Correctors and three Inquisitors after the same manner they use in the choice of other Magistrates. The office of the Inquisitors is diligently to examine the life and actions of the deceased Prince, and if they find that he hath in any thing erred or done amiss, they are obliged to accuse him; and look what punishment he hath deserved is inflicted on his heirs. But such punishments are never corporal, but only pecuniary mulcts. And such a Cause, by reason it is a business of great importance, is not finally determined by the Inquisitors, but agitated in the Great Council, and may also be examined in the *Quarantia criminale*. These Inquisitors have a years time to finish their Inquisition in. The office of the Correctors is to see and consider well if any new Law to be observed by the succeeding Prince is needful to be introduced: and if there have been any error discovered in the admini-



stration of the Precedent Duke that ought to be corrected. For the doing of which so soon as they are created they are brought into a certain Chamber, where they meet so often till they be agreed upon what to them seems needful to be amended, or fit to be newly introduced; and this commonly takes up three or four days. When they have finished their considerations, they therewith acquaint the *Signoria*, who cause the Great Council to be convened, in the accustomed place and manner; whither the said Correctors come, and there cause all such Laws and Corrections as they judge fit to be made, to be publicly recited; which being balloted one by one in the great Council, are either confirmed or rejected. This done, the Great Council the day following is again called, to which meeting none can come but such as have passed the 30 year of their age. The doors being shut at the appointed time, all that are present in Council are numbred over, and in an urn or *Capello* of that sort which have but one hole in their cover, are put 30 golden balls, marked with a certain note, and as many silver ones as together with the golden are equal to the number of the Gentlemen present. After this the junior Counsellor goes out into *St. Marks* Church, which is fast by, and having made his reverence to the Altar, takes a little boy which he finds there, and brings him along with him into the Council; who is to draw the ballots out of the urn for the Gentlemen when they come up to the *Capello*, they not being permitted to draw them out themselves, to avoid fraud. This boy is called the *Ballotino*, and is he that in processions goes before the *Duke*, who is bound so soon as the boy comes to be of convenient age to make him one of the Secretaries. The *Ballotine* being brought in before the *Signoria*, one Counsellor and one *Capo de Quaranta* chosen by lot, go and set themselves down before the *Capello*. Then they draw lots which Bench is to come

up first. [N. B. Because there is but one *Capello*, the Benches do not come up by two and two, as in the creation of Magistrates, but one by one; and therefore there are put in ten lots into the urn and drawn out as before, and the benches come up accordingly.] If one of those five benches on the side towards *St. Georges* be drawn, they are to begin to come up at that end that is toward the *Broil*; and if one of those five that are toward *S. Marks* be drawn, they are to begin to come up at the end toward *Castello*. The lots being drawn, that Gentleman that sits first at that end of the bench which is to begin, arises and goes up to the *Capello*. Then the *Ballotine* in his name draws out a ball, which if it be a silver one, he puts it in another *Capello* standing at the foot of that out of which he drew it, and he for whom it was drawn goes presently out of the Council-chamber. But if it be gilded and marked, he delivers it to the Counsellor sitting by, and the Great Chancellor pronounces aloud the name of him for whom it was drawn: who presently between two Secretaries is carried into a room out of the Council Chamber. Then all those who are of his Family, his Uncles, Cousins, Father-in-law, and they that are of near affinity to him are called, and being come up to the Tribunal, numbred by one of the Secretaries, and so many silver balls taken out of the *Capello* as are equal to the sum of them, and so they depart the Council-chamber. In the same order all the rest of the benches are called by lot, till all the golden balls are drawn out of the *Capello*. And after those who have obtained them are withdrawn into the fore-mentioned room the Council is dismiss: and the 30 come all before the *Signoria*, and sit down on two benches there standing, half on the one, and half on the other. Then in a certain *Capello* there placed are put 21 silver Balls and 9 golden; and these 30 persons being called according to the order they were



chosen in, come up one by one to the *Capello*, and the *Ballotine* draws out a ballot for each one, till all the golden balls are drawn. Those then for whom the silver balls were drawn depart, and those nine who obtained the golden withdraw into the fore-mentioned room; where when they are all come together they are by the *Signoria* conducted into another room, where are set ready all necessary accommodations for them: and having given oath to make a good election, they continue there locked up together till they have chosen 40 of 40 different Families: in which election they thus proceed. So soon as they are shut up they draw lots among themselves, who shall nominate first, who second, who third, &c. and accordingly in that order nominate. Those nominated are balloted among the nine, and if they have seven suffrages they are understood to be of the 40. The election being finished, they signify so much to the *Signoria*. The which the same day, or if it be too late the day following, cause the Great Council to be called; which when it is assembled, the Great Chancellor with two Secretaries goes to the nine for the Schedule in which the 40 Electors are written; and returning therewith into the Council by the command of the *Signoria* reads over the names of them that are chosen; who one by one coming before the Tribunal are sent out of the Council into a certain Chamber; and if any one of the 40 happens not to be present in Council, one of the Counsellors and one *Capo de Quaranta* go to search him out, and without giving him leave to speak to any body, bring him into the Council-chamber, and afterwards into the room where his companions are withdrawn. When the 40 are all met together the Council is dismissed, and then after the manner of the former 30, these 40 come before the *Signoria*, and being set upon the two benches in the middle, they are likewise by lot called up to the *Capello*, wherein are put 28 silver

silver balls, and 12 golden. Those for whom the silver balls are drawn depart the Hall; and those for whom the golden are brought by the *Signoria* either into the Chamber where the former nine were, or into another as they please; where having taken oath to make a good election, they are locked up, and by way of suffrage chuse 25 of 25 several Families, in the same manner as the nine chose the 40; to which Election 9 suffrages of the 12 are necessary. The Election being made, they acquaint the *Signoria* therewith; which if the time permits, causes the great Council to be assembled the same day; if not, the day following, and after the same manner the Great Chancellor reads the names of the 25: and those that are chosen when they hear their names read, come up to the Tribunal, and are sent out of the Council into a room by themselves as were the 40: and if any one be not present, he is searched out and brought in like wise. When all the 25 are met, the Council is broken up, and the 25 come before the *Signoria*, and sitting down, are called by lot, and come up to the *Capello*, into which are put 16 silver balls, and nine golden. Those for whom the *Ballotine* draws the silver balls depart; those that get the golden remain; and being lockt up together, they do in the same manner as the former 12, by 7 suffrages chuse 45 of 45 several Families; who afterwards being called by the *Signoria* into the Great Council, the present and absent being all come together, as we said before, the Council is dismissed. And the 45 being set before the *Signoria* in form aforesaid, and called by lot, come up to the *Capello*; into which are put 34 silver balls, and 11 golden. Those for whom the silver balls are drawn go at their pleasure, those for whom the golden, remain; and having given oath to make a good Election, they are shut up as the former, and by way of suffrage chuse 41 of so many several Families, of whom each must



have 9 ballots, and these are the Electors of the Duke. After these 41 are thus elected; and in the Great Council pronounced, and also all met in the room appointed, in manner aforesaid; first of all the Mass of the Holy Ghost is celebrated, then every one of the Electors promises by solemn oath to lay aside all humane passions, and to chuse for Duke him whom to chuse in his conscience he shall judge to be most for the interest and honour of the Commonwealth, as like to do it most credit and best service; and that with the profoundest silence he will keep secret whatever is said or done among them. After this they are lockt up together alone, without any other Ministers or Secretaries, so close that no person can be admitted to see them: and first of all among themselves of the ancientest they chuse three heads or chiefs which they call *Priors*; and also of the youngest among them they chuse two who perform the office of Secretaries. The Priors sit down, having before them a table upon which are placed two balloting boxes of that sort that are used in the Great Council; in one of which are put 40 balls, marked with a certain mark, that no deceit may be used. The rest of the 41 sit also down, each where he pleases. The two Secretaries make 41 Schedules, and having folded them up give to each person one, they take also the ballots and distribute them to all. Then they are called one by one before the three Priors, and each one writes in his Schedule the name of him whom he would have to be Duke, and leaves it upon the table. The two Secretaries note the names of them that are written in the Schedules, and by how many each one is named. [The names in all the Schedules seldom pass 6 or 8, because there are never more who can be judged fit to be promoted to such a Dignity.] After which all the names so noted are put into an urn, and thence by lot drawn out. And he that is first drawn, if he be one of the

the Electors is presently sent out into the Chamber of the *Quarantia*, and there shut up; and liberty is then given to any one of the Electors to speak any thing he hath to object against him, why he is not fit for so great a place. And if any thing be by any one objected, it is set down by the Secretaries: and he being called in, all that hath been spoken against him is read to him, and if he will stand upon his defence he may make his answer; which when he hath done he returns into the same Chamber again. The same order is used till there be none left who will object any thing against him, or till he will defend himself no longer; after which he is presently balloted, and as soon as that is done all the Electors go up before the Priors, the eldest of which with a little staff numbers over those that are in the affirmative box, and also those that are in the negative; and if the affirmative amount to 25, the person balloted is understood to be chosen Duke; and there can be no other balloted. This order hath been since changed, and notwithstanding the first or any other have come to 25 suffrages, yet have the rest been balloted; and he that hath obtained most suffrages hath been made Duke. But if the affirmative suffrages do not amount to 25, there is taken by lot another out of the urn, in which the names set down each with the number of its nominators were put, and the same order of proceeding observed till they come to one who gets 25 ballots. It may happen that none comes up to that number, in which case the Electors continue shut up, and name and ballot the nominated so often, till one comes to get the fore-said number of suffrages. The Duke being on this wise created, many Ceremonies are wont to be performed. First of all the 41 by the Great Chancellor send word to the *Signoria* who it is that is created Duke, who first of all go to congratulate him, and give him joy; and if it be in the day time,  
cause



cause all the Bells to be rung. Then his Kinred and Friends come to visit him, and at the same time there is money coined with his name upon it. After which the 41 Electors with the Duke go into St. Mark's Church, and having done reverence to God, all mount up a Scaffold, and the ancientest of them tells the people (who by this time have filled the Church) that they have chosen a Duke in the room of the deceased; and commending the Election, shews him to the People, who in token of confirmation and joy give him loud acclamations. The Duke then speaks to the People, and encourages them to hope well of his Government; which done, they go down the Scaffold, and bring the Duke before the Altar; where by the Procurators of the Church an Oath is tendred him to observe the Laws and a Standard put into his hand by the Vicar of the *Primicerius* of St. Marks. After this, having made an offering at the Altar, he comes to the door of the Choire, where he is placed upon a little low moveable Scaffold (*Pergoletta* they call it) accompanied by one that carries the Standard, and by another of his near Friends or Relations, who carries a cup full of gold and silver money stamped with his name; and by the mariners of the Arsenal he is drawn out of St. Marks, and carried round about the *Piazza*, he that carries the cup scattering money among the people as he goes along. When he hath rounded the *Piazza*, he enters in by the principal gate into the Palace; where being arrived at the foot of the stairs he goes off the *Pergolette* to go up. In the midst of the stairs he finds the Counsellors and *Capi de Quaranta* who there wait for him. When he is got up to the top of the stairs, the eldest Counsellor puts upon his head the Ducal Cap; and thence he is lead into the \* *Sala de Piovegghi*, and after he hath sitten

\* To put  
him in

mind of his mortality, because that is the place where the Corps of the deceased Dukes lie in State.

a while

a while there in a seat appointed for that purpose, he is conducted by them to his Lodgings; and the Palace being resigned to him, they all go to their own homes. His habit much differing from the common renders him venerable. On his head he wears a Ducal Cap, called *il Corno*, because it hath an *Apex* or horn arising above the top of it on the hinder part, and under that a white coif, with little strings, which from the ears hang down backward upon his neck. On his back a loose vest or mantle without sleeves so long that it draws upon the ground, of Velvet, Damask, Scarlet, or any other rich cloth. When he goes abroad the Bells of *St. Marks* are rung: there are certain Banners carried before him, and Trumpets of an extraordinary greatness sounded: then follows the Cushion or Pillow, and the seat of Gold, and after that the Duke himself under an *Umbrella*, between two of the principal forein Embassadors or Agents then in town, and the others behind him. After him follow about 30 couple of the chief Gentlemen, all in cloth of Scarlet; and he that hath the right hand in the first couple carries a Sword upright in his hand.

### The COUNSELLORS.

The Duke cannot determine, nor so much as execute any the least business alone without the presence of the Counsellors, who are in number six, one for each *Sestiero*. They are always chosen of the most honourable Gentlemen of the City; the greatness and dignity of their office requiring it. They are not all six chosen at the same time, but by three and three; those for the three *Sestieri* on one side the Great channel at one time, and those for the *Sestieri* on the other side at another. They are chosen by the Great Council, and are of the number of those Magistrates that require four Competitors: but the Council of *Pre-*  
*gadi*



*gadi* for each of these makes one Competitor; who is afterward balloted in the Great Council. So then when there is an Election to be made of three Counsellors, the Great Council is assembled, and after that the four sets of Electors are made, and withdrawn into their several rooms, to make their Elections after the order before set down, one of the Secretaries gives notice to all who have votes in the Council of *Pregadi*, that they withdraw into the Chamber adjoining to the Great Council-chamber, where the Council of *Pregadi* uses to meet. Where when they are all met, the Duke with the Counsellors and *Capi de Quaranta* goes in to them; and it being by lot determined for what *Sestiero* a Counsellor shall be first chosen, every one names him whom he would have to be Counsellor. All the persons nominated are written down, and afterwards balloted; and he that hath more then half the number of suffrages is chosen Competitor: and this manner of chusing in the Council of *Pregadi* is called *Scrutinio*. The Council of *Pregadi* and the Duke being returned into the Great Council, and the Competitors made, they are all balloted after the manner fore-mentioned, and he that hath most above half the number of suffrages is understood to be chosen Counsellor. It may happen that in the Great Council one only may come to be nominated Competitor, and sometimes the same that is chosen by the *Pregadi*, in which case he ought to be balloted; notwithstanding that by the Law none can be balloted without a Competitor: because being nominated in divers Councils, he is understood to be Competitor with himself, as hath been before intimated; and if he hath more then half the suffrages he is chosen. [NB. Where there are more Competitors then one balloted for any place for which the *Pregadi* chuse a Competitor, it happens for the most part that he is chosen who was made Competitor by the *Pregadi*, because of the Dignity  
and

and Reputation of that Council.] The six Counsellors sit with the *Duke*, and with him administer all affairs, and dispatch especially all private business: as for example, give Audience, read publick Letters, grant Privileges, and the like; which things cannot be done by the *Duke*, if there be not four Counsellors present; and yet the Counsellors may dispatch any the like business, though the *Duke* be not with them. They have power of propounding in the Great Council, the Council of *Pregadi*, and Council of Ten; which the *Savi* who have power of propounding matters in the Council of *Pregadi*, and the *Capi di Dieci* who have privilege of propounding in the Council of Ten, have not; so that the Authority of the Counsellors is greater then that of the *Savi*, or *Capi di Dieci*. [NB. That any one Counsellor, though no other concur with him, may propound in the Council of *Pregadi*, but not in the Council of Ten, unless three more concur with him in the same opinion.] This Magistracy continues for a whole year, but is exercised but 8 months; the other four months being spent in the *Quarantia criminale*, wherein three Counsellors continually sit; who during that time are called *Consiglieri da basso*, i. e. lower Counsellors. They may sit in this Court either the first 4 months, or the last 4, or the two first and two last. And therefore it is necessary that there be always nine Counsellors, six who sit constantly with the *Duke*, and the three now mentioned: and when these are to go sit with the *Duke*, or go out of their office, three of those which sit with the *Duke* come down to sit in the *Quarantia* or finish their office, and there are three new ones created. Moreover it is to be understood, that with the *Duke* and six Counsellors do also sit three of the *Quarantia criminale*, i. e. the 40 Judges in criminal causes, whom they call *Capi de Quaranta*, who hold this Dignity two months: so that by the *Signoria*



is understood the *Duke*, the six Counsellors, and the three *Capi di Quaranta*. Anciently the Duke with his Counsellors was wont to be present at the judgments of the *Quarantia*; but *Marcus Cornarus* who was made Duke in the year 1365. by reason of the multitude of business which daily increased in the Commonwealth, left that care to those Counsellors we have been speaking of. The three *Capi de Quaranta* sit with the Duke and Counsellors, that as the *Quarantia* participates with the *Signory*, having three Counsellors joyned with them; so the *Signory* may partake of the *Quarantia*, the three *Capi de Quaranta* sitting with them. And so the *Signory* comes to intermeddle with the business of the *Quarantia*, and the *Quarantia* with the affairs of the *Signory*. And now to acquaint the Reader with all the Dukes management. First, he with the Counsellors intervenes in, and is part of the College, the Council of *Pregadi*, and the Great Council, as we have already signified. He is also present in the Council of Ten, and hath power of propounding in all these Councils; so that no affairs can be treated of without his presence, though alone he cannot dispatch any business. Public Letters are written in his name, as also all Privileges and publick Writings, as though he were the Author of them. All Letters that come from Foreign Princes and Embassadors, and Agents sent abroad by the Commonwealth, are directed to him. When the *Savi* of the Land or Sea, or other Magistrates write Letters to their Proveditors, they subscribe them with the Dukes name thus, *Dominicus Contarenus Dux Venetiarum*. And this mode is observed in all other sorts of public Writings, as Patents, Privileges, Obligations, Laws, &c. The Council of Ten varies this form and subscribes in two manners, for either the whole Council writes and then they subscribe *Dominicus Contarenus Dux Venetiarum, &c. cum nostro Concilio Decem*; and those that

that answer subscribe accordingly. Or only the Heads or Chiefs of the Council of Ten, called *Capituli Decem*, write; and then the Subscription is, *Dominicus Contarenius Dux Venetiarum, &c. cum Capitibus Concilii Decem*. And those that return answer subscribe accordingly. Every eighth day, that is on Wednesday weekly, the Duke is wont to go down and visit the Courts of Justice, making a tour round the two *Corridores*, where the Magistrates sit, stopping a while at each Court, and stirring up and encouraging the Judge or Magistrate that presides there to administer Justice impartially. And if there be any one that thinks he hath not right done him, he recommends himself to the Duke, acquainting him with his cause; and if the Duke judges that he is injured by false judgment, he presently commands that Magistrate or Judge to do him right; but if the contrary appears to him, he reproves him that thought himself agrieved, and goes on in his Visitation. Some Dukes have changed this order, not visiting always on the same day, that they might come upon the Magistrates unexpected. Multitude of business sometimes constrains the Duke to intermit this usage for a week or two. All the money of the Commonwealth is also stamped with the Dukes name, but not with his face or image. That he may be the better enabled (saith my Authour) to maintain his port, and live with that magnificence such a place requires, he hath an allowance from the Public of 3500 Ducats *per annum*; a sorry Revenue for one that hath the shew and Title of a Prince, being less than so many *French Crowns*. And yet he is obliged to keep a Family that may be honourable and suitable to such a Dignity; and moreover to make 4 Feasts yearly at 4 several times, *viz.* upon St. Stephen's day, St. Mark's day, *Ascension* day, and St. *Vit's* day: to which Feasts it is the custom to invite all the Gentlemen according to their ages. To the first,



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first, besides the Counsellors, the *Capi de Quaranta*, the Auvogadors, and the *Capi de Dieci*, are invited those that are of greatest age and gravity: to the second those that are younger; and so to the third and fourth still those that are younger and younger: besides which Feasts, he is bound also to send to every Gentleman that comes to the Great Council a Present, which was formerly 5 wild Ducks: but now adays there is a sort of money coined for that purpose; upon one side whereof is the figure of St. Mark reaching out a Standard to the Duke, on the other side the name of the Duke, and the year current of his Dukeship, on this manner, *Dominici Contareni Venetiarum Principis munus*, Anno IV.

#### The Council of TEN.

The Council of Ten, though it be a member of great importance, yet is it rather accessory or adjunctive then principal, and seems to me much to resemble the *Dictator*, that was wont to be created by the *Romans* in times of great and imminent danger; only differs in that the Commonwealth is never without this Magistracy. The Authority thereof is equal to that of the Council of *Pregadi*, and the whole City; and therefore it may meddle with and transact any State-affairs as it pleases, without appeal, or being accountable to any Superior Power. Though this power be not used by it, except only in cases of greatest importance, and which cannot otherwise be remedied or provided for: as for example, to consider about making War, concluding a Peace, or other negotiation secretly, to send a Proveditor into the Camp speedily: which things if they should be first treated of in the College, and afterwards debated in the Council of *Pregadi*, they could not be managed and transacted with that secrecy, expedition, and other circumstances as the time and conjuncture  
of

of affairs requires. When the College then intends to manage any business secretly, as suppose to conclude an agreement with any Prince or State, to attempt any thing on their enemies, or begin any new enterprize or design, which ought to be kept secret till the time of execution, then they cause Letters to be written to such Agents or other persons as are to be employed in that business, with this Inscripti-  
*on, Dominicus Contarenius Dux Venetiarum, &c. cum Concilio nostro Decem*: and they superscribe their answers in like manner: and their Letters are received by the *Capi di Dieci*, who bring them to the College; at which time the three *Capi de Quaranta*, and the *Savi di mare* are excluded: and then they treat of the business, and debate it as long as is needful; yet not they alone, for the *Capi de Dieci* call the rest of the Council of Ten. Besides at such consultations are present not only the Duke, the Counsellors, and all the Council of Ten, but the Grand *Savi*, and the *Savi* of the Land, the *Giunta* which consists of fifteen, the Auvogadors and nine of the Procurators. \* But all these have not power of giving suffrages but only those ten of the Council of X, the *Giunta*, the Duke, and the six Counsellors. The Aggregate of all these united with the Council of X is called the Council of X with the *Giunta*, which is not convened but on weighty occasions, to debate and manage great affairs and such as appertain to the state of the whole City; which affairs might be treated of and dispatched by the Council of *Pregadi*, but for the respects aforesaid are undertaken by this Council: The Council of X was erected some say after the death of *Vitale Michaeli*, to punish such as had plotted treason against the Commonwealth. Others say it had its beginning the *Decemviri*; and that this Council doth not now meddle

\* N. Craf-  
sus saith,  
That at  
present  
there are  
none of  
any sort  
added to  
the Council  
of X,  
but this  
Council  
consists  
only of  
the Duke,  
the six  
Counsellors,  
and

at all with  
Peace and War, and the publick Treasury, but only punish enormous  
Offences, and especially Rebellion and Treason.



in the time of *Pietro Gradenigo*. At first its Authority was but small, but by little and little its reputation encreased. It punishes besides such as practise Treason or conspire against the Commonwealth, those that coin counterfeit monys, those that commit sins against Nature, as Sodomy and bestiality. It also disposes of certain moneys which are assigned to it by the Chamberlains and other Officers: it hath the command of certain Gallies in the Arsenal, marked with these two letters, C and X, signifying that such Vessels are in the power of the *Capi de Dieci*. It also takes care of the Artillery. When any of these things are to be considered of, then only those Ten that are of the Council of X with the Duke and Counsellors are assembled; and this is called absolutely and simply the Council of X. The ten of this Council are chosen in the Great Council like the other Magistrates for one year; out of which are taken by lot every month three, who are called the Heads or Chiefs of the ten [*Capi de Dieci*] and of these one presides every week, which is he who in the Great Council-chamber takes place over against the Duke. The office of these is to convoke the Council of X, and propound their opinions therein; yet not singly but all three together, or at least two; and they are obliged to call the Council every 8 days, and oftner if occasion require. Anciently there was no determinate time for assembling this Council, but because every time it was convened the whole City was moved and troubled, as judging that it was not without some great reason; therefore to avoid and prevent such disturbance and disquiet of mens minds there was a time determined for its meeting. When they are to pass sentence upon any offender that is in their hands for the forementioned crimes, he cannot either by himself or any other person plead his cause or defend himself, but appears before the Council and is examined, and there are notes taken of all he  
saith.

faith. And when the *Capi di Dieci* bring in such a cause into the Council, either one of them must undertake his defence and plead for him, or else he cannot be defended at all. From the Sentence of this Council there is no appeal, neither can it be reversed or changed but by themselves or successors, if the matter be such as is capable of change. Those of this Council so soon as they go out of their office may presently enter upon another. For all these places, the Grand *Savi*, the *Savi* of the Land and *Savi* of the Sea, the Counsellors, the ten of this Council, the *Auvogadors* and *Censors* give no impediment one to another; but so soon as a Gentleman hath finished one of these Offices, he may enter upon another. If it happens that any one while he is exercising a lesser Magistracy be chosen to a greater, he may if he pleases relinquish the less, and take the greater.

*The Procurators of St. M A R K.*

The Office of Procurator is of great reputation in this City. Though it be not of the number of those which have to do with the administration and government of the Commonwealth: yet is it honourable, because, as that of the Duke, it continues for life; and is besides ancient, and hath maintained its Reputation to the present times. There was never any Gentleman of great esteem in the City, but he was adorned with this Dignity: so that very few have been Dukes since this Magistracy was ordained but they have before been *Procurators*. Anciently there was but one Procurator made, to take care of the Church of *St. Mark* and its treasure; but after the death of *Sebastian Ciani*, he having left a great Legacy to *St. Marks*, the Revenues whereof were to be distributed by the Procurator; one person not sufficing for so much business, it was found necessary



to create another ; whose charge it should be to superintend and manage the Legacy of *Sebastian Ciani*. Afterwards Legacies being multiplied, in the year 1270. in the time of *Rinieri Zeno*, a third was thought fit to be created ; and they did so divide the business among them, that one took care of the Church, another of the Legacies bequeathed by them that dwelt on this side the great Chanel ; and the third of their Legacies who dwelt on the other side of the great Chanel. In the same Dukes time there was a fourth created to be Collegue with him that governed the Church and its Treasures. For the same reason two more were added when *John Soranzo* was Duke. Afterwards in the year 1423. when *Francis Foscaro* was made Duke there were three more created anew ; so that then the whole number was nine ; three of whom took care of the Church and its Treasures ; three of the Legacies of the three *Sestieri* on one side the great Chanel ; and three of the Legacies of the three *Sestieri* on the other side. In the year 1509. when the Republics Armies were broken and routed at *Addua* by *Lewis XII*, King of *France*, they were constrained to create six for mony, conferring that honour upon such as would lend the Commonwealth such a certain sum. These Procurators have power to compel Heirs to perform the Wills of the Testators. They wear Ducal habits, and carry servants about with them ; and have the precedence of all other Magistrates. In processions the Counsellors and three *Capi de Quaranta* take place of them. They have either an habitation assigned them, or 60 Ducats *per annum* allowed. They all enter into the Council of *Pregadi*, but not all into the Council of Ten, but only nine chosen by the said Council, three for a Procuracy. They are not capable of any other Magistracy, except that of *Savio grande* and the *Giunta* of the Council of X. When there is a Captain of the *Armata*, or a Proveditor of the Camp to be chosen,

chosen, there is a Law made in the *Pregadi*, that any one that is Procurator may obtain that Dignity. They cannot go to the Great Council, but only in the Election of the Duke; which license is then granted them by an especial Law. They were wont anciently upon all those days the Great Council met, during all the time the Council sate, to continue in the Court of the Palace, and never to depart thence till the Great Council was risen; that if any unexpected or suddain accident should happen they might be ready to remedy or assist. And this perchance was the reason that it was forbidden them to go to the Great Council. But in our time this usance is not observed, because of that quiet and tranquility the Commonwealth enjoys: Which is such, that no man thinks there can any accident happen in the City which shall require the presence of the Procurators more in one place than in another. There is no Magistracy or Dignity in the City so much desired by the Gentlemen as this of Procurator: Yet I think that it hath lost much of its ancient reputation. For whereas formerly it was not wont to be granted to any but ancient men, and of great repute; in our times we have seen many adorned therewith, who were neither of mature age, nor great esteem and credit.

Of the other Officers and Magistrates (whereof this Republic hath good store) I shall say nothing, they belonging rather to the administration of Justice and particular civil affairs, then the Government of the Commonwealth. Only it is worth the notice taking, that they have so many Offices divided among the Gentlemen, to busie and employ the greater number of them, that so having something to entertain their time with, they may not be at leisure to think upon innovating in the Government, or any way design and practice against the constitution of the Commonwealth, to the disturbance of the peace.



The Gentlemen while they are in the City wear black Gowns with narrow sleeves, and caps; without which habit they never appear in the streets, or any public place. In the *Piazza* of *S. Mark*, that side next the Great Council-chamber is appropriated to them to walk in, where no others mingle with them. This walk, or rather the company of Gentlemen walking together there, they call the Broil [*Broglio.*] The principal diversion of the Gentlemen, Citizens, and Strangers is to walk in this *Piazza*.

The present Citizens of what quality or estate soever have no share or interest at all in the Government of the Commonwealth. Probable it is, that when the Great Council was shut up (as they phrase it) that is, determined to such a number of Families excluding all the rest, that all the Citizens of any quality were therein comprehended; because before that time the Government having been common to all, it is not likely the present establishment would have taken place without commotion and disturbance, if there had been a considerable number of Citizens of fashion and interest left out. Formerly this honour hath been given to many Citizens of eminent merit. Lately since the Wars with the Turks in *Candy* for 100000 Ducats any Citizen might be created Nobleman. By which means the State raised millions of Ducats, there having been more then fourscore Families advanced to that Dignity.

They put not weapons into the Citizens hands, but chuse rather to make use of mercenary Souldiers in their Wars.

There is no Law that prohibits any Citizen to be chosen to any place or Office by the Great Council, nor doth there need it: For that they are as sure not to be chosen as though there were such a Law, the interest of the Nobility being as strong a bar to such a choice as a Law would be. And yet *Gianotti* saith, that

that some have attained to be nominated and balloted in the Great Council.

The air, notwithstanding the situation of the City, is held to be very good and healthful, and (which is more) agreeable to people of all countreys and tempers. We never enjoyed our health better, nor had better stomachs to our meat in any place beyond the Seas then we had heer.

Heer we first saw the *Ludicrum*, called by some *Diabolus in carcere*, from a little hollow glass-image made like the Picture of the Devil (though a glass-bubble would serve the purpose as well or better) which being put into a cylindrical glass-tube full of water they could make ascend, descend or rest in any part of the tube at pleasure. The manner thus, They prepare an *icuncula* or glass-bubble hollow and having in the heavier end of it a little hole of such a poise as just to ascend and swim in water, and having put it into a glass-tube stopt close or sealed at one end, and almost full of water, they clap their hand on the mouth of the tube, and press down the air upon the *superficies* of the water. The water being thus prest, presses upon the air in the *icuncula* or bubble; which giving place, part of the water thrusts into it by the little hole. The bubble thereupon becoming heavier sinks in the water. Then taking up the hand and removing the force, the air in the *icuncula* or bubble by its elastic power expands it self, and expelling the water again, the *icuncula* or bubble ascends; and so by proportioning the force they can make it not only ascend and descend from top to bottom, but rest at what point of height or depth they please. Of this and other ludicrous experiments concerning the motion of these bubbles, I shall not think much heer to set down what Doctor *Cornelius* of *Naples* hath delivered in his *Progymnasmata Physica*, Epist. de *Circumpulsione Platonica*. I was (saith he) informed by *Lud. Casalius* of an experi-



riment invented at *Florence, viz.* Two glass-bubbles being put into a vessel of water were so alternately moved, that in cold water the one sank to the bottom, the other swam on the top; but putting in a little hot water they changed places, that at the bottom ascending up to the top, and that on the top sinking down to the bottom. Being taken with the novelty of the thing, I applied my mind to consider what might be the Physical reason of it, and soon found out how it might be effected, to wit, one of these Glass-bubbles was perforated with a little hole on the heavier side, and blown so light as to swim in water: then some of the air being sucked out, there was so much water let in in the room thereof, as to make the bubble sink in cold water, which upon filling the vessel with hot water would mount up to the top. For the air in the bubble being rarefied or dilated by the heat of the water presently expells the water contained in the bubble, and so the bubble becoming lighter ascends, The other glass-bubble is imperforate and made of that poise as to swim in cold water and sink in hot. He goes on. *Sed cum in ejusmodi ludicris inventis occuparemur, rumor ad aures nostras perfertur, versari in manibus viri cujusdam ingeniosi admirabile artificium, nempe vitreum tubum aquâ plenum, in quâ plures orbiculi vitrei sursum deorsumque ferebantur ad nutum ejus qui tubi ostium digito obturabat. Tum eò cogitationem intendi, ut qua ratione id fieri posset assequerer: neque diu hesitaveram, cum intellexi orbiculos illos esse aliquanto leviores aquâ, & foramina habere, per qua digiti pressu aqua intruderetur; aere intus contento in minus spatium coactò; ut proinde orbiculi graviores facti fundum peterent: at mox digito laxato dum der sese iterum ad debitam expansionem redigeret, aquam per foramen extrudi; atque idcirco orbiculos leviores factos iterum sursum adsurgere.*

*Quibus animadversis memoria mihi suggestit ea, quæ aliàs meditatatus eram de impulsu aquæ in cavum orbis*  
*infra*

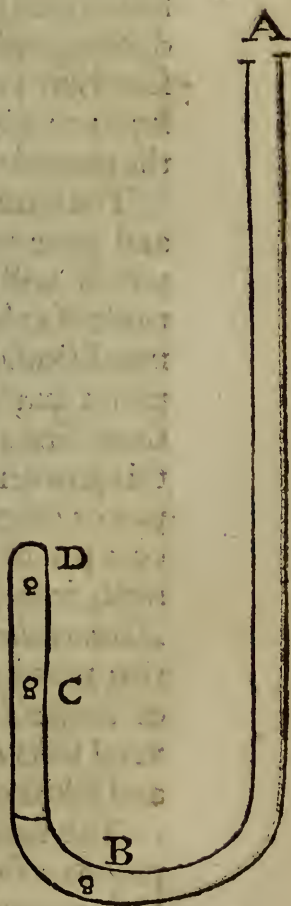
infra illam demersi, cuius supra facta est mentio. Quam-  
oprem existimavi posse orbiculos perforatos sursum vel de-  
orsum ferri, & in medio libratos detineri, absque ulla  
caloris aut frigoris vi : Item sine ullo digiti manusve  
pressu; sed tantum impulsu ipsius aquæ, quæ modo ma-  
jorem modo minorem altitudinem supra dictos orbiculos  
assequeretur, hoc scilicet modo.

In tubum vitreum retortum ABCD aquæ plenum im-  
mittantur orbiculi perforati B, C, D, quæ ita aquæ tubo  
inclusæ innatent, ut minimi ponderis ac-  
cessione fundum petant; tum digito com-  
primente vel spiritu adacto, cogantur di-  
cti orbiculi ad fundum descendere, tubus-  
que ita inverteatur, ut illi versus D feran-  
tur. Quibus positis observabimus dictos  
orbiculos per tubulum BCD ascendere &  
descendere pro ratione inclinationis ipsius  
tubi. Etenim cum recta AB horizonti  
perpendiculariter insistit; globuli ex D  
descendant versus B; at contra cum tubus  
ita aptatur ut recta AB ad horizontem in-  
clinetur, tunc iidem orbiculi ex B ascen-  
dent versus D.

At verò positis globulis, ut ferè semper  
contingit, aliquo gravitatis excessu sese  
superantibus, tunc poterimus multiformi-  
ter illos movere; namque alter pessum ibit  
dum reliqui sursum feruntur; item alius  
quovis in loco quasi libratus pendebit; si  
scilicet organum tantundem inclinemus,  
quantum ad opus requiri experientiâ didi-  
cerimus.

Ratio cur hæc ita contingant manife-  
sta est ex iis, quæ jam exposuimus de aqua,  
quæ in orbiculos eò copiosius intruditur, quo fuerit altior,  
ut accidit cum tubus AB ad horizontis planum erectum  
fuerit, nam ex inclinatione ipsius tubi aquæ altitudo  
decrescit ac proinde ejus vis seu conatus fit minor.

Stru-  
tu-





*Structuram vitrei tubi usus docebit: Id curandum est porissimum, ut ejusdem crura AB, DB quodammodo parallela sint; altitudo autem BA altitudini BD tripla vel quadrupla. Tubus aequalem ubique habeat amplitudinem, vel in crure BA, sit aliquanto amplior quam in crure BD.*

*Orbiculi eâ parte quæ pertusa est præponderent, ut dum in aqua librantur foramina deorsum vergant, &c.*

A Nobleman of this City shewed us a Boy, who had a faculty of charging his belly with wind, and discharging it again backward at pleasure; which we saw him perform. When he charged himself he lay upon his hands and knees, and put his head on the ground almost between his legs.

The same Nobleman shewed us the experiment, and gave us the receipt of a fulminating powder, which will do almost as well as that chargeable one made of gold. Take of salt of Tartar one part, of common Brimstone two parts, of Nitre or Salt-peter three parts; put these three all at once into a Mortar, beat them fine and mingle them well together. Take of this powder and put it on a plate of iron, or in a fire-pan or other vessel, and hold it over a flame of fire or a pan of charcoal: When the powder begins to melt, it will explode with a very smart crack like to *Aurum fulminans*. The same or the like fulminating powder hath been since shewn us by Mr. Fisher of Sheffield. It is not unlikely that there may be several sorts of powder made, which shall explode and fulminate after this fashion.

The same Gentleman also shew'd us the whole process of making *Venice-Sope*, which is very like and nothing inferiour to *Castile-Sope*. It is made of the best Oil Olive, and a *lixivium* or Lye. The *lixivium* is thus made. They take of the ashes of *Kali*, made in Spain, and in England known by the name of *Beriglia*, two thirds, of *Kelp*, i. e. the ashes of the ordinary Sea-wrack one third. These they break

break into small pieces with a mallet or hammer, and mingle well together. This done they put them into a mill, such as we grind apples in to make Cider, and grind them to powder, and then sift them. This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime, and make it up into pellets, which they put into latches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the *Lixivium*. The Cauldrons wherein they boil their Sope are very large. The bottom of them is a copper vessel, but the sides are made up of stone close cemented together, bound about with iron hoops, and enclosed in a case of Wood. Into these Cauldrons they put a great quantity of Oil, it may be one third part of the measure, or more or less as they please: then they fill them up with the *lixivium*, and putting fire under it, cause it to boil continually; as the *lixivium* boils away still filling it up with new, till all the oil be consumed or boiled out of it. For the oil uniting it self with the salt of the *lixivium* rises continually up to the top in the form of a scum or froth, which by degrees grows thicker and thicker, and by reason of the cold of the air condenses into that body we call Sope. This scum continues to rise so long as there is any oil remaining in the vessels; the cremor or coat of Sope growing still thicker. Those that are practised can tell by the smell when all the oil is boiled away. The *lixivium* they account strong enough so long as it will bear an egg. This *lixivium* they make of Sea water, but they told us they might as well make it of fresh water. To expedite the making the *lixivium*, they take some of the boiling *lixivium* out of the Cauldrons; to which purpose there is a pipe comes out of the Cauldron in the region of the *lixivium*, whereby they let out the boiling *lixivium* into a trough; and this together with cold water they pour upon the ashes to promote the separation of the salt. When the oil is boil'd away they let all cool, and taking the *cremor* or crust



of Sope off the superficies of the liquor, spread it upon a floor, and smooth it, and so let it dry in a bed of more then a bricks thickness. When it is dried they cut it long ways and cross ways into oblong parallelograms, or the figure of oblong bricks, there being nicks in the borders of the beds on purpose to direct the instruments to cut it. This done they pare these pieces from any impurities that may adhere to them from the bottom of the bed, (For the beds are all strowed with Lime-dust to hinder the sticking of the Sope to the floor) and run them over a plane, to smooth them. These large pieces they subdivide into lesser, and seal them with a Seal.

The reason why they mix *Kelp* with the *Beriglia*, is because *Beriglia* alone would make the Sope too soft, and *Kelp* alone too brittle.

To colour the Sope green they take the juyce of Beet, a good quantity, and put it into the Cauldron with the *lixivium* and oyl. The  *Germans*  will have it thus coloured, and perhaps the Nitre which is in this juyce may add some vigour to the Sope.

The fire is continually kept burning, and so the liquor boiling till the operation be finished.

OF  
P A D U A.

**P** *Adua* [ *Patavium* ] watered by the Rivers *Brenta* and *Bacchilio*, is an ancient City, supposed to be built by *Antenor* after the taking of *Troy* by the *Grecians*. That *Antenor* came into these parts *Livy* (who was native of this City) witnesseth in the very beginning of his History, in these words, *Jam primum omnium satis constat, Trojâ captâ in ceteros servitum esse Trojanos, duobus Æneâ Antanorêque, & vetusti jure hospitii, & quia pacis reddendæque Helene semper auctores fuerant, omne jus belli Achivos abstinuisse. Casibus deinde variis Antenorem cum multitudine Henetum, qui seditione ex Paphlagonia pulsi & sedes & Ducem, Rege Pylemene ad Trojam amisso, querebant, venisse in intimum maris Adriatici sinum, Euganeisque, qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, pulsus, Henetos Trojanosque eas tenuisse terras.* And that he founded *Padua* *Virgil* saith expressly, *Æn. 1.*

*Antenor potuit mediis elapsus Achivis  
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus  
Regna Liburnorum & fontem superare Timavi;  
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis  
It mare præruptum, & pelago premit arva sonanti.  
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi, sedesque locavit  
Teucrorum, & genti nomen dedit, armâque fixit.*

And *Martial* uses this compellation to *Valerius Flaccus* the Poet, a *Paduan*, *Antenorei spes & alumne laris*. And yet some there be who will have *Altinum* to be the City of *Antenor*, and *Padua* to have been



( 200 )  
been built by one *Patavius* , a King of the *Veneri*.

It was celebrated of old time for the chastity of its women, according to that of *Martial*, *Uda puella legas sis Patavina licet*. After the decay of the Roman Empire it was ruined and destroyed by *Attila*; restored again by *Narses*; then sackt and burnt by the *Lombards*; and after various successes, in the time of the Emperor *Otho I.* it obtained its liberty, and was governed as a Commonwealth by its own Magistrates; till first *Ezzellinus* the tyrant, and not long after him the *Carraresi* made themselves Lords of it; from whom the *Venetians* extorted it in the year 1405. though they pretend that the *Paduans* voluntarily delivered themselves up to them. It is enclosed with two walls: the interior (called *Antenors* wall, though of a far later make) is about three miles in circuit. The exterior of great strength with bastions and other fortifications and a deep trench before it for the most part filled with water, about 6 miles in compass, built by the *Venetians* when *Leonardo Loredano* was Duke, in the time of the League of *Cambray*, when the Pope, the Emperor, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Ferrara* joyned themselves together against the *Venetians*; as appears by this Inscription over the Gate of *All-Saints*.

*Hanc antiquissimam urbem literarum omnium Asylum, cujus agrum fertilitatis summen natura esse voluit, Antenor condidit: Senatus autem Venetus his belli propugnaculis ornavit, Leonardo Loredano Duce Venetorum invictissimo, cujus Principatus varias fortuna vices excipiens quam gloriose superavit.*

It was stoutly defended by the *Venetians* against the Emperor *Maximilian* besieging of it with an Army

Army of 80000 men, Anno 1610. Though it be large in compass, yet is it neither rich nor populous; the number of the inhabitants, according to the largest reckoning, amounting to no more then 38000 souls, which I believe exceeds the just sum by at least 10000.

The territory of this City is a large plain or level, and the Soil very rich and fertile; so that it is come to be a Proverb; \* *Bononia la grassa, ma Padoa la passa, & Venetia la guasta*. Their bread is esteemed as good as it is cheap, according to that other Proverb, *Pan Padoano, Vin Vicentino, Trippe Trevisane & Putana Venetiana*. Bread of Padua, Wine of *Vicenza*, Tripes of *Treviso*, and Courtisans of *Venice* are the best in their kinds. No Wood is permitted to be planted for the space of one mile from the wall round about; that in case it should be besieged in a time of War, the Enemy might find no shelter among the trees: and this is called the *Waist*, and is reserved only for corn. There are very few Meadows or Pastures near the Town, which is the reason that Milk is dear heer. They make bread for the poor of *Mayz* or *Indian Wheat* (which they call *formentone*) and *Sorgum*; whereof they plant a good store heerabout. The most considerable buildings in the City are 1. The Town-hall, 256 feet long, and 86 feet wide, according to *Schottus*; by some thought to be the largest room in *Europe*, but we judged it to be less then *Westminster-Hall*; underneath it are Shops, so that you ascend many steps to go into it; it is called *Palazzo della Ragione*, because the Courts of Justice are held there. 2. The publick Schools. 3. The Church of *St. Antony*, called the *Santo*. 4. The Church of *S. Justina* with the *Benedictine* Cloyster. 5. The Palace of the *Arena* or Amphitheater. 6. The Castle of the Magazines of Corn and Ammunition. 7. The Bridge called *Ponte molino*, where there are about 30 water mills together,

\* i.e. *Bononia* the fat, but *Padua* surpasses it, and *Venice* waists it!



together, upon the River *Brenta*. 8. The Palace called the Court of the *Capitaneo*. 9. *Antenor's* Tomb, as they would have us believe. The particular descriptions of all which places may be seen in *Schottus* and others. Near the *Domo* we observed a fair building called *Mons pietatis*, where there is a great bank or stock of money, some say 40000 crowns, for the use of poor men, who bringing a pawn and depositing it heer may have mony to the value of it, without any interest if it be a small sum; if a considerable sum, then they are to pay for it five *per cent.* which serves to defray the charges of Clerks and other Ministers and Attendants, &c. and if there be any surplusage, it is divided yearly among the Poor, the stock still remaining entire. The like charitable foundations we observed in many other Cities of *Italy*, and I could wish there were of them among us in *England*.

This City is most famous for its University, founded by the Emperour *Frederic* the II. *Anno* 1220. for a full History whereof I refer the Reader to *Thomasinus* his *Gymnasium Patavinum*. I shall only add the *Series Lectionum*, whereby may be seen what Professors there were in each faculty at the time of our being there, and what Books they were to read.

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*In Nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi Amen.*

**G**ENERALE, ac novum principium Interpretationum nobilissimæ, ac florentissimæ Academiae DD. Artistarum Patavini Gymnasii, anni præsentis 1663. & 1664. feliciter incipiet die 3 Novembris, sub felicibus auspiciis Illustrissimorum, & Excellentissimorum DD. *Michaelis Mauroceni* pro Sereniss. Repub. Veneta Prætoris; & *Simeonis Contareni* Præfecti Patavii, necnon Illustriss. ac Generosissimi D. *Joannis Georgii Noesleri* Nob. Norisbergensis Pro-Rectoris, & Syndici dignissimi.

*Aggredientur Infrascripti DD. Explicando Infrascripta.*

*Ad Theologiam in Via S. Thomæ.*

R.P.D.M. Michael Archangelus Rivetta Casalensis  
Leg. Tertium Lib. Mag. Sententiarum hora tertia  
matutina.

*Ad Theologiam in Via Scoti.*

R.P.D.M. Matthæus Ferchius Vegliensis.

*Ad Lecturam Sacre Scripturæ.*

R.P.D. Leo Matina Monachus Cassinensis.

*Ad Metaphysicam in Via S. Thomæ.*

R.P.D.M. Jo. Dominicus Pufferla Mediolanensis  
Leg. Septimum Metaphysicorum hora secunda  
matutina.

*Ad Metaphysicam in Via Scoti.*

R.P.D.M. Antonius Cotonius Nicosiensis.

*Ad Theoricam ordinariam Medicinæ.*

Exc. D. Antonius Molinettus Venetus in primo loco.

Exc. D. Prosper Todeschius à Castiglione Florentino in secundo loco Leg. Aphorismos Hippocratis  
hora prima matutina.



*Ad Præcticam ordinariam Medicinæ.*

Exc. D. Raymundus Jo. Fortis Veronensis in primo loco. Exc. D. Jo. Franciscus Bonardus Patavinus in secundo loco Leg. de Febribus hora prima Pomeridiana.

*Ad Philosophiam ordinariam.*

Primus locus vacat.

R. & Exc. D. Anastasius Galdiolus Vic. Abb. Cassin. ac Præf. Gener. in 2 loco Leg. Octavum Lib. Physicorum hora secunda Pomeridiana.

*Ad Anatomem ordinariam.*

Exc. D. Antonius Molinettus Venetus in primo loco. Exc. D. Petrus de Marchettis Patavinus Eq. D. Marci in secundo loco Administrabunt Anatomem die, ac tempore debito hora 3 matutina.

*Ad Theoricam extraordinariam Medicinæ.*

Exc. D. Hieronymus Sanctasophia Patavinus in primo loco. Exc. D. Ermenegildus Pera Foroju-liensis ex Portu Buffoletto in 2 loco. Exc. D. Hercules Saxonia Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. Primam Fen Avicennæ in pulsatione Campanæ hora pr. pomerid.

*Ad Præcticam extraordinariam Medicinæ.*

Exc. D. Hieronymus Frigimelica Patavinus Comes in primo loco.

*De Pulsibus, & Urinis in Xenodochio diebus vacantibus.*

Exc. D. Angelus Montagnana Patavinus in secundo loco. Exc. D. Hilarius Spinellus Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. de Morbis particularibus à corde infra hora secunda matutina.

*Ad Philosophiam extraordinarium.*

Exc. D. Petrus Franzanus Vicentinus in primo loco. R. & Exc. D. Valerianus Bonvicinus Ver. Canonicus Estensis in 2 loco.

R.P.D.M. Adrianus à Sancta Juliana Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. primum, & secundum Libr. Physic. hora prima Vespertina.

*Ad Lecturam Philosophiæ Moralis.*

R.P.D. Joseph Meraviglia Clericus Regularis Mediolanensis Leg. tertium & quartum Ethicor. hora prima Pomeridiana dieb. vac.

*Ad Lecturam Meteorum, & Parvorum Naturalium Arist.*

Locus vacat.

*Ad Lecturam Chirurgiæ ordinariam.*

Exc. D. Dominicus de Marchettis Patavinus in primo loco. Exc. D. Franciscus Bosellus Venetus in secundo loco Leg. de Tumoribus præter naturam hora tertia matutina.

*Ad Lecturam Simplicium.*

Exc. D. Georgius à Turre Patavinus Interpretabitur Lib. VI. Dioscoridis, Ubi de Venenis, & Veneror. Curat. in horto incipiet docere die 2 Maii hora 22. *Idem ad ostensionem Simplicium.*

*Ad Theoricam extraordinariam diebus vacantibus.*

Exc. D. Alexander Borromeus Patavinus Leg. Artem parvam hora 2. Vespertina diebus vacantibus.

*Ad Lecturam Tertii Libri Avicennæ.*

Exc. D. Sebastianus Scarabiccus Patavinus in primo loco. Exc. D. Jo. Pompilius Scotus in secundo loco Leg. de Morbis particularib. à capite usque ad cor hora prima mat. dieb. vac.

*Ad Logicam.*

Primus Locus vacat.

Exc. D. Jacobus Cadenus Scotus in secundo loco.

Exc. D. Albanus Albanus Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. secundum Posteriorum hora prima matutina.

*Ad Mathematicam.*

R.P.D. Stephanus de Angelis Venetus Leg. tertium Libr. Euclidis Elementorum.

*Ad Humanitatem Græcam & Latinam.*

R. & Exc. D. Octavius Ferrarius Mediolanensis Leg. Virgilium, & Theophrasti Characteres.

*Landus Moneghina Bidellus Generalis.*



*In Christi Nomine Amen.*

**R**otulus Excellentissimorum DD. Le-  
gentium in Publico Gymnasio Pata-  
vino, ad infrascriptas Lecturas, quas ag-  
gred. Die 3 Novembris anni instantis  
1663. & 1664. sub felicibus auspiciis Il-  
lustrissimorum, & Excellentissimorum  
DD. *Michaelis Mauroceni* pro Serenissi-  
mo Dominio Veneto-Prætoris, & *Simeonis*  
*Contareni* Præfeci Patavii; necnon Il-  
lustrissimi, & Generosissimi D. Comitum  
*Pauli Bennassuti* Vicentini, Almæ Univer-  
sitätis DD. Juristarum Pro-Rectoris, &  
Syndici Meritissimi.

*Ad Lecturam Juris Canonici de mane.*

Exc. I.V.D.D. *Jacobus de Sala* Canonicus Pat. &  
Abbas in primo loco. Exc. I.V. D.D. *Jo. Anto-  
nius de Bonis* Canon. Estensis in secundo loco.  
Exc. I.V.D.D. *Ubertinus Discaltius* Patavinus in  
tertio loco Explicabunt Librum primum Decre-  
taliū incipiendo à titulo de constitutionibus.

*Ad Lecturam Juris Canonici de sero.*

Exc. I.V.D.D. *Antonius Paulutius* Ven. Abbas, &  
Can. Pat. in primo loco. Exc. I.V.D.D. *Vincenti-  
us Francisconus* Canonicus Patavinus in 2 loco.  
Rev. & Exc. D. *Placidus Frascata* Monachus Cas-  
finensis in tertio loco Exponent Librum quartum  
Decretal. à tit. primo de Sponsalib. & Matrim.

*Ad Lecturam Juris Casareï de mane.*

Exc. I.V. D.D. *Jo. Michael Pieruccius* Florentinus  
in primo loco. Exc. I.V.D.D. *Paulus Dottus de Ca-  
stro Franco* in secundo loco Legent primam ff. Ve-  
teris Partem.

*Ad*

*Ad Lecturam Juris Casarei de sero.*

Mag. & Exc. I. V. D. D. & Co. D. Jacobus Caius Utinensis in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Antonius Aloysius Aldrighettus Pat. in paritate primi loci. Exc. I. V. D. D. Jo. Franciscus Savonarola Patavinus in tertio loco Legent primam ff. Novi Partem.

*Ad Lecturam Criminalium.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Joannes Galvanus Patavinus Exponet Rub. ff. ad L. Jul. de adult. & subinde alios titulos.

*Ad Lecturam Pandectarum.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Achilles Bonfiglius Patavinus Prosequetur explicationem libri primi ff. Veteris, & incipiet à titulo de Adoptionibus.

*Ad Lecturam Codicis.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Joannes Capivaccæus Patavinus Incipiet à titulo de pactis, inde ad alios titul. procedet.

*Ad Lecturam Institutionum.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Joseph Marchius Appulus in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Nicolaus Gagliardus Tridentinus in secundo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Ludovicus Justachinus Patavinus in tertio loco Explicabunt materiam ultimæ voluntatis, & incipient à tit. de testamentis ordinandis.

*Ad Lecturam Feudorum.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Scipio Gonnemius Cyprius Tractabit hoc anno de feudi origine, nomine, causis, seu forma, & constitutione ad varios feudal. libr. tit.

*Ad Lecturam Authenticorum.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Toldus Bellini Constantini Patavinus Explicabit authenticum sive Novellam 39. de Restitutionibus, & ea q. parit in 11. Mense post Mortem Viri, Juncto Authentico 108. de Restitutionibus, & 159. de Restitutione Fidei commiss. &c.

Vacat. *Ad Lecturam de Regulis Juris.*

*Ad Lecturam Artis Notariæ.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Aloysius Angeli Patavinus Legatorum tractatum prosequetur.

*Stephanus Giachelius* Bidell. Gener.



The Citizens and Strangers heer dare not stir abroad in the dark for fear of the Scholars and others, who walk up and down the Streets most part of the night, armed with Pistols and Carbines. If any one comes within hearing, they cry *Che va li?* i. e. Who goes there? and if they answer, they bid them turn back; which if they do not suddenly do, they shoot at them. When two parties of these Scholars meet, each man standing behind a pillar (for the streets have Portico's or Cloysters on each side) they shoot one at another. These *Martenalia nocturna* as some call them, or *Che va li's* are thought to have had their original from the accidental meeting and quarrelling of some Scholars who went to the same Mistresses or Whores. A wonder it is to me that the *Venetians* will suffer such mis-rule.

Heer is a publick Physick Garden, well stored with Simples, but more noted for its Prefects, men eminent for their skill in Botanics, viz. *Aloysius Mundella*, *Aloysius Anguillara*, *Melchior Guilandinus*, *Jacobus Antonius Cortasus*, *Prosper Alpinus*, *Joannes Vesslingius*. The Epitaph of which last, being so considerable a person, I shall heer exhibit to the Reader, as I found it on his monument in the Church of S. Antony.

Joanni Vesslingio Mindano,  
Equiti.

*Naturæ verique scrutatori solertissimo, qui sapientiæ  
Atque exoticarum stirpium studio Ægypto peragrata,  
Ab Veneto Senatu rei herbariæ*

*Et corporum Sectioni præfectus, eum Latinitatis  
Et Græcæ eruditionis cultum multis artibus circumfundis  
Ut illic naturæ ludentis pompam æmularetur;  
Hic spectaculi diritatem oratione deliniret,  
Ut quantum oculi paterentur tantum sibi placerent aures:  
Ad extremum laboribus fractus,*

*Dum*

*Dum misera plebi gratuitam operam commodat,  
Noxis contactu publica saluti vitam impendit.*

XXX Mensis Aug. An. Chr. CIO IDC XLIX.

Æt. LI.

In the Dormitory of the Cloyster of the *Dominican* Freres we saw the Cell of *Albertus Magnus*, over the door of which were inscribed these Monkish Verses.

*Quam legis Alberto Domus hæc fuit hospita magno,*

*Parva quidem, haud parvo sed tamen ampla viro.*

*Parvus erat subiit parvæ cum limina portæ,*

*Magnus at exiguo sub Lure factus erat.*

*Senserat hoc dixitque superba Ratisbona magnum*

*Hospitem in hospitio dispare Padua colis :*

*Archisacerdotis mitram magnosque penates*

*Accipe Magne ratis, sic bona navis erit.*

*Post majora Deus reserans palatia, Magne*

*Dixit, habe magni magna theatra poli.*

*Audiit & magni propylæa petivit Olympi,*

*Nam majore capi limine magnus habet.*

*Deo ter maximo numini :*

*Alberto ter magno lumini.*

*Padua* is governed by a *Podestà* or *Maior*, who is chief in civil matters ; and a *Capitaneo* or Governour who is over the Military ; both elected and sent by the *Venetians*.

From *Padua* we made a by-journey to *Albano*, anciently *Apona*, some 5 miles distant, where we viewed the hot baths. The Springs arise in a rocky hillock, consisting of a porous stone, and are so plentiful that one of them drives an overshot mill. The water is so hot, that in one of the sources, the Countrey-people usually scald their hogs to get off the hair. It contains a copious white salt which shoots upon the earth where the water runs. This the common people heerabout gather, and use with their meat, which



yet hath not the true tast of common salt, but somewhat approaching to Nitre or Salt-armoniac. Besides it is so impregnate with stone, (which by reason of the salt it contains actuated by the heat, it dissolves and imbibes in the stone quarries it passeth through) that it suddainly precipitates it on the bottoms and sides of the Channels wherein it runs, which become thereby as it were so many stone troughs; and on the mill-wheel it drives, which it so encrusts with a stone of a dark gray colour, that every other month they are fain to peck it off. That the waters which petrifie \* do by running through stone-quarries wash off small *ramenta* or particles, and being in motion support them, and when they stand or settle in any place let them fall again, is more than probable, by what we see in daily experience, the hardest stones being worn and hollowed by a constant dropping of water upon them: much more will water be able to do this, when impregnate with salt, and that salt actuated by heat. The waters of *Albano* are not made use of to drink, but only to bathe in, as at *Aken*, *Baden*, &c. though *Schottus* saith that they usually drink of one of the sources.

\* Such as are those of *Pool-hole* in *Derby-shire*, *Wokeley-hole* in *Somerset-shire* and other subterraneous grotts as well in *England* as beyond the Seas.

Febr. 3.

We travelled to *Vicenza*, a City less in circuit than *Padua*, as being but 4 miles round, but more populous, containing between 30 and 40 thousand souls. It is encompassed with a Brick-wall, but of no great strength. It stands upon the River *Bacchilio*, and is also watered by the *Rero* or *Eretenus*, beside two little Brooks called *Astichello* and *Seriola*. It is full of Nobility and Gentry, being said to have 200 Families worth 1500 crowns *per annum* each, and better. So that there is a Proverb in *Italy*, *Quanti ha Venetia de Ponti & Gondalieri, Tanti ha Vicenza de Conti & Cavalieri*.

Of the several changes of Government which this City hath undergone I shall say nothing, but for that refer the Reader to *Schottus* and *Leander Albertus*:

*bertus*: Only it is worth the notice taking, that when they were set at liberty, and absolved of their Oaths of Allegiance by *Catharine* relict of *Galeazzo Visconte* first Duke of *Milan*, they did of their own accord deliver up themselves to the State of *Venice*, for which reason they enjoy great privileges and immunities. The Theater of the Academy called the *Olympici* is a pretty building and deserves to be remembered. The Inhabitants of this City drive a great trade in breeding and feeding of Silk-worms, and in winding, twisting, and dying of silk. The Wines of this Territory are very rich and gustful, especially that sort called *Dolce & piccante*.

Hence we made an excursion of about 6 miles, to see the famous Cave of *Custoza*, said by some to be seven miles in length; but more truly by *Jo. Georgius Trissinus* (who himself measured it, and gives an account of it in a Letter to *Leander Albertus*) no more then 650 perches, which make about 4000 feet in length, 490 perches or 3000 foot in breadth, and about three miles in circuit. We took it to be nothing else but a Cave left from the digging of stone; as the same *Trissinus* by sufficient arguments proves it to be. 1. Because the ancient buildings of *Padua* and *Vicenza* are of the same kind of stone. 2. Because to support the roof they have every where at distances sometimes greater, sometimes less, left huge pilasters of the quarry, of 3 perches square a piece; of which pilasters in the whole cave there are thought to be about 1000. 3. There are some great square pieces of stone cut round about, in order to taking them up and carrying them away. 4. There remain manifest prints and tracks of cart-wheels; whereas no man living can remember that ever cart went in there.

We observed many Bats clinging to the roof and walls of this Cave; and in some standing waters a kind of fish or rather insect, which they called  
*Squil-*



*Squilla Venetiana*, i. e. Venice-shrimps, but they are of that sort which naturalists call *Pulices marini* or *aquatici*, i. e. Sea-fleas or water-fleas.

At this Village we saw the so much talked of Ventiduct belonging to one *Tridentus* a Nobleman of *Vicenza*, serving to cool the rooms of his Palace in Summer time. From a large high-roof'd subterraneous grot or cave there are Chansels cut out of the rock to the Palace. When they would have a cool air in any of the rooms, they shut up a gate in the cave, and open a door at the end of the Chanel, which lets in the *fresco*, every room having a hole in the wall or pavement to admit it. On a stone there is this inscription, *Franciscus Tridenteus Vicentius Ficus Hierosolymitani equitis filius gelidi venti flatum in caverna Cubola vocatâ spirantem in aedes proprias per hanc crypto-porticum deduxit, ad temporandum ardentis & æstivos calores, tum cohibendo tum relaxando, novo atque mirabili artificio per cubicula quæque ducendo, quæ pro libitu suo refrigerare & calefacere valet: ita ut ejus Villa ingenio, diligentia, impensâ ac emulatione ornati- or effecta, inter regia ornamenta connumerari possit: Anno MDLX, Ætatis suæ XXII.*

From *Vicenza* we journeyed to *Verona*, a fair, large, populous City, pleasantly situate upon the River *Athesis*, which is heer of a great breadth, over which there is one very fair stone-bridge esteemed the handsomest Bridge in *Europe*, besides 3 others of less account. The City is 7 miles in circuit, excluding the Suburbs, which are very large too; and thought to contain 70000 souls. It is strong by situation, and extraordinarily fortified with walls, bastions, towers, bulwarks, and deep ditches full of water drawn from the River *Athesis* round about, and strengthened with 3 Castles; that of *St. Peter*, that of *St. Felix*, and so that it is lookt upon as impregnable. Heer we saw several Cabinets or Collections of natural and artificial rarities.

tics. 1. That of Seignior *Mapheus Cusanus* an Apothecary, wherein were shewn us many ancient *Ægyptian* Idols, taken out of the Mummies, divers sorts of petrified shells, petrified cheese, cinnamon, sponge and Mushromes. A Jasper stone and an Agate having crystal within them. Stones having upon them the perfect impression or signature of the ribs and whole spines of fishes. A *Catapulta* of brass found 1656. about *Trent*. Several curious *Entaglia's* or stones engraved with figures of heads, &c. An ancient *Roman* gold Ring. A good collection of ancient *Roman* Coins and Medals, as well Consulary as Imperial, besides modern medals. A stone called *Oculus mundi*, n. d. which when dry shews cloudy and opaque, but when put into water, grows clear and transparent. An account of this stone may be seen in the *History of the Royal Society*, brought in by *Dr. Goddard*. Among his Medals we observed a *Maximinian* and a *Dioclesian*, with this on the reverse inscribed, *Veronæ Amphitheatrum*.

2. That of Seignior *Muscardo*, a Gentleman of *Verona*, a civil and obliging person. He also hath a very good collection of ancient *Roman* medals, among which he shew'd us an *Otho* of Gold, and told us that those of brass were all counterfeit, there having never been any found of that metal. Many sorts of lachrymal Urns and Lamps, great variety of Shells and some fruits and parts of plants petrified. Several exotic fruits and seeds: the ores of metals and minerals: Gems and precious stones in their matrices as they grew: *Lapis obsidianus* and a kind of stone called *Adarce*. But because there is a description of this *Museum* published in *Italian*, I shall not descend to more particulars, but refer the Reader thither.

3. The *Museum* of Seignior *Mario Sala* an Apothecary, containing only some reliques of *Calceolarius* his *Museum*, printed many years ago.



\* The length of a *per-tica* or perch of this measure is somewhat more than 6 foot.

The *Amphitheater* of *Verona*, called now the *Arena*, is a very stately and capacious one, and seem'd to me when it was entire not to have been much inferior either for beauty or greatness to that of *Titus* at *Rome*. The outward wall or circle is all gone save a little piece, from whence we may make an estimate of the height and beauty of the whole. The remainder setting aside this exterior circle is kept in good repair by the *Veronesè*; the *Arena* of it is 34 \* *pertiche* long and 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and compassed about by 42 rows of stone benches one above another, after the manner of stairs, upon which 23000 persons may sit commodiously. As it is imperfect it seem'd to us one of the most pleasant and goodly spectacles for a structure of that nature that ever we beheld. He that desires a more full and particular description of it may consult *Schottus*, and the *Antiquities* of *Verona* written by *Torellus Saraina* a *Veronesè*, as also *Lipsius* his *Book de Amphitheatris*.

As for government and subjection this City underwent almost the same changes with *Padua* and *Vicenza*, and did also voluntarily deliver it self up to the *Venetian* Government. Heer are very good white Wines, especially that sort they call *Garganico*. The air is clear and healthful, but must needs be sharp in Winter time, being so near the high mountains: among which *Baldus* is famous for the great variety of choice simples growing thereon, of which *Joan. Pona* an Apothecary of *Verona* hath written a particular Catalogue and description. Which Book and thereupon the *Paduan* herbarists making simpling voyages yearly thither hath gotten *Baldus* its reputation, for I am very confident that many hills about the *Alps* produce as great variety and as choice plants as that.

Not far from *Verona* is the *Lago di Garda* anciently called *Lacus Benacus*, which furnishes the City with plenty of excellent Fish, especially trouts, *Sardinie*,

*dinie*, and a sort of Fish of the Trout kind, called *Carpione*, peculiar to this lake. Those we saw were not a foot long, of the fashion of a Trout.

We travelled from *Verona* to *Mantua* 24 miles, *Febr. 9.*  
 by the way passing through some large Villages, but *Mantua*  
 no considerable Town. Six miles short of *Mantua*,  
 at a place called *Marmirola*, we viewed an elegant  
 palace of the Dukes, richly furnished and adorned  
 with pictures and statues. The City of *Mantua* is of  
 great antiquity, strong by situation, as standing in  
 the middle of a lake, and well fortified. *Schottus*  
 saith that it is 4 miles in circuit, hath 8 gates, and  
 about 50000 souls. It seemed to us a great City, but  
 not answerably populous, having not yet recovered it  
 self of the losses it sustained when it was miserably  
 sackt by the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* his Army in the  
 year 1630. A little out of the City stands a pretty  
 house of the Dukes called *Palazzo del Te*, wherein  
 there is a square room having the roof arched round  
 in form of a *Cupola*, called the *Giants-hall*, so con-  
 trived, that if two stand in the opposite corners,  
 one laying his ear to the wall may hear what the  
 other whispers with his face to the corner, which he  
 that stands in the middle of the room or in the cor-  
 ner on the same side shall not. The like room we  
 were told there is in the Duke of *Parma's* Palace at  
*Caprarola*. Our whispering place in the Cathedral  
 Church of *Glocester* is of somewhat a different make.  
 In a Village near *Mantua* called *Ande*, now *Petula*,  
 was born the Prince of *Latine* Poets, *P. Virgilius*  
*Maro*. In this City are two Societies of *Virtuosi* (Aca-  
 demies they call them) {the one stile themselves *Ac-*  
*cessi*, the other *Timidi*.

This City hath according to the fate of her neigh-  
 bours undergone several changes of Government.  
 In the year 1328. *Lewis Gonzaga* by the favour of the  
 people made himself Lord of it, from whom the  
 present



present Duke is descended. In the year 1433. *John-Francis Gonzaga* was created Marquess of *Mantua*, by the Emperor *Sigismund IV*. In the year 1530. *Frederic Gonzaga* was created Duke of *Mantua* by the Emperor *Charles V*.

The Dukes yearly revenue is said to be 400000 crowns, according to the account we had of it in particulars somewhat less, viz. the mills pay 4000 crowns *per annum*. The Jews (who are about 6000 in number, and wear no badge of distinction) give 20000 crowns *per annum*. The rest of the Citizens of *Mantua* 70000 crowns. The Countrey yields 60000 pistols; and *Montserrat* 13000, in all 386000 crowns the year. Yet is the present Prince, through ill husbandry not proportioning his expences to his income, become very poor, being indebted to the *Venetians* (as *Leti* saith) four millions of crowns. To advance his Revenue at the time of our being there he was put to that pitiful shift of debasing his coin, so that none of his money would pass further then his own Territory. His name was *Carolus Gonzaga II*. since dead, and his Son *Carolus Ferdinandus* succeeds him in his estates. There are besides of this Family 4 or 5 small Princes, feudatory of the Empire, but Sovereign Lords having *Jura Regalia* in their petty States, viz. The Princes of 1. *Novellara*. 2. *Bozolo*. 3. *Guastalla*. 4. *Sabionetta*, in which the male line is failed. 5. *Castiglione*. We were told that these Princelets were obliged to attend the Duke of *Mantua's* Court three months in the year. The Dukes Council of State or Privy Council consists only of six of the chief Nobility.

In these parts all the children of the common people have equal shares of their Parents Estates, at least their moveables. The wife when her husband dies carries her dowry back with her: if she dies first, then her children (if she leaves any) divide her dower equally among them. If she die childless her dower

is divided, half goes to her husband, and half to her next kindred. If a woman hath had children by one husband and he dying she marries again and hath children by her second husband, her estate is divided into equal parts, one moiety goes to her first husband's children, and the other to her second's.

We took boat for *Ferrara*, which brought us first into the lake, then into the chanel of the River *Minicius*, [which runs out of the *Lago di Garda* (called in *Latine Lacus Benacus*) at a strong Fort of the *Venetians* called *Peschiera*, and coming to *Mantua* spreads it self into a lake of 5 miles long.] At 16 miles end we came to a Bridg and Sluce at a place called *Governo*, where we entred the River *Po*; going down stream we passed by *Ostia* 10 miles distant from *Governo*; and 10 miles further down *Massa*, both on our left hand; and 7 miles below *Massa* came to *Stellata*, a large Village on our right hand, under the Pope. Heer the Territory of *Mantua* ended. Eight miles beyond this place we left the River *Po* at a Village called *Il Ponte*, and struck up an artificial Chanel of 4 miles long, which brought streight to the Gates of *Ferrara*.

This City is very considerable as well for its greatness as its strength. It is said to be about 7 miles in compass, and besides the advantage of its situation in a fenny level it is strongly fortified with walls and bulwarks, and surrounded with a broad and deep trench full of water; so that I look upon it for a City of that bigness as the strongest in all *Italy*. It had formerly a Prince of its own, but is now, with all its territory, subject to the Pope. From *Ferrara* we went with the *Procaccio* or Courier to *Bologna*, shifting our boat at a place called *Mal-Albergo*, some 17 miles from *Ferrara*, where we went up into a higher chanel, viz. the *Rhennus Bononiensis*, and passing through 9 locks or *sostegni*, we arrived at *Bologna*, distant by water from *Ferrara* 45 miles.

A great



A great part of the Countrey we passed through between *Ferrara* and *Bologna* is a perfect level, and fen-ny ground, much like to the Isle of *Ely* in *England*.

*Bologna.*

*Bononia* is a large City, of a round figure, and yet 7 or 8 miles in circuit. The houses not tall, fair portico's on each side the streets, convenient to walk in, as well in Summer to defend one from the scorching beams of the Sun, as in Winter to shelter from the rain. Many Gentlemens houses (palaces they call them) which make no great shew outwardly in the street, but within are very handsome and very convenient, having more in the *recess* then they promise in the *front*. The number of Inhabitants is about 80000 souls. The *Bologna* sausages, wash-balls, and little dogs are much esteemed and talked of in all *Italy* and elsewhere. Heer is also a great silk-trade driven, and the best Engines for winding and twisting of it that we have any where seen. The University of *Bologna* is one of the most ancient and famous in *Europe*, especially for the study of the Law. There is such a multitude of professors in all faculties, that I am afraid few Readers will have the patience to run over the list of them, which for the satisfaction of the curious I here exhibit.

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# The Series *Lectioꝝ* of the University of the Jurists.

## *Classes Matutine.*

*Primâ hora* in pulsu Campanæ.

*Ad Lecturam Decret. extraord.*

Illustriſſimus D. Reçtor. Vacat.

*Ad Lecturam Decret. ordin. Legant de Constitut. usque  
ad Tit. de off. Delegat.*

D. Franciscus Matheſilanus.

R<sup>us</sup>. D. Prosper Pollinus Metrop. Præpos.

D. Jo. Baptista Dulfus.

D. Jo. Bapt. Panzacchius Abbas.

D. Petrus de Sandris.

D. Raphael Bertucerus S. Petronii Canonicus.

D. Constantius Scafellius.

D. Alexander de Domnis.

D. Julius Argolus Metropol. Canonicus.

D. Abbas Cititus Maria Guidonus Metrop.

## *Secundâ Horâ.*

*Ad Lecturam off. Veteris ordin. Leg. tit. ff. De off. ejus  
cui mandata est jurisdictio.*

D. Franciscus Barbadorius emeritus.

D. Alfonsus Arnoldus S. Petronii Canon.

D. Matthæus Griffonius S. Petronii Canon.

D. Nicolaus Allè.

D. Jac. de Gottis.

D. Hippolytus Farnasarius Abbas.

D. Odoardus Guidonus.

D. Antonius Francavatia.



*Tertiâ Horâ.**Ad Lecturam Summæ Rolandinæ.*

D. Carolus Dulphus.

*Ad Lecturam Sexti & Clementinarum.*

D. Co. Franciscus Ursius.

D. Carolus Gaggius.

D. Augustinus de Balthaffaris.

D. Leonardus Bacchionus Caccaneus.

D. Christoph. Gulinellus.

D. Franciscus Guidonus.

*Ad Lecturam de Malificiis, Legant Legem unicam de  
Raptu Virginum.*

D. Gasper Elephantucius.

D. Joseph Coltellinus.

D. Petrus Pomp. Vincentius Mantachetus.

*Quarta Horâ.**Ad Lecturam de Verb. signific.*

D. Christoph. Lucatellus.

D. Jo. Antonius Fantellus.

D. Hieronymus de S. Petro Metrop. Canon. abs. cum  
ref.*Ad Lecturam repetit. part. Legant primò omnes Populi  
ff. de just. & jure, deinde legant de minoribus 25  
annis.*

D. Jo. Baptista de Astis.

D. Calabrebius Pistorinus.

D. Hippol. Franc. Vinea abs. cum ref.

D. Dominicus Medices.

D. Hippol. Maria de Conventis.

D. Laurentius Simonius.

*Ad Præcticam Judicario.*

D. Paulus Zanius.

D. Joannes Calvus.

*Ad Lecturam Pandectar.*

D. Alexander Sanutus Pellicanus.

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**Classes Pomeridianæ.**

*Primâ Horâ in pulsu Campanæ.*

*Ad Lecturam Instit. Legant tit. de usu fructu, deinde  
transeant ad tit. de usucapionibus.*

D. Joannes Mazzantus.

D. Clemens Leonius abs. cum reserv.

D. Franciscus Maria Burdocchius.

D. Horatius Battalia.

D. Anton. Franc. Siverius.

D. Jacobus Maria Ugolottus.

D. Gasper Vincens Berna.

D. Camillus Bernardinus Albanus.

D. Joan. Antonius Ruinus.

D. Laurentius Placentus.

D. Prosper Cattalanus.

D. Onuphrius Rabastens Col. major. S. Clem. Hisp.

*Secundâ Horâ.*

*Ad Lecturam ff. legant tit. de novi operis nunciat.  
deinde tit. de acquirend. Possess.*

Excellentissimus D. Cornelius Canalius emeritus.

D. Franciscus Munarius ætate ff. Metrop. Canon.  
S. P.

D. Joan. Baptista Farnasarius.

D. Carolus Antonius de Blasiis.

D. Joseph Franchinus.



*Tertiâ Horâ.*

*Ad Lecturam Decret. Legant in causis incipiendo à  
Prima.*

- D. Hippolytus Nanius Elephantuccius.  
D. Co. Annibal de Blanchis Metrop. Canonicus.  
D. Felicianus Mollinus Coll. maj.  
S. Clem. Hisp.

*Ad Lecturam C. lib. X.*

- D. Carolus de Landis.  
D. Paulus Forada, Coll. maj. S. Clem. Hisp.

*Ad Lecturam Decretal. Legant de Regularibus &  
transseuntibus ad Religionem.*

- D. Alexander Barberius.  
D. Co. Hieronimus Boschettus.

*Ad Lecturam de regulis Juris.*

- D. Petrus de Mafis.  
D. Franciscus Maria Cuccus.

*Quartâ Horâ.*

*Ad Lecturam de feudis.*

- D. Jo. Baptista Giovagonius abs. cum reserv.  
D. Julius Carcellerius.

*Ad Lecturam Institut. Legant tit. de usu fructu, deinde  
transeant ad tit. de usu capionib.*

- D. Co. Ludovicus Marsilius abs. cum refer.

D. Jo.

- D. Jo. Baptista Sannutus Pellicanus.  
 D. Jacobus Daniolus.  
 D. Albertus de Planis.  
 P. Abbas Petrus Hercules Abergettus abs. cum re-  
 serv.  
 D. Rochus Franc. Bonfiolus.  
 D. Gaspar Linder.  
 D. Fabius Bordacchius.  
 D. Hercules Maria Matthiolus.

*Lectura Universitatis.*

*Ad Lecturam Decretorum.*

D. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ad Lecturam Sexti & Clementinarum.*

D. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ad Lecturam Decret. extraord.*

D. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ad Lecturam Decret. sive Infortiati ordinar.*

D. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ad Lecturam Voluminis.*

D. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ad Lecturam ff. novi seu C. extraordinar.*

D. \_\_\_\_\_



# The Series Lectionum of the University of the Artists.

## *Classes Matutinae.*

### *Prima Hora in pulsu Campanae.*

#### *Ad Lecturam Medicinæ extraordinariam.*

Illuſtriſſimus Dominus Rector. vacat.

#### *Ad Lecturam Chirurgiæ legant de Ulceribus.*

D. Jo. Auguſt. Cuccus emeritus, Q. S. A.

D. Albertus de Fabris.

D. Alexander Guicciardinus.

#### *Ad Anatomem.*

D. Jo. Auguſt. Cuccus emeritus, Q. S. A.

D. Albertus de Fabris.

D. Jo. Baptiſta Capponius.

D. Carolus Galeratus.

D. Joan. de Laurentiis.

#### *Ad Lecturam Simplicium Medicinalium.*

D. Hyacinthus Ambroſius.

#### *Ad Lecturam humanarum literarum.*

D. Coſmus Gualdandus.

#### *Ad Lecturam Logicæ, Legant ſecundum libræ Poſteriorum.*

D. Dominicus Maria Burgus.

D. Dominicus Clericus.

D. Aloyſius Magnus.

### *Secundâ hora.*

#### *Ad Theoricam Medicinæ ordinariam, legant Apho- riſmos Hippocratis.*

D. Petrus Jacobus Florenus.

D. Carolus Galleratus.

D. Joan.

D. Joan. de Laurentiis.  
 D. Joan. Antonius Castarius.

*Ad Lecturam Logicæ, Legant secundum lib. Posteriorum.*

D. Secinius Orettus.  
 D. Carolus Ant. Siverius.  
 D. Andreas Banderia.  
 D. Marius Marianus.

*Tertiâ Horâ.*

*Ad Præcticam Medicinæ extraord. Legant 4 partem  
 primi Avicennæ.*

D. Jacobus Accurtius.  
 D. Jo. Baptista Lingarus.  
 D. Jo. Car. Matthosillanus.  
 D. Vincentius Franchinus.  
 D. Florianus Bertellus.  
 D. Barthol. Raymundus.

*Ad Philosophiam ordinariam, Legant Parva naturalia.*

D. Fulvius Magnanus.  
 D.----

*Ad Lecturam Metaphysicæ, Legant primum librum.*

P. Mr. Laurentius de Fabris, Franciscus.

*Ad Lecturam humanarum literarum.*

D. Laurentius Grimaldus. abs. cum reserv.

*Quartâ Hora.*

*Ad Philosophiam moralem, Legant de Amicitia.*

D. Ovidius Montalbanus.  
 D. Jacobus Servanus, S. Petronii Canonicus.

*Ad Lecturam Logicæ, Legant secundum lib.  
 Posteriorum.*

D. Raymundus Abellus.  
 D. Bartholomæus Ferrarius.



*Ad Lecturam Humanarum liter.*

D. Michael B.

*Ad Mechanicas.*

D. Petrus Mengolus.

*Ad Particulas Græcas Domi.*

D.----

*Ad Aritbmeticam Domi.*

D. Simon Mengolus.

*Ad Grammaticam Domi.*

D. Nicolaus Banderia.

D. Bonaventura Rubens.

**Classes Pomeridianæ.**

*Primâ Horâ in pulsu Campanæ.*

*Ad Theoricam Medicinæ extraord. Legant primam partem Avicennæ.*

D. Jo. Carol. Lancius Paltronus.

D. Angelus Antonius Livizanus.

D. Ludovicus Lodius.

D. Berlingerijs de Solitis Syracusanus.

*Ad Lecturam Sacræ Scripturæ Legant ad Beneplacitum.*

P. M. Ericus Marchettus Servita.

*Secundâ Horâ.*

*Ad Practicam Medicinæ ordin. Legant de Febris.*

D. Jo. Baptista Capponius.

D. Rubertus Muratorius.

D. Marcellus Malpighius abs. cum refer.

D. Carolus Fracassatus.

D. Raymundus M. Pistorinus.

*Ad Philosophiam extraord. Legant de Anima.*

D. Cæsar Zoppius.

P. M. Vitalis Ferra-rubeus Mon. Cassinus.

D. Petrus Maria Cianus.

P. M. Marc. Ant. Fabianus de Caritate.

*Tertiâ Horâ.*

*Ad Lecturam Metaphysicæ, Legant duodecimum librum.*

P. Abb. Fabianus de Landis. Can. Lat. abf. cum referu.

D. Flavius Zinus.

*Ad Philosophiam ordin. Legant de Cælo & mundo.*

D. Franciscus Natalis.

D. Alexander Magnus.

D. Franciscus Gherardus.

D. Carolus Saxius.

*Quartiâ Horâ.*

*Ad Practicam Medicinæ extraord. Legant ad beneplacit.*

P. Pompeius Bolognettus emeritus.

D. Carolus Riarius.

D. Franciscus Sacentus.

*Ad Lecturam S. Theologiæ Scholasticæ. Leg. primum lib. Sentent.*

P. M. Ant. Mar. Gherardus Francisc.

D. Gregorius Fallonius Hibernus.

P. M. Sac. Philip. Pollinus Dominicanus.

*Ad Lecturam Casuum Conscientiæ.*

P. Car. Anton. Jeachimus.

*Ad Mathematicam, Legant Astronomiam Ptolemæi.*

P. M. Joannes Riccius Carmelita.

D. Jo. Dominicus Cassinus Januens.

*Ad*



*Ad Artem Scribendi.*

D. Franciscus Guidicellus.

D. Jo. Andreas de Abantis.

*Lecturae Universitatis.**Ad Lecturam Medicinae.*

D.---

*Ad Lecturam Philosophiae.*

D.---

*Ad Lecturam Astronomiae.*

D.---

*Ad Lecturam Rhetoricae.*

D.---

At *Bononia* we saw the formerly famous exercise of Justing or Tilting, which is there still used in Carneval time. The Combatants being mounted on horseback, armed cap-a-pee, and adorned with huge Plumes of Feathers and Scarfs, with Launces in their hands, run one at another a full gallop, one on one side and another on the other side of a low rail. They aim at one particular part (I think it is the eye) and he that comes nearest is the best Juster. We saw several Launces broken, but no person dismounted, nor any hurt done.

Heer by the favour of Dr. *Ovidio Montalbano* one of the Professors, we had a sight of the *Museum* of *Aldrovandus*, which by his last Will he left as a Legacy to the City. It is kept in the Cardinal Legates Palace commonly called *Palazzo del Confaloniero*. Among many natural and artificial Rarities therein preserved we took more especial notice of 10 Volumes of the pictures of Plants, and 6 of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, drawn exactly in colours by the hand.

The same Dr. *Montalbano* very civilly brought us

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us to the house of *Jacobus Zenoni*, an Apothecary, a skilful herbarist and a collector of Rarities, who among other things shewed us three pieces of rock-Crystal, with drops of water enclosed in the middle of them, which we could plainly perceive when the crystal was moved to and fro. He hath a Garden well stored with Simples, wherein we noted *Arnica montana sive farcta*, in rivis Rheni Boniensis: *Solanum Americanum fructu molli*. Eysl. *Geranium triste Cornuti*: *Scammonea Syriaca*; *Polytrichum Alpinum inciso folio, costâ viridi*; *Convolvulus Althææ folio non inciso*; *Pentaphyllum lucidum folio hirsuto*, ab ipso inventum propè Rhenum Bononiensem; *Malva Alpina folio laciniato*; *Jacobæa folio Bætonicæ*, n. d. *Abrotanum fœmina inodorum*; *Bardana de Congo*; *Helleborus niger trifolius spinosus*; *Cyclamen Baldense folio rotundo, flore odorato*; *Tiblastri folio Sampsuchi*; item *folio sedi*; *Dauus Creticus verus*; *Stachys Cretica Salvia folio*; *Clematis Smilaci Asperæ similis, verum non aspera*; *Clematis tetraphylla Americana*; *Malva folio Bætonicæ*, ab ipso inventa; *Labrum Veneris Indicum altissimum*; *Eruca Tanacetii folio*; *Genista Alpina sive Spartium*. Col. *Adiantum nigrum ramosum Canadense* Cornut. *Chamædryos spuria species*; ab ipso inventa propriè Rhenum fl. Bononiensem; besides many others which had not yet put forth, it being early in the Spring.

The same day we visited Seignior *Gioseppi Bucemi* a Chymist, who prepares the *Bononian stone*, or *Lapis Phosphorus*, which if exposed a while to the illuminated air will imbibe the light, so that withdrawn into a dark room, and there look't upon it will appear like a burning coal; but in a short time gradually loses its shining till again exposed to the light. The crude stone is like a kind of sparre or fluor; it acquires this quality by being calcined (as he told us) in any small furnace, laying the pieces of stone upon an iron grate over a fire of wood. But we believe there

The *Lapis Phosphorus* or shining stone.



there is somewhat more of mystery in it ; for some of us calcining part of the stone we purchased of him according to his direction, it sorted not to make it shine. The prepared stone in time loses its vertue and ceases to shine, as we found by experience in those pieces we bought and brought along with us. Heer about and all along as we rode in *Lombardy* we saw now in flower *Aconitum hyemale*, call'd by some *Anemone Bononiensium*

Feb. 22.

Castel Franco

Modena

We left *Bologna*, and travelled to *Modena*, by the way about 15 miles from *Bol* passing by *Castel Franco*, a strong Fort near a Village called *Villa Franca*, built by Pope *Urban* the VIII. on the Frontier of *Modena*. *Modena* is 20 miles distant from *Bononia*, no great City, but for the bigness populous, being the place of the Dukes usual residence ; which must needs draw company and business. It is encompassed about with a thick wall and broad ditch, and tolerably well fortified with bastions and outworks. Heer as at *Bononia*, *Padua*, and several other Cities in *Lombardy* and *Friuli*, are *Portico's* or *Cloysters*, (Rows they call them at *Chester*) on each side the streets to walk in. The houses are most built of brick, and but of mean height, as we observed them to be in all those Cities where the streets were cloystered on both sides, which we conjecture was the manner of building of the *Goths* or *Lombards* that invaded *Italy*, and settled themselves in these parts.

Heer we saw the Dukes Palace, which though it be not vast, nor makes any great shew outwardly ; yet are the rooms within very elegant and richly adorned with gilding, hangings, and Pictures of the best Masters. What we most minded was the Cabinet or *muscum*, furnished with choice of natural Rarities, Jewels, ancient and modern Coins and Medals, ancient and modern Entaglia's, curious turn'd Works, dried Plants pasted upon smooth boards whitened with cerufs, which may be put in frames and hung about a room like pictures ; and a great col-

collection of designs of the best Painters. Among other things we took notice of a humane head petrified; a hens egg having on one side the signature of the Sun, which I the rather noted, because some years before Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Norwich* sent me the picture of one having the perfect signature of a Duck swimming upon it, which he assured me was natural. Moss included in a piece of Crystal, silver in another. A fly plainly discernable in a piece of Amber. A Chinese Calendar written on wooden leaves. *Almericus* Father to the present Duke (who at our being there was a child of about 3 years old) made this Collection, and was treating with *Manfredus Septalius* Canon at *Millain* for his Cabinet, so much talked of all over *Italy*; for which they told us he was to give 1000 pistols: But before the bargain was concluded the Duke died in the 28 year of his age.

The Revenues of this Prince are said to be 350000 Crowns *per ann.* his ordinary expences not to exceed 180000.

In a Mountain in this Territory called *Zibbo* nigh *Pauili* Castle some 28 miles distant from *Modena* is a Fountain where *Petroleum* issues out of the earth. In another Mountain called *Monte Nicanì* are found petrified cockles and other shells.

We began our Journey to *Parma*, and at 7 miles end forded the River *Serchio*, passing by a strong little Town on our left hand called *Rubiera*, and after 8 miles more entred *Reggio* a City almost as big as *Modena*, and of equal strength, subject to the same Prince, who is called Duke of *Modena*, and *Reggio*. It is more extended in length, and makes a fairer shew, having one broad and long street. Heer there are many Sculptors who make pretty carved works in Ivory, and wood, for which this Town is noted. Ten miles onward we passed a long Bridge over the River *Lenzo*, and entred the Duke of *Parma's* Country; and five miles more brought us to *Parma*, a larger

Feb. 24.

Reggio.



larger City then *Modena*, of a round figure, well built of brick, though the houses be not tall. The streets broad and well paved, but no *portico*, under the houses. In short, it is a very pleasant and handsome Town, but not so well fortified as many other Cities in *Italy*.

Feb. 26. We travelled to *Piacenza*. At 6 miles distance from *Piacenza* *Parma* we ferried over the River *Taro*. Nine miles further we came to a large *Burgo* called *St. Donin*. Eight miles beyond *St. Donin* we passed through a pretty little Town called *Fiorenzuola*, and just without the Town crossed the River *Arta*; and proceeding on still 12 miles, we came to *Piacenza*, a City for bigness not inferiour to *Parma*, and for strength Superior (being well walled and trench'd about, and having a strong Citadel) but not so handsome and well built. The Revenues of the Duke of *Parma* are said by some to be 500000, by some but 400000 crowns *per ann*. He keeps 3000 foot, and 1000 horse in constant pay; and can upon occasion raise 20000 foot, and 1000 horse more. Besides *Parma* and *Piacenza* he holds in the State of the Church the Dukedom of *Castro* and the County of *Ronciglione*, the first of which was pawned to the *Pope*, and for want of payment of the money forfeited to the Church, concerning the restitution whereof there hath been such a stir of late. He holds also five Cities in *Abruzzo*. The present Dukes name is *Ranutius Farnesius*.

27. We rode to *Crema*, 13 miles from *Piacenza*, passing through *Castigno*, a large *Burgo* in the State of *Milan*, two miles thence ferrying over the River *Adda*, and 2 miles further the River *Seria*, which runs into the *Adda*. Heer we entred the *Venetian* Territory, and at the end of other five miles arrived at *Crema*, no great City, but strongly fenced and fortified, and for the bigness populous; held with a good Garrison of about 500 Souldiers by the *Venetians*,

tians, as being a frontier place. It is situate in a fair and spacious plain, near the River *Serio*, and hath a large territory about it, called *Cremaſco*. This City is famous for fine thread made by the Nuns, and little brushers made of the roots of a kind of graſs called *Capriole*, which I take to be *Gramen Scoparium iſchami paniculis* of *Lobel*.

We hired horſes for *Breſcia*, 30 miles diſtant from *Crema*. By the way we rode through 1. a little Town called *Oſanengo*, about 3 miles from *Crema*. 2. *Romanengo* a great Burgo with a ſmall Caſtle, belonging to the King of *Spain*, ſome 3 miles from *Oſanengo*: and about 4 miles further onward 3. *Soncin*, a conſiderable wall'd Town in the Dutchy of *Milan*, which *Schottus* takes notice of as a very civil place to ſtrangers, and mentions *panem ex Amygdalis dulcibus & lucernas præſtantiffimas ex orichalco* made there. Near this Town we ferried over the River *Oy* or *Ollius*, and entred again into the *Venetian Territory*. Two miles off this place we rode cloſe by *L'orzi nuovi*, a ſmall Town, but one of the beſt fortified places we have ſeen, carefully guarded by a good Garrifon which the *Venetians* maintain there. Two miles from this Fortrefs we paſſed a great Village called *L'orzi vecchii*, then ſeveral Villages the moſt conſiderable whereof was *Lo grado*. Heerabout and at *L'orzi nuovi*, is great ſtore of flax planted, and fine linnen cloth made. The Countrey we rode through this day was full of Villages and well peopled, divided into ſmall Fields, and thoſe enclosed with hedges like our enclosed Countreys in *England*.

The City of *Breſcia* is leſs then *Verona*, but conſidering the bignefs more populous, well built, having broad and freight ſtreets, paved with ſtone in the middle, and with bricks ſet edge wayes on each ſide, after the manner of the *Holland Cities*; as are alſo the ſtreets of *Parma*, *Piacenza*, and *Crema*. It is encompassed with two walls, the interiour of old build-

29.  
Breſcia

Soncin.

L'orzi  
nuovi.

Breſcia



building more slight and weak, the exterior of good strength, and thickness, with a broad trench before it. The inhabitants are very busie and industrious, driving a great trade of making Guns and other iron ware. The *Brescian* Guns are much esteemed not only in *Italy*, but all over *Europe*, as well for the goodness of the iron and temper, as the excellency and neatness of the workmanship. The Markets are well stored with all things necessary for humane life. The territory of this City is in length from *Moso* near *Mantua* to *Dialengo* in the upper end of *Val Camonica* 100 miles, in breadth from *Limone* upon the *Lago di Garda* to *L'orzi nuovi* 50; fruitful of corn and wine. The hills clothed with Woods, and the valleys abundant in good pastures; so that there is excellent cheefe made heer, and sent abroad to *Venice* and other parts of *Italy*. In the Mountains are iron and copper mines, which yield great profit to the owners, and enrich the whole Countrey. Few Cities in *Italy* have so large and so rich a territory, so populous and full of Towns and great Villages. The City it self hath often changed Lords and Governments, and was for a long time miserably torn in pieces, and wasted by intestine quarrels and fightings between the Factions of the *Guelfs* and *Ghibellines*. The *Visconti* of *Milan* made themselves masters of it and held it for many years. In the time of *Phillippus Maria*, the Citizens being much oppressed and aggrieved, and having often in vain sent Embassadors to him for redress, they finally delivered themselves up to the *Venetians* in the year 1426. who now keep in Garrison for the security of this City 800 Souldiers, and 300 more in the Castle, which stands on a rocky hill and commands the whole Town. On the sides of this hill we found Serpent Stones or *Cornua Ammonis*, besides other petrified shells.

March 2. We travelled to *Bergamo* passing through 1. *Hospitaletta*, a Village 7 miles distant from *Brescia*. 2. *Corkai*

hai, a large Village 5 miles further. 3. *Palazzuolo* a great Village standing on a steep bank on each side the River *Ollio*. We had a full view of the Alps all along as we rode. *Bergamo* is seated upon the side of a hill, and is a City of good account for greatness and strength, encompassed about with high strong walls, and a broad dry ditch or trench. The streets are narrow, but the houses fair. Upon the top of the hill above the City stands the Castle, which though it be but a small place is strongly situate; and commands the Town. They told us that there was a Vault under ground from the Castle to the Palace of the *Capitano*. Without the Walls of the City are five large *Borgo's* or Suburbs. 1. That of *St. Leonardo* below the hill, which hath fair streets, and is inhabited by rich Merchants. 2. That of *St. Antonio*. 3. Of *Sancta Catharina*. 4. *S. Thomaso* or *Borsa di pignole*. These three stand at some little distance one from another, and some of them are walled about. 5. *Borgo Canale* or *di S. Gotardo*. This City seemed to us a busie and thriving place. In the Church of the *Augustines* Cloyster lies buried *Ambrosius Calepinus*, a Monk of that Order, Author of the known Dictionary, without any monument or Inscription: In the Priors Cell they shewed us his Picture with this subscribed.

*Palazzuolo.*

*Bergamo.*

*F. Ambrosius, dictus Calepinus, Comitis Trussardi Calepii primi vallis Calepie feudatarii filius præclaro suo Dictionario nusquam antea ab aliquo excogitato (vulgò Calepinum nominant) cum Heremitanum hoc S. Augustini Monasterium, & Bergomum patriam suam egregie illustrasset, omnibus litterarum studiosis utilissimus quievit in Domino Anno salutis MDXI. ætatis sue 71.*

This City hath undergone almost the same changes of Lords and Government with *Brescia*, and did

R

like



likewise voluntarily deliver it self up to the *Venetians* in the year 1428. under whose Government it continued till the year 1509, when the *Venetian Army* was routed, broken and utterly defeated by *Lewis XII King of France*, in the *Ghiara* of the River *Adda*, and then it submitted to him and remained at his Devotion so long as he held the Dutchy of *Milan*. In the Year 1512, the *French* being expelled *Italy*, it became subject to *Maximilian Sforza Duke of Milan*. By reason of some grievances it revolted from him and returned under the *Venetians*; but being besieged by *Raimundus Cardona* a Spaniard, Vice-roy of *Naples*, and Captain of the League, with a great Army, it was forced to surrender to the will of *Maximilian*, and to avoid pillaging to pay 40000 Ducats of Gold, whereas before it would not pay 10000, Anno 1514. In fine, Anno 1516, it again returned under the Government of the *Venetians*, who continue to this day Lords of it, and send thither a \* *Podestà*, a *Capitano*, a *Camerlengo* and a *Castellano*. The *Italians* have a Proverb of this City, *Se Bergamo fosse in pian Sarebbe piu bel che non è Milan*. If *Bergamo* stood in a plain it would be a fairer City than *Milan*.

\* i. e. A  
Maïor, a  
Governor, a  
Chamberlain,  
and a  
Governor of the  
Castle.

NB. After the forementioned rout and discomfiture of the *Venetian Army*, not only *Bergamo*, but also *Brescia*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, *Padua*, and the rest of the Cities subject to them, save only *Treviso*, readily submitted to the Emperour and King of *France*; notwithstanding they were well fortified and had strength enough to resist: So that the *Venetians* utterly despaired of and wholly gave up for lost all they had on the firm land of *Italy*; but yet in a short time they recovered it all again.

From *Bergamo* we rode to *Calonica*, a Village in the State of *Milan*, seated upon the River *Adda* where we took water for the City of *Milan*.

OF  
M I L A N.

**M**ILAN is one of the four principal Cities of *Italy*; the other three being *Rome*, *Venice* and *Naples*. It is called *la grande*, and well may it be so, being ten *Italian* miles in circuit: and yet (which is more) the figure of it approaches to a circle. It contains 11 Collegiate Churches, 71 Parishes, 30 Covents of Freres, 8 of Regular Canons, and 36 of Nuns. The number of Inhabitants of all sorts is said to be 300000, but I believe they who report it speak by guess and at random. All provisions for the belly are very plentiful and cheap heer: so that it is a proverbial saying, *Solo in Milano si mangia*; They eat well only at *Milan*. The *Domo* or Cathedral Church is next to *S. Peters* at *Rome* the greatest, most sumptuous and stately pile of building in *Italy*. It is 250 cubits long, and 130 broad, according to *Schottus*, and of an answerable highth. A more particular description whereof may be seen in *Schottus*. The great Hospital is the largest and most magnificent, I think, in *Europe*, more like a stately Cloyster or Princes Palace than an Hospital. There is one great square Court, surrounded with a double *portico*, the one below, the other above stairs; besides four or five other smaller Courts. The Revenues of this house amount to more then 50000 crowns yearly; and there are maintained in it about 4000 poor, infirm and sick persons. In this City are many fair and large Monasteries, and a great number of Churches [of all sorts 238] beautified with exquisite pictures and statues of the best Masters, and furnished with rich Altar-pieces, Reliques, Vests, and



other Ornaments: The particulars may be seen in *Schottus* and others. The Library called *Bibliotheca Ambrosiana* is a handſom building furniſhed with ſtore of good Books, and free for all perſons, as well Strangers as Citizens, to enter into and make uſe of. It was founded by Cardinal *Carolus Borromeus*, of whom they have made a Saint. The College called *Hermathenaum* is a ſtately building, having a handſome Court, encompaſſed with a double *Portico* or Cloyſter, one above the other. The pillars of both *Porticoes* are double, the lowermoſt of the *Ionic*, the upper of the *Tuſcan* Order.

The Caſtle of *Milan* is eſteemed one of the principal Fortreſſes of *Europe*, as well for its ſtrength (having never been taken by force) as for its greatneſs and beauty. This Caſtle ſince its firſt building hath been twice enlarged; for the ancient Caſtle, built by the *Viſconti* (which is now the Palace of the Governour, and before which is a Court having a round ſtone-tower at each corner,) the *French* taking in a great ſpace of ground, enclosed with a ſquare wall of a very great highth and thickneſs, and a deep ditch. Upon the top of this wall one may walk under cover round about, and from thence have a fair proſpect of the Countrey, and the new Fortifications of the Caſtle, or the new line added by the *Spaniard*, being of a pentagonal figure, and having at each angle a Baſtion or Mount, and between every two Baſtions an half Moon. It is well furniſhed round about with great Guns ready mounted. Within the Caſtle is a water-mill, which they told us was driven by water which ſprings up within the Caſtle-walls. *Schottus* ſaith that the circuit of the whole Fortreſs beſides the trenches is 1600 paces. The Garriſon at our being there conſiſted of about 600 Soldiers, and the *Caſtellana* or Governours name was *Don Balthazar Markadel*.

We ſaw the *Muſeum* or Gallery of Seignior *Manfredus*

*fredus Septalius* son to *Ludovicus Septalius* the famous Physician; wherein we took notice of a box with a multitude of Looking-glasses so disposed as by mutual reflexion to multiply the object many times, so that one could see no end of them: the best in this kind that I have any where seen. A plain plate of glass with so many spherical protuberances wrought upon it, that if you lookt through it upon any object you saw it so many times multiplied as there were protuberancies or segments of spheres upon the plain of the glass. Likewise a *Speculum* of the same fashion, by looking upon which through the former you see your face so many times multiplied as to be equal to the product of the sum of the protuberancies of the one glass multiplied into the sum of the protuberancies of the other. Several concave burning *Specula* of metal; and we saw the experiment of burning by reflexion. Several Engines counterfeiting a perpetual motion, of which afterward we understood the intrigue. Several *automata* and clocks of divers fashions, among the rest two of a cylindrical figure which moved without weight or spring, only by being placed upon an inclining plain, their own weight was the spring of their motion. Pieces of Amber with Flies, Grasshoppers, Bees enclosed in them. Pieces of Crystal with Grass, Moss, Leaves, Insects, &c. enclosed in them. A large piece of Crystal with a drop of water in it, and in that water a bubble of air, which as you turned the stone moved upwards. A little Cornelian with a great quantity of water enclosed in it. Pictures made of feathers by the *Indians*. A great collection as well of ancient as modern coins and medals. Several *Entaglie*, *Camei* & *Nicoli*. The *Pietra imboscata* of *Imperatus*, having the lively signatures of herbs and trees upon it. Of this sort is found plenty about *Florence*, where they polish them and make Cabinets of them. Perfumed knives. *Persian*, *Arabic*, *Chinesè*, and *Ja-*



ponic manuscripts; and a *China* Calendar in wood. Great variety of shells. Telescopes and Microscopes of his own making. A large piece of the *minera* or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it. Many musical instruments and divers sorts of pipes of his own invention. Ancient Rings. Indian Scepters and Bills made of stone. Several things petrified. Chymical Oils extracted by himself without fire. The Skeleton of a *Morsses* head. Divers and very large Rhinocerot's horns, Gazells horns, and an Unicorn's horn. Curious pieces of turned work of Ivory very fine and subtil. Several pieces of past and coloured glass. Several pieces of most transparent Crystal-glass, excelling that of *Venice*, made and invented by himself. Factitious *China* or Porcellane of his own invention and making, hardly to be distinguished from the true. But there being a printed Catalogue of this Cabinet set out by the owner himself, I refer the Reader thither for further satisfaction. In this City they work much in Crytal, making drinking-glasses and other vessels, cases for tweezers, seals, and an hundred pretty knacks of it: they also engrave figures upon it. They grind and polish it with a brass wheel, upon which they put the powder of *Smiris* mingled with water; and after to smooth it they use the powder of \* *Sasse-mort*, which is a stone they find in the River fast by. This stone by lying in the water by degrees dies, from a heavy pebble first becoming light like a pumice, and afterward if it lie longer in the water crumbling to dust. Most ordinary stones by lying in this water, or where the water sometimes comes, will (as they told us) die in this manner, excepting the clear pellucid pebbles, which are immortal.

\* i. e.  
Dead  
stone.

March  
10.

*Biagrassa*

We left *Milan* and began our journey to *Turin*. We rode all along upon the bank of the River *Naviglio*, passing several small Villages, leaving *Biagrassa*, a Town of some note, a little on our left hand, and lodged

lodged at *Bufalora* 22 miles distant from *Milan*. Heer in the hedges we found *Fumaria bulbosa flore purpureo & albo* now in flower: as also *Aristolochia rotunda* in flower.

We passed through *Novara* a strong Town belonging to the *Spaniard* 10 miles distant from *Bufalora*; and rode on 10 miles further to *Vercelli* belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*; a large Town, but neither strong nor well peopled. This Town was delivered up by the *Spaniard* to the Duke, when *Trin* was restored to the *Spaniard* by the *French*. We were told that the Citizens pay ten times more to the Duke than they did to the *Spaniard*, and for that cause such as are able leave the City and remove to other places.

11.  
*Novara.*  
*Vercelli.*

We travelled as far as a Village called *Sian*, 18 miles passing by a large borgo called *S. German*.

12.

Being stopt by the waters we were constrained to stay all night at *Chivas*, no more then 8 miles forward.

13.

We got safe to *Turino*, passing by the way many waters, two we ferried over, viz *Orco* and *Stura*.

14.

*Turin*, anciently *Augusta Taurinorum*, seated upon the River *Padus* or *Po*, is no large City; but by reason the Duke of *Savoy* usually keeps his Court there, frequent and populous. The ancient buildings are not better than those of our *English* Towns: but there is one long street of new buildings tall and uniform; and about the midst of it a large square Piazza, having on each side a fair Cloyster, very handsome and sightly. At one end of this street is another Piazza before the Dukes Palace, a fair building but not yet finished. Heer is a Citadel with 5 bastions serving as well to bridle as defend the Town. Heer we met with some of the Protestants of the Valleys of *Lucern* and *Angrona*, who told us that by the intercession of the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, the Duke hath at present made an accord with them, permitting them still to enjoy the liberty of their Religion.

*Turin.*



ligion. They dwell in 14 *pagi* or Villages, have no Town, are in number about 15000 souls, and of them about 2000 fighting men. These are divided into 14 Companies under so many Captains, among whom *Jean Fanneville* is noted for a valiant man and a good Souldier. The Papists call these men *Barbetti* and *Genevrini*. They are the only Protestants in *Italy*, and have maintained the purity of their Religion all along these 1200 years. They run over the mountains like *chamois*, never shooting (if themselves may be believed) but they hit. They boasted to us that in the late War they had not lost above 40 or 50 men, and had killed 500 of the *Dukes*; nevertheless the *Duke* hath built a strong fortress at a place called *La torre* in the middle of them.

The City of *Turin* hath an University, and boasts to have been the first that brought the use of Printing into *Italy*. All provisions are plentiful and cheap there, the Countrey round about being very rich and fertile. Indeed the whole Principality of *Piemont* is esteemed inferiour to no part of *Italy* for pleasantness, and plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wine, Fruit, Hemp, Flax, Metals, and almost every thing necessary for humane life: and withal it is so populous, that the *Italians* use to say, that the *Duke* of *Savoy* hath only one City in *Italy* of 300 miles in compass. It hath 8 Episcopal Cities and 150 Towns. The Inhabitants are more given to Husbandry than Merchandise, so that the land is no where better cultivated then in *Piemont*. They are also very affectionate to their Prince, and for his honour and safety ready upon all occasions to venture their lives and fortunes. *Leti* saith that they are good Souldiers, expert in warlike exercises, and so valiant that they will rather die than turn their backs. Of the riches of this Countrey we may (saith he) take an estimate by the late Wars which continued for 23 years, during which time were maintained by the *Duke* in Garrison, and in the

the field between 25 and 30 thousand Souldiers, for the most part without any assistance or supplies of money or men from any other place but *Piemont*; which besides all this contributed to the *Duke* in 15 years 11 millions. The same Author saith, it is not in *Piemont* as in other Countreys, wherein there are some persons excessive rich, but the generality of the people extremely poor: but on the contrary the *Piemontese* are generally well to live, and there are very few among them of extraordinary estates.

As for the *Duke* he by all mens confession keeps a splendid and regal Court, answerable to his Title of Royal Highness. His annual Revenue is said to be a million of gold: according to *Leti* 1800000 crowns; of which *Piemont* alone yields 1400000. He is able to bring into the Field 30000 Foot, and 5000 Horse, and yet leave enough at home to guard the Countrey. The States which the *Duke* possesses in *Italy* are, The Principality of *Piemont*, The Marquesates of *Saluzzes* (which he had of the *French* in exchange for *la Bresse*) and of *Asti*; the Duchy of *Aosta*; the Countries or Earldoms of *Nizza*, and of *Vercelli*.

The present Dukes name is *Carolus Emmanuel*, son of *Victor Amideus*: he was at the time of our being there about thirty years of age; and was then in mourning for his Duchess *Francesca Borbona*, and his Mother *Christiana di Francia* whom they call Madam Royal, who were lately dead. He hath two or three handsome Palaces near the City, adorned with rich Hangings, good Pictures and other Furniture. 1. That called the *Venery*, or hunting Palace lately built. 2. *Millesiore*. 3. *Valentine*.

The making of oil'd cloth for Hoods, Hat-cases, and Coats to fence off the rain, was first invented at *Turin* by one *Giacomo Marigi*, and is still held as a secret by them, though now it be done in other places as well as there.



Mar. 17. We took horses and a guide at *Turin* for *Genua*, which we reacht at three days end. About a mile below *Turin* we past the River *Po* (which heer begins to be navigable) by a Bridge, and after we had rode about a mile further, by the Rivers side, we mounted the hills under which the River heerabout runs, which are very steep and difficult to ascend. Not far from the foot of these Mountains, in the Woods wherewith they are covered, and in the ditches by the way side, I observed growing wild, \* *Dens caninus flore purpureo* Ger. *Leuconium bulbosum vulgare* C. B. *Dentaria aphyllus* Clus. sive *Anblatum Cordi*. *Doronium vulgare* J. B. *Hepaticum Trifolium* Lob. *Hyacinthus botryodes* 2 Clus. This grew plentifully on the banks and borders of the Corn-fields, and by the way sides all along as we rode from *Turin* to *Genua*. At 5 miles distance from *Turin* we passed through a pretty large Town called *Chier*, where we took notice of a triumphant Arch erected to *Victor Amadeus* Father to the present Duke of *Savoy*. About 4 miles further we passed by a walled Town called *Villa nova*; and this first night lodged at *Aste*, a large Town, but that seemed to us to be poor and decaying, 20 miles distant from *Turin*.

*Aste*.

18. We proceeded on our journey as far as *Nove*, a pretty large Town under the *Genoese*, 27 *Piemont* miles distant from *Aste*; I think they may well pass for 35 *English*. About 4 miles from *Aste* upon the bank of the River *Tanar* (which is there very high) and on the sands under the bank we found great variety of petrified shells, as *Oysters*, *Scallops*, *Cochles*, &c. as also those *tubuli striati*, call'd by some *Antales*, which Seignior *Rosaccio* a Mountebank in *Venice* first shewed us: *Belemnites* and other rare sorts of stones. In the Corn-fields we passed through we observed Riding of \* *Ornithogalum luteum* C. B. in great plenty now in *York-shire* hath found this growing plentifully in the skirts of the Woods thereabouts, and flowering together with the Wood-Anemony.

flower.

\*i.e Dogs  
tooth  
Violet;  
common  
Bulbous  
Violet;  
the great-  
er Tooth-  
wort;  
common  
Leopards  
bane;  
the lesser  
Grape-  
Hya-  
cinth, and  
Hepatica  
or No-  
ble Li-  
verwort.  
*Chier*.

\*i.e. Yel-  
low Star  
of *Beth-  
lehem*;  
Mr. *John-  
son* Mini-  
ster of  
*Brignel*  
near *Gre-  
ta*-bridge  
in the  
North  
Riding of  
*York-shire*

flower. This day we passed by a large Village called *Non*, and another which had formerly been walled, called *Felizan* : then *Alexandria*, a large Town upon the River *Tanar*, of more strength than beauty; the buildings both public and private being generally but mean. It was so called in honour of Pope *Alexander III*; because in his time it was peopled by the *Milanese*, whose City was then almost quite destroyed and made desolate by the Emperour *Frederic Barbarossa*, for siding with the Pope against him. The River (which seemed to me as large as the *Po* at *Turin*) divides the City in two parts, which are joynd together by a fair brick-bridge. In our passage through the Town we took notice of a triumphal Arch erected to *Philip IV*. King of *Spain* upon his marriage.

We rode from *Nove* to *Genoa* 30 miles all over mountains. About 6 miles from *Nove* we passed through a handsom little walled Town, called *Gavi*, where there is a strong Castle on a hill over the Town; and about 6 miles further onward, another elegant and well-built Town called *Voltagio*. From hence we ascended continually for about 7 or 8 miles till we came to the top of a very high hill, from whence we had a prospect of *Genoa* and the Sea. Then we descended constantly till we came to the City. In all this way we met with and overtook Mules and Asses going to and returning from *Genoa*, to the number of 500 or 600 or more. Between *Gavi* and *Voltagio* we observed *Dens caninus* with a white flower; and all along on the mountains from *Gavi* to *Genoa*, *Stoechas citrina altera tenuifolia sive Italica* J. B. as also *Psyllium majus semper virens*, & *sedi minoris species flore albo quadrifolio*, now in flower. *Petasites flore albo* on the side of a mountain about 6 miles from *Voltagio* in the way to *Genoa*. *Erica arborescens Monspeliensis flore purpurascete ramulis ternis* J. B. by the way sides abundantly from *Gavi* to *Genoa*.

19.

*Gavi.**Voltagio.*



*Genoa.* It is a stately plant, the tallest of this kind, arising to the stature and bigness of broom heer about; near *Monpellier* it is less.

Mar. 20.

*Genua.*

We viewed *Genua*, which for the building of it is certainly the most stately and, according to its Epithete, superb City in all *Italy*. The houses are generally tall, scarce a mean house to be seen in Town. The *New-street* answers the same that goeth of it. It is but short, consisting only of 8 or 10 Palaces, built of marble, very sumptuous and magnificent, the meanest of them (as *Cluverius* saith) being able to receive and lodge the greatest Prince and his Retinue. The only deformity of this City is the narrowness of the streets unanswerable to the tallness of the houses; and yet they are made so on purpose, partly to save ground, which heer is precious; and partly to keep off the scorching beams of the Sun in Summer time, for the conveniency of walking cool; for which reason I have observed many of the ancient Towns of *Italy* and *Gallia Narbonensis* to have their streets made very narrow. This City lies under the mountains exposed to the South, so that it must needs be very hot in Summer, as witness the Orange and Olive trees which grow so plentifully heer, that they can afford those fruits at easie rates, and drive therewith a great trade, furnishing with Oranges *Florence* and a good part of *Tuscany*, and sometimes sending them into *England*. It is built in form of a Theater, or Crescent, encompassed with a double wall toward the land. The exterior or new wall of a great highth and thickness passes over the top of mountains, and takes in a great deal of void ground.

The famous new mole, which now makes this a secure Harbour, is said to have cost as much as the new wall: for a work of that nature I believe it is not to be parallel'd in the whole world. The manners of the Inhabitants are not answerable to the beau-

beauty of their houses ; they being noted among their own Countrey-men the *Italians* for proud, unfaithful, revengeful, uncivil to Strangers, and horribly exacting. There goeth a proverbial saying of *Genoa*, that it hath, *montagne senza alberi, mare senza pesce, buomini senza fede & donne senza vergogna*, that is, *Mountains without trees, a Sea without fish, Men without faith, and Women without shame.* The number of the Inhabitants must needs be great, they having lost in the last great Plague (as we were credibly informed) to the number of 80000 souls. The chief Trade of the Town is Silks and Velvets ; they make also pretty turned works of Coral.

The Government of it according to the new laws made by the Popes Legate, and the Emperors and King of *Spain's* Embassadors, not long after the time of *Andreas Doria*, is on this wise. There is

1. a *Duke*, who continues in office 2 years.
2. Two *Collegia* ; one of *Governatori* (as they term them) the other of *Procuratori*. The *Governatori* 12, the *Procuratori* 8, all elected, besides those that of course come in for their lives.
3. A greater *Council* of 400.
4. A lesser *Council* of 100.
5. A *Seminary* for the 2 *Collegia* of 120. The 2 *Collegia* of *Governatori* and *Procuratori*, are as it were the chief Senate or Privy Council or House of Lords ; and are chosen twice a year, *viz.* about the middle of *June* and about the middle of *December*, after this manner. All the *Seminarium* of 120 have their names together with their surnames and fathers names written in little scrolls of parchment, and put into an iron box, which is kept very securely under many locks. When the time of election comes this box is brought forth before the Duke, the 2 *Collegia*, and the lesser Council. Then a boy, who must be under ten years of age, puts his hand into the box, and draws out 5 scrolls, which are read, and the 3 first, if they be

capa-



capable, are *Governatori*, the 2 last *Procuratori*. If a man be 100 miles off the City he is incapable of being elected for that time. Likewise two of the same family cannot be *Procuratori* or *Governatori* together. Therefore if the two first that are drawn out or the two second be of the same family, the first is *Governator*, and the second *Procurator*: if the two last be of the same family, the first drawn out is a *Procurator*, and the second is returned into the box again, and the boy draws out another. So that every six months five are chosen into the *Collegia*, and five go out, and every one stays in office two years. In the *Collegium Procuratorum*, besides the 8, are all those who have been *Dukes*, and are gone out of office, who (*modo benè se gesserint*) continue *Procuratori* during their lives.

To supply or make up the *Seminarium* 120, every year in the stead of those who are dead, made incapable, or chosen into the 2 *Collegia*, the lesser Council chuses a double number, all which must have 3 suffrages of 5. And out of these the greater Council chuse half by the major vote.

For chusing the *Councils* both *greater* and *lesser*, the *lesser Council* in presence of the Duke and 2 *Collegia* chuse 30 *Electors*, (all which must be of the Nobility) by 3 suffrages of 5. These 30 chuse both the *greater* and *lesser Council*, but the *lesser* out of the number of the *greater*, by a like proportion of suffrages. The *greater Council* is assembled upon important occasions, and with the Duke and 2 *Collegia* makes the supreme power: The *lesser Council* takes care of the lesser and ordinary concerns of the City and Common-wealth. Those who are capable of being chosen into the *greater Council* must be 25 years of age; only the 30 *Electors* may, if they please or see it expedient, chuse to the number of 60 who are but 22 years old. Of the *lesser Council* the one half must be 30 years of age, the others at least 27,  
except-

excepting Doctors of Law and Physic, who if they be well qualified may be chosen two years younger. Those who are capable of being chosen into the *Seminarium* must be 40 years of age.

The choice of the Duke is in this manner. The *great Council* being assembled there are put into an Urn 10 golden balls marked with 10 several letters.

One of these being drawn out is shewn to the Conservators of the Laws, who thereupon put into another Urn standing by the Dukes throne 50 golden balls marked with the same letter \*, and 50 silver balls. These being shaken together, the *lesser Council* of 100, excluding the 2 *Collegia*, draw out each man a ball. He that draws out a golden ball shews it to the *Censors*, who sit by, and presently writes in a scroll of paper the name of him whom he thinks fit to nominate for Duke and goes out of the Council. When all the golden balls are drawn out, the two *Collegia* bring them into order, and count them over, and if the number of the nominated amount to 20 then they are propounded to the *greater Council*, who out of them by major vote chuse 15. Out of these 15 the *lesser Council* chuse 6 by 3 suffrages of 5. Out of these 6 again by major vote the *greater Council* chuse the Duke. These suffrages are all occult, that is, given by putting of balls into balloting boxes. If in the *greater Council* for any person the negative and affirmative suffrages are equal, then 5 by lot are to be put out of the Council, and the rest to ballot again. Many other provisions there are in case of equality or disagreement, &c. Nothing can be propounded in *Council* but by the Duke, who during the time of his regency lives in the Palace, and hath (according to *Sanfovinus*) a guard of 500 *Suitzers*.

The Office of *S. George* is (as far as I understand it) nothing but a company of Bankers, which lend money to the Common-wealth, for which they are allowed

\* This is done to prevent fraud, for if the golden balls were either not marked at all, or with any sign or letter known beforehand, any one of the Council might bring such a ball with him, and taking it in his hand make shew as if he drew it out of the Urn.



allowed so much *per cent.* and have assigned to them the publick gabells and other revenues, and for their further security have also the Island of *Corfica* engaged to them. This company chuse yearly out of their own number 8 protectors, who are to take care of and manage the affairs of all the Creditors. Into this bank strangers usually put in money and so become of the Company, for which they receive yearly interest, proportionable to the improvement made of the whole stock of moneys then in bank.

The public Revenue of this State is said by some to be 120000 crowns *per annum*, and yet scarce sufficient to defray the public expences.

There are many private Citizens heet very rich. The Republic is thought to be able to raise an Army of 30000 men, and to set out to Sea 12 Gallies and 20 Ships of War. They hold good correspondence with all Christian Princes and States excepting the Duke of *Savoy* by reason of his pretence to the City of *Savona*.

Upon the Cliffs about the *Pharos* or watch tower and near it we found these plants: *Trifolium bituminosum* Ger. *Jacobæa marina* Ger. *Conyza major* *Monspeliensis odorata* J. B. *Alaternus*; *Carduus galactites* J. B. *Thymum vulgare rigidius folio cinereo* J. B. *Geranium folio Althææ* C. B. *Thlaspi Alysson dictum maritimum* C. B. *Lotus Libyca Dalechampii*; *Lotus pentaphyllos filiquosus villosus* C. B. *Smilax aspera*; *Adiantum sive Capillus veneris* J. B. *Hyoscyamus albus* Park. *Hæc species quàm in muris & rupibus circa Genuam frequentem vidimus, folia habet breviora, viridiora, rotundiora, minus laciniata quàm vulgaris niger; florem minorem, in nonnullis totum luteum, in aliis plantis fundo obscure purpureo.* On the walls we observed Stock-July-flowers growing plentifully, whether springing spontaneously, or of seed casually scattered out of Gardens we cannot determine; likewise *Globula Monspeliensum*, and *Genista Hispanica* on the rocks

rocks eastward of the City. Upon the shores we found cast up in great plenty of the *ballæ marinæ* Sea-balls, which are little round lumps, (some of them as big as Tennis-balls) of *Festuca* amassed together, which we supposed to be cast out of Fishes stomachs.

We went in a *Feluca* from *Genoa* to *Porto Venere*, April 2.  
and thence cross the bay of *Spezzia* to *Lerici*, where Luca.  
we took post horses, and rode that night to *Massa*,  
passing through *Sarzana*, a strong Town belonging  
to the *Genoese* and a Frontier. *Massa* is but a small Massa:  
City, yet hath it a Prince of its own, who is Lord  
also of *Carrara*, whose chief Revenues arise from  
the marble quarries. The Prince is by birth a *Ge-*  
*noese*, of the family of *Cybo*. Over the Town gate  
we observed this inscription, *Albericus Cybo Malas-*  
*pina Sacri Romani imperii, civitatisque Massæ prin-*  
*ceps.*

We rode on to *Luca* in a Valley by the foot of hills 3.  
over a great deal of moorish and boggy ground,  
through a Countrey not well inhabited. We passed  
through *Pietra Santa*, a Town belonging to the Duke Pietra  
of *Florence*, but utterly disjoyned from the rest of Santa:  
his state by the interposition of the Territory of  
*Luca*. In this journey I observed the following plants.  
*Scrophularia Urtica folio* C. B. which I found also  
plentifully upon the walls of *Pisa*. *Orchis macrophyl-*  
*la* Col. between *Massa* and *Sarzana*. *Moly parvum*  
*caule triangulo* ibid. *Narcissus medioluteus polyanthos*  
Ger. among the corn plentifully all along as we  
rode, now in flower. On the sides of the Mountains  
between *Massa* and *Luca*, *Antirrhinum luteo flore* C. B.  
*Tithymalus dendroides* J. B. *Lentiscus*; *Anagyris* sive  
*Laburnum*; *Colutea vesicaria*, *Colutea scorpioides*; *Ruta*  
*sylvestris maj* J. B. *Laurus vulgaris*; *Teucrium*: On  
ditch banks and in shadow places by the way side  
*Arisarum latifolium* Clus. and *Aristolochia longa*. A  
sort of *Dentaria aphyllis* with a purple flower, co-  
S vering



vering the ground with a thick tuft almost after the manner of *Houfleeke*, having scarce any stalk.

*Lychnis surrecta folio angustissimo, floro rubello*, among flax. *Ornithogalum vulgare* Ger. among the corn plentifully. *Cyclamen vernal*, good store among shrubs upon the hills sides, now in flower. *Myrtus minor vulgaris*; *Philyrrea angustifolia*; *Philyrrea* 3 Clus. *Genista Hispanica* Ger. Upon the descent of the mountains 4 miles distant from *Luca*, *Hesperis sylvestris latifolia flore albo parvo* Park. A kind of *Alsine hirsuta myosotis* with a very large flower. A shrub like to *Guaiacum Patavinum*, if not the same. A kind of *Thlassi monospermos* with a white flower; *Sedum minus semine stellato*; an *Sedum echinatum flare luteo* J. B. in rupibus & aggeribus sepium. *Alsine foliishederaceis Rutæ modo divisis* Lob. *Anemone tuberosa radice* Ger. now in flower. Near *Porto Venere*, *Alsine folio crasso*.

*Luca* is no great City, *Sansovinius* saith 2 miles round, (but I take it to be three or more) yet is it very populous, containing within its walls in *Sansovinius* his time about 34000 persons; which number I believe is now much increased by reason of the freedom and ease the subjects enjoy under this Government above their neighbours of *Tuscany*. It is situate in a pleasant Valley, well fortified, the walls and bulwarks both very strong and in good repair; the mounts and platforms stored with great Guns; several half Moons of earth without the walls: The walls themselves planted with rows of trees, and we permitted to walk them without scruple or question. The buildings of the City good; the Churches though not great, yet as well kept and handsomely adorned within side as a man shall see any: The streets cleanly and well paved; in a word all things both within and without the City very trim and polite. Both Citizens and Countrey men are very courteous and well manner'd, and seem both by their habit

habit and address, and the chearfulness of their looks, to live more freely and in better condition, and to have more spirit and courage then the other people of *Italy*. That they live more freely and in better circumstances then their neighbours, themselves are sensible, and thereupon so well affected to their Governours, and studious to maintain their liberty, that upon giving them a token by making a fire upon one of the towers all the Countrey men run presently to the City, so that in 2 or 3 hours time they can have ready 30000 men in Arms: And withal they are so couragious and stout, that they seem to have no fear at all of the Duke of *Tuscany* their potent neighbour, but told us, that if their Governours would lead them, they would not fear to march up to the very Gates of *Florence*.

That liberty doth naturally beget courage and valour, and on the contrary slavery and oppression break and debase mens spirits, is so clear in experience, that I need not go about to prove it. And yet were it not so, it is no wonder that men who find themselves well at ease, and have something to lose or are at least in a capacity of growing rich if not already so, should be very loth to change their condition for a worse, and stoutly defend themselves against any that should endeavour to bring them under the yoke; whereas those that are oppressed and aggrieved having nothing to lose, and being already in as bad a condition as they are like to be under any other Government, must needs have little heart to fight for their Princes, and be indifferent which way things go.

The women are not so strictly guarded and confined as in other Cities of *Italy*, but walk up and down more freely. They are many of them handsome and well favoured, and notwithstanding their liberty I think more modest then their neighbours: in their habit and attire they imitate somewhat the French fashions,



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This City is very vigilant and careful to preserve its liberty : Though they have 3 Gates they permit strangers to enter in and go out only at one, that so they may more easily know what number are in the City, for fear of a surprize. They permit none to walk about the streets so much as with a Sword, unless he have license from the *Antiani*.

The Government is by a great Council of 160 annually chosen out of the Nobility, (the commons having no interest or share therein) who must be all at least 25 years old, nine *Antiani* and a *Gonfaloniere*. The *Antiani* and *Gonfaloniere* are chosen anew every two months. These are called the *Signoria*, and must live in the Palace during the time of their office and authority. They have a guard of Switzers in the Palace of about 80. The *Gonfaloniere* is the supreme officer, yet hath little advantage above the rest more then his title and precedency; and we were told that during his office he is exempted from all taxes and gabels, which the Noblemen pay equally with the Commons. The City is divided into 3 parts called *Terzieri*, each *Terziero* hath its Arms or Banner called *Gonfalone*; whence the name *Gonfaloniere*. At the corners of each street are painted both the Arms and name of the *Terziero*, and the Bulwark they are to defend. Out of each *Terziero* are chosen by the Council three *Antiani*.

The public revenue is thought to be 100000 crowns *per ann*. The Olives that grow in this territory are reputed the best in all *Italy*.

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O F

## P I S A.

**P**ISA was formerly, so long as it continued a Free-state or Common-wealth; a rich, populous, potent and flourishing City; but since it hath come under the *Florentine* yoke it is become poor, weak, and almost desolate, notwithstanding all the endeavours the *Dukes* of *Tuscany* have used to invite and draw people thither, by founding an University, setting up an order of Knighthood, and building an Exchange for Merchants there. It is situate upon the River *Arnus* in a fenny level; so that the air must needs be bad and unwholesome for such as are not born there. The most remarkable things we took notice of in this City were 1. The Church of the Knights of *S. Stephen*, an Order founded by *Cosmus* the first great *Duke* of *Tuscany*. 2. The house of *Bartolus* now made a College for Students in Law and Philosophy, and thereon this Inscription, *Ferdinandus Medices magnus Dux Etr. III. has aedes quas olim Bartolus Juris interpres celeberr. incoluit nunc renovatas & instructas adolescentibus qui ad Philosophorum & Juris consultorum Scholas missi publico urbium atque oppidorum suorum sumptu separatim alcbantur, publicae utilitati consulens addixit, legesque quibus in victu, vestitu vitâque simul degendâ uterentur tulit, Anno salutis MDLXXXV.* 3. The *Domo* or Cathedral Church, a sumptuous building of Marble, having all the doors of brass curiously engraven; a double aisle on each side the *Nave*, and two rows of Marble pillars, adorned with stately Altars and rare Pictures; the walls are hung round about with red



Velvet ; the roof richly gilded. On each side the high Altar is a Picture, and under it an inscription explaining the history of it ; which because they contain two of the notablest adventures and successes of this City, I thought it might not be amiss heer to insert.

## I.

*Templum hoc ut auctæ potentæ ac religionis insigne monumentum posteris extaret , Pisanis ex Saracenorum spoliis captâ Panormo ædificatum ac Sanctorum reliquiis è Palæstina usque advectis auctum. Gelasius II. P. M. solenni pompa consecravit. A. D. MCXIX.*

## II.

*Pascale II. P. M. autore, Pisani classe 300 triremium Petro Arch. Pis. duce Baleares insulas profligatis Saracenis in ditionem redigunt , Christianoque nomini adjungunt, captâque regia conjuge ac filio præclaram victoriam illustri pioque triumpho exornarunt. A. D. 1115.*

4. The *Baptisterium*, having in the middle a large marble Font like the Cistern of a Fountain, with water continually running into it. There is also a marble pulpit curiously carved. 5. The burying place called the *Campo Santo*, because made of earth brought out of the holy Land, The earth is said to consume a body in 48 hours : it is an oblong square, encompassed with a broad Portico, paved with Grave-stones, and the walls painted. 6. The *Campanile* or Steeple, a large round tower of a considerable highth, so very much enclining or seeming to encline or lean to one side, that one would think it could not long stand upright, but must needs fall that way. I suppose it was on purpose built so at first, one side being made perpendicular and the other enclining, to deceive the sight, though some say it sank

sank after it was built, and doth really incline.  
 7. The *Aqueduct* of above 5000 arches, begun by *Cosmus*, and finished by *Ferdinand I.* great *Dukes* of *Tuscany*, bringing water to the City from the mountains about 5 miles distant. This water is so good that it is carried in flasks as far as *Ligorn* to sell.  
 8. The *Physic-garden*, at our there but meanly stored with simples.

From *Pisa* we went by boat to *Ligorn*, [*Livorno*] *Ligorn*. called anciently *Portus Liburnus*, some 10 or 12 miles distant. This Town is not large, and but low built, yet very pleasant and uniform, having streight streets, and a spacious *Piazza* in the middle. It stands in an open level, without mountain or hillock within 5 miles of it on any side. It is well fortified with walls and bastions, and a deep trench round except on the Sea-side; and secured with a good Garrison, being one of the most considerable and important places in all *Tuscany*. Since the Great *Duke* made it a free port it hath encreased mightily in trading and riches, great numbers of Merchants from all Nations resorting hither, and most of the bargains for the commodities of the whole *Levant* being heer driven. The greatest part of the Inhabitants are Strangers and Jews, which last are esteemed one third of the whole number of people, and thought to amount to 5000 persons and upward. Before these privileges granted to *Ligorn*, when it was thin of Inhabitants, it was accounted a very bad air and an unhealthful place, by reason of the fens and marshes adjoining: but now since it is become populous, the multitude of fires (as is supposed) hath so corrected the air, that people enjoy their health as well and live as long heer as in any other Town or City of *Italy*.

Near the Haven is a very magnificent statue of *Ferdinand I.* Great Duke, about the pedestal whereof are 4 brass Statues of slaves chained of a gigan-



tick bulk and stature. The haven within the mole is but small, but heer is good riding for Ships without. The *Great Duke* in *Lent* time uses to make his residence in this Town; heer being great variety of good fish taken in the Sea near hand, and to be sold at reasonable rates; all other provisions being dear enough. In *Ligorn* we saw workmen filing of marking-stones, called in Latine *Lapis galactites* & *morochthus*, in Italian *Pietra lattaria*; which they told us were found at *Monte negro* and thereabout some 5 miles distant from *Ligorn*, and from hence transported into *France*, *Spain*, *England*, the *Low Countreys*, &c. Of the dust and filings of this stone they make the body of powder for hair, as the workmen informed us.

Plants  
observed  
about  
*Ligorn*.

Of Plants we observed about *Ligorn*, *Kali geniculatum majus*, in the marshes by the Sea-side: *Abfinthium Seriphium Gallicum*; *Polium montanum album* C. B. *Medica doliata spinosa*; *Medica cochleata Spinosa*; *Med. marina*, on the Sands; *Caltha arvensis* C. B. *Hyacinthus palustris vernus*, *flosculis fimbriatis albis*; *Hyacinthus comosus* Ger. *Lathyrus flore cocci-neo*; *Vicia luteo flore sylvestris*; *Ochrus sive ervilia* Dod. these three last among the Corn; as also *Gla-diolus Narbonensis* Lob. *Telephium scorpioides* Anguill. in arenosis: *Phyteuma Monspeliensium*; *Cichorium pratense vesicarium* Col. *Medica Scutellata* J. B. *Iris humilis violacea latifolia*, & eadem flore albo, in rupibus ad mare: *Herniaria hirsuta*; *Allii species*, an *Ampeloprassum*? *Ferrum equinum* Lob. *Orchis macrophyllus Columnæ*; *Trifolium fragiferum sive vesicarium*, *floribus nitidis rubellis*, *flosculis velut in umbella parva dispositis*; *Chrysanthemum Bellidis folio* Hort. Pat. inter segetes: *Bupthalmum Cotula folio* C. B. an *Chrysanthem.* *Valentinum Clusii*? *Anthyllis leguminosa flo. purpureo.* *Cruciata minima muralis* Col. *Peplus minor* J. B. *Ageratum sive Balsamita mas*: A sort of *Draba* with a white flower; *Hieracium perfolia-*

*foliatum*; besides many which we had found in other places, as that sort of *Dorycnium* which *J. Bauhinus* calls *Trifolium album rectum hirsutum valde*; *Carduus Chrysanthemus Narbonensis*, which *Lobel* calls *Eryngium luteum Monspelienſium*; *Heliotropium majus*; *Carduus solstitialis Ger.* *Cichoreum pratense verrucarium*, in arvis passim; *Blattaria flore luteo*; *Convolvulus minimus spicifolius Lob.* *Melissa sylvest. hirsutior, minus odorata*; *Dorycnio* congener planta: *Rapistrum monospermon*; *Ammi vulgare*; *Passerina Tragi*; *Sideritis vulgaris*; *Aster luteus foliis ad florem rigidis*; *Stoebe major caliculis non splendentibus*. Between *Pisa* and *Ligorn* we noted *Leucoium bulbosum majus polyanthemum Ger.* in the marshes near *Pisa* plentifully; *Aristolochia clematidis*; *Aster conyzoides nobis dictus*; *Asparagus altilis*: *Gramen supinum aculeatum J. B.* Besides these we observed some which grow wild in *England*, but more rarely, as *Leucoium marinum majus folio sinuato*; *Orchis fuciflora galea & alis herbidis*; *Hyacinthus stellaris vernus minor*; *Eranthemum sive flos Adonis*; *Trifolium pumilum supinum flosculis longis albis P. B.* *Ferrum equinum Germanicum siliquis in summitate C. B.*

At *Ligorn* finding a good *Dutch* Vessel ready to set sail for *Naples*, we put our selves aboard her: The wind not favouring us we spent five days in this passage before we reached our Port. The Captain of the Ship told us that heerabouts usually in the forenoon the wind blows from the Land, and in the afternoon from the Sea; so that it is Easterly in the forenoon, and Westerly in the afternoon. We also observed in this Voyage, that about Sun-set the wind fell; so that soon after Sun-set there was little or no wind stirring: and likewise several days about Sun-rising we had but little wind. In our return backwards from *Messina* to *Naples*, and from *Naples* to *Ligorn*, we observed that the wind for the most part fate contrary to us. And the Sea men told us that  
this



this was general in Summer time. So that you have a much quicker passage from *Ligorn* to *Naples*, and thence to *Messina*, than backwards. We observed also that the wind follows the Sun, so that every morning we could make some use of the wind to sail with, but in the afternoon none at all; which agrees exactly with our Captains observation, the land lying Eastward, and the Sea West. Our Captain also told us that when they made a Voyage from *Holland* to the *West-Indies*, they sailed down the Coast of *Africa* as far Southward, as the place in the *West-Indies* whither they intended to go lay, and then steer'd directly Westward; both the wind blowing constantly from the East, and the Sea also running the same way. Which relation of his concurring with the general vogue of Mariners (if true) doth much confirm the opinion of the diurnal motion of the earth. When they return backwards from thence into *Holland*, they go round about the Bay of *Mexico*, and up a good way northward, and then strike over to *Europe*, the water being reflected (as he said) that way, and the wind also often blowing that way.

*Naples.*

*Naples* lies by the Sea side under hills, in form of a Theater; for its figure and situation much like to *Genna*, but somewhat bigger, and much more populous; so that before the last great Plague (which swept away as we were credibly informed at least 120000 souls) one might well reckon the number of Inhabitants to have been about three hundred thousand. The circuit of the walls is not above seven *Italian* miles, but it hath large Suburbs. The Town is well built of stone; the houses tall and massy; for the most part flat roof, and covered with a kind of plaster, which fences out the rain, and endures the weather well. Notwithstanding this City lies so far South, and under hills, yet is not the heat extreme, but such as may well be endured even in the middle of Summer, they having for the most part  
about

about noon-tide a brize of wind, which cools and refreshes much. Two or three hot days we had, but the rest temperate enough. They told us that there uses to be very little rain there in Summer time, howbeit at our being there (which was in the latter end of *June* and beginning of *July*) it rained every other day, and sometimes so plentifully, that the water ran down like a river in the streets. When they have no rain, to cool the streets in the afternoon they draw about a tun filled with cold water, and bored with several holes, whence the water gushes out as it goes along. The Dialect of the common people is much different from the *Tuscane*, and not to be understood but by one who hath a long time conversed with them. This City is well served with all provisions, especially fruit which is very cheap heer. In this place we took first notice of the *Cucurbita anguina*, *Cucumis anguinus*, *Mala insana*, & *Limoncelle*, to be sold in market. *Macarones* and *Vermicelle* (which are nothing but a kind of paste cut into the figure of worms or thongs) boil'd in broth or water, are a great dish heer as well as at *Messina*, and as much esteemed by the vulgar, as *Frumenty* by the Country people in *England*. All the *Neopolitans* and *Sicilians*, and generally the *Italians* drink their Wine and water snowed; and you shall see many stalls in the streets where there is snowed water to be sold: many also you shall meet, with a barrel at their backs and glasses in their hands, crying \* *Acqua ghi-* \* *i. e.*  
*acciata*, or *Acqua nevata*. We were credibly informed that before the last great Plague the very gabel water or  
 upon snow was farmed at 25000 crowns *per annum*. iced wa-  
 ter.

NB. To cool the water or wine they do not put the snow into it, but round about the vessel wherein it is contained: so they have a vessel containing the snow or ice, and into that they set the vessel containing the wine or water.

There are in this City an incredible number of  
 Mona-



Monasteries or Religious houses (as they call them.) *Beltrano Descript. Neap.* gives us a Catalogue of 160 of all sorts, whereof 121 of men and 39 of women; the number of the persons contained in them being 12421.

Four Castles there are to secure and bridle the City withal, 1. *Castel d'Ovo*, built on a rock in the Sea, having an artificial Causeway or mole leading to it from the shore. 2. *Castel S. Elmo* or *S. Hermo* standing on a hill above the City. 3. *Castel Novo* by the water side, near the Haven where the Gallies lie. 4. *Torrione di Carmine*, made use of by *Massaniello* and *Anese* in the time of the Rebellion. This is only a tower belonging to the *Carmelites* Cloyster.

The Churches in this Town are generally very handsome within side; many of them richly gilt and sumptuously adorned; some of them not only paved with marble of divers colours, but their walls encrusted all over with marble inlaid. Of all the Cloysters I have any where seen that of the *Carthusians*, close adjoining to the Castle *S. Elmo*, is the most splendid and magnificent, where there is a large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylum* or Cloyster that I ever saw: All the pillars and all the pavement (of the Portico I mean) being of marble of several colours well wrought, polish'd and laid, and so cleanly and elegantly kept, that one cannot see a more pleasant spectacle of this nature. For my own part I was much taken with the sight of it. Heer is a fair Arsenal to build Gallies in, now made but little use of. The public Granary deserves notice taking, it being the greatest and best furnished of any we have seen. They told us there was Corn enough always in store to serve the whole City some years upon any exigency. There are great Vaults made underground to keep it in in Winter time, and large rooms above to keep it in Summer. A great number of men they hire to turn all the beds of Corn every day.

day. The Bakers of the Town are obliged to take every month 25000 \* *tomoli* out of this Granary, that so there may be a succession of new Corn yearly. This they paying a good rate for, is the reason why bread is dearer in *Naples* than othewise it would be.

\* A *tomolo* is a measure bigger then an English Bushel.

In the City of *Naples* are 5 *Seggi*, that is Benches or Companies of Noblemen, *viz.* that of 1. *Capua*.

2. *Nido*. 3. *Montagna*. 4. *Porta*. 5. *Porta nova*.

In the whole Kingdom of *Naples* there are 148 Cities, of which 21 [20] are Archbishopricks, and 127 [128] Bishopricks: to about 30 of which the King of *Spain* nominates: 87 Princes; 122 Dukes; 159 Marqueffes, and 7 Earls. The Kingdom is divided into 12 Provinces, *viz.* 1. TERRA DI LAVORO

anciently called *Campania felix*, in which are 14 Cities, *viz.* 1. *Aversa* 2. *Capua*. 3. *Caserta*.

4. *Gaeta*. 5. *Ischia*. 6. *Massa-Lubrense*. 7. *Nola*.

8. *Pozzuoli*. 9. *Seffa*. 10. *Sorrento*. 11. *Teano*.

12. *Traetto*. 13. *Venafro*. 14. *Vico Equense*.

2. PRINCIPATO CITRA, in which are 18 Cities, 1. *Amalfi*. 2. *Campagna*. 3. *Capri* in the

Island *Capreae* near *Naples* famous for the retirement of *Tiberius Caesar*. The greatest part of the

Revenue of the Bishop of this Island they told us arifes from the Quails taken therein. 4. *Casella*.

5. *Conturfi*. 6. *Eboli*. 7. *Cappaccia*. 8. *Gragnano*.

9. *Lettere*. 10. *Laurino*. 11. *Nocera*. 12. *Salerno*.

13. *San-severino*. 14. *Saponara*. 15. *Sarno*.

16. *Scala*. 17. *Tramonti*. 18. *Ravello*.

3. PRINCIPATO ULTRA, in which are 14, *viz.*

1. *Beneveno*. 2. *Solofra*. 3. *Consa*. 4. *Ariano*.

5. *Avellino*. 6. *Bisaccio*. 7. *S. Angelo de Lombardi*.

8. *Cedogna*. 9. *Monte marano*. 10. *Nusco*.

11. *Volterara*. 12. *Vico*. 13. *Vico della Baronia*.

14. *S. Agatha delli grotti*. 4. BASILICATA,

which hath 11 Cities, *viz.* 1. *Lavello*. 2. *Amalfi*.

3. *Policastro*. 4. *Venosa*. 5. *Acirenea*. 6. *Muro*.

7. *Montepeloso*. 8. *Potenza*. 9. *Rapolla*. 10. *Tri-*

*carico*.



carico. 11. Turfi. 5. CALABRIA CITRA, in which are 12, viz. 1. Mantea. 2. Cosenza. 3. Paola. 4. Montalto. 5. Rossano. 6. Bisignano. 7. Cariari. 8. Cassano. 9. Martirano. 10. Strongoli. 11. S. Marco. 12. Ubriatico. 6. CALABRIA ULTRA, 16, viz. 1. Catanzara. 2. Crotone. 3. Squillaci. 4. Taverna. 5. Tropia. 6. Rhezo or Reggio, anciently *Rhegium*. 7. Belicastro. 8. Bo-va. 9. S. Severina. 10. Gieraci. 11. L'isola. 12. Montilene. 13. Melito. 14. Nicastro. 15. Nicoterra. 16. Oppido. 7. TERRA D'OTRANTO 14, viz. 1. Gallipoli. 2. Lecce. 3. Brindisi. 4. Matera. 5. Ostuni. 6. Tarento. 7. Otranto, *Hydruntum*. 8. Aleffano. 9. Castellaneta. 10. Castro. 11. Motola. 12. Nardo. 13. Oria. 14. Ugento. 8. TERRA DI BARI, 16. 1. Andria. 2. Bari. 3. Barletta, a very strong hold. 4. Bitonto. 5. Terra di Mola. 6. Molfetta. 7. Monopoli. 8. Trani. 9. Giovenazzo. 10. Biseglia. 11. Bitetto. 12. Conversano. 13. Gravina. 14. Monoruino. 15. Polignano or Putignano. 16. Ruvo. 9. ABRUZZO CITRA 5. viz. 1. Chieti. 2. Sulmona. 2. Benevento. 4. Borrelle. 5. Ortona. 10. ABRUZZO ULTRA 5. 1. Aquila. 2. Atri. 3. Campi. 4. Civita di Penna. 5. Teramo. 11. CONTADO DI MOLISI 4. 1. Boiano guardia. 2. Alferes. 3. Isernia. 4. Trivento. 12. CAPITANATA 13. viz. 1. Monte S. Angelo. 2. Ascolia. 3. Bovino. 4. Ferensuola. 5. Larino. 6. Lucera. 7. Lesina. 8. Salpe. 9. Vieste. 10. Volturara. 11. Termole. 12. Sancto Severo. 13. Manfredonia: in all about 151. But many of these are pitiful poor desolate places, inferiour to the better sort of our *English* Villages.

Every hearth (fires they call them) in this Kingdom of *Naples* pays 15 Carolines the year to the King, which is about lix and six pence or seven shillings *English*. The number of fires in the whole King-

Kingdom is 475727, besides 5804 which are exempt from payment. In which number are not comprehended the fires of the *Albanese* and *Illyrians* commonly called *Sclavonians* who pay no more then 11 Carolines the year, are numbred every year, and are permitted to remove from place to place in the Kingdom. The number of these extraordinary fires is 4451. So then the whole sum of the Hearth-mony is 719095 Ducats 4 Carolines, from which deducting what is to be abated for places privileged and exempt from payment, that which comes clear into the Kings treasury will be 654873 Ducats, and six Carolines.

The *Adogo* or tax which feudatories pay to the King in lieu of personal service amounts in the whole Kingdom to 120568 Ducats: They also pay Reliefs after Deaths one half of a years Revenue. Besides these there are abundance more taxes and gabels paid by the Subject; an account of all which in particular may be seen in *Scipio Mazzella* his Description of the Kingdom of *Naples*, written in *Italiae* and printed 1601. So that one would think it were impossible for poor Pefants to pick up so much money as they pay to the King only: and yet I believe the gabels and payments are since that time much encreased. The whole sum of all the Kings *Entrata* or Revenue yearly accruing from this Kingdom then was 2996937 Ducats, 3 Carolines and 14 grains.

While we staid in this City we were present at the meeting of the *Virtuosi* or Philosophic Academy, which is held weekly on Wednesdays in the Palace of that most civil and obliging, noble and vertuous person the Marquess *D'Arena*. There were of the Academy but 15 or 16 admitted, but at the meeting were present at least threescore. First there was shewed the experiment of the waters ascending above its level in slender tubes, upon which when they had discoursed a while, three of the Society recited discourses



courses they had studied and composed about particular subjects, which were appointed them to consider the week before : and after some objections against what was delivered and reasonings to and fro about it, the company was dismissed. A man could scarce hope to find such a knot of ingenious persons and of that latitude and freedom of judgment in so remote a part of *Europe*, and in the communion of such a Church. They are well acquainted with writings of all the learned and ingenious men of the immediately preceding age, as *Galileo*, *Cartes*, *Gassendus*, *Harvey*, *Verulam*; and of the present yet surviving, as Mr. *Boyle*, Sir *George Ent*, Dr. *Gliffon*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Wharton*, Mr. *Hobbs*, Mr. *Hook*, Monsieur *Pecquet*, &c. We were very much pleased and satisfied with the conversation and discourse of some of them. Amongst the rest Dr. *Thomas Cornelius* hath made himself known to the world by his Writings.

April 24  
Pozzuolo

We went by water to *Pozzuolo* anciently *Puteoli*; there so soon as we were come into our Inn many Sea-men and Countrey people came about us, some bringing Shells; others *Hippocampi* dried, others ancient medals and *Entaglie*, others pieces of coloured glass raked out of the Sea, (as they told us) about *Argentaria*. Near this Town are several arches of stone [13 peers] reaching a great way into the Sea. Some are of opinion that this was the beginning of *Caligula's* Bridge over this Bay, and that from the end of this pile as far as *Baia* the rest of the Bridge was made of vessels locked together and fastened with Anchors on each side. But more probable it is that this was intended for a mole or pier to secure the Harbour, and for Ships to lie behind, because upon every peer a great stone perforated stands jetting out to tie vessels unto. That it was an ancient *Roman* work the manner of the Arches, the figure of the bricks, and the stateliness of it do sufficiently argue.

From

From *Pozzuolo* we passed over the Gulf to *Baiæ*, where are so many Antiquities, that to discourse fully of them would require a volume alone. And others having written at large of them both in *English* and *Latine*, I shall not so much as mention any thing save only the sweating vault being one of the grots called the \* *Bagne de Tritoli*. It is a long and narrow passage like the entry into some room, the upper part whereof is so hot, that a man cannot endure to walk upright, being then in danger to be stifled by the hot and suffocating vapour with which the upper part of the Vault is filled: the lower part though not cold is yet tolerable. Indeed one would not think there could be so great a difference in so small a distance. He therefore that goes in there is necessitated to stoop low; for if you do but hold up your hand it sweats suddenly. We observed that of the lower part of this vault where it was cool the sides were a firm stone, but of the upper part where it was hot, a soft, friable, yet unctuous yellow clay. It seemed to us to have a mixture of sulphur and fixt salt deliquated in it, but we made no trial of it by fire or otherwise. Where this *stratum* or region of clay begins there precisely doth the heat begin; so that where the region of clay goes lower there you must stoop lower to avoid the heat. In this hot steam there is a watery vapour contained, as appears by the drops notwithstanding all the heat condensed on the sides of the vault as on an Alembic head. As we returned we viewed the new Mountain, called by some \* *Monte di cenere*, raised by an Earth-quake *Septemb. 29. 1538*, of about an hundred foot perpendicular altitude; though others make it much higher, according to *Stephanus Pighius* it is a mile ascent to the top, and 4 miles round at the foot. We judg'd it nothing near so great. The people say it bears nothing; nothing of any use or profit I suppose they mean, else I am sure there grows *Heath, Myrtle,*

\* i.e. The  
Baths of  
*Tritoli*.

\* i.e. The  
Mountain  
of ashes  
or cin-  
ders.



*Mastic-tree*, and other shrubs upon it. It is a spongy kind of earth, and makes a great sound under a mans feet that stamps upon it. The same Earthquake threw up so much earth, stones, and ashes as quite filled up the *Lacus Lucrinus*, so that there is nothing now left of it but a fenny meadow. In our return from *Pozzuolo* we viewed the mountain called *Solfatara*, anciently *Campi Phlegræi*, which continually burns. On the top of the mountain is a large excavated oval place like an Amphitheater, in length 1500 foot, in breadth 1000; where the burning is. There are several holes or vents where the smoke issues out, as out of a furnace. We gathered perfect flowers of sulphur to appearance, and salt-Armoniac sticking to the mouths of these vents. If you thrust a Sword or any iron instrument into one of the holes where the smoke comes out, and suddainly draw it back again, you shall see it all over bedewed or thick set with drops of water. Whence it is manifest that this smoke is not only a dry exhalation, but hath also a good quantity of the vapour of water mixt with it. We observed that these *flours* of *Sulphur* would not burn, nor easily melt over the fire, by reason of the admixture of some heterogeneous body with them. The stones and earth of this mountain are crusted over with these flowers of Brimstone, which they gather and distil Brimstone out of. As one walks heer the earth makes a noise, as if it were hollow underneath, and one may perfectly hear as it were the hissing and boiling of some melted mineral, metal or other liquor just under ones feet. One that should see this smoke, hear this noise and feel the heat would wonder that the mountain should not suddenly break out into a flame. This great hollow above was I suppose excavated partly by force of the burning, the earth sinking down, and partly by paring away the top to distil for Brimstone.

Five miles distant from *Naples* is the mountain *Vesuvius*, so famous in all ages for its burning. The ground all about the sides of it we found covered with cinders and pumice stones, which had been cast out in the time of the burnings. We observed also great channels, like gullies made by sudden torrents and land-floods, which they told us were made by water thrown out at the top of the mountain in the conflagrations. Toward the top grew very few plants. *Acetosa ovilla* where nothing else was to be seen: A little lower grew *Colutea Scorpioides* and some shrubs of *Poplar*. Near the top the ascent was steep, and very toilsome to get up. Upon the very top is a great pit or hollow in form of an Amphitheater, of about a mile round, caused by the fires blowing up the upper part of the mountain several times with great violence. There are still about the bottom of this great cavity some small *spiracula* of smoke, but inconsiderable and which seem'd not to threaten any future eruption. We viewed the cave called *Grotta di cane* near the *Lago Agnano*. This Grot is narrow and short. Whatever others have written or said to the contrary, a man may without any great prejudice go into and continue in it a long time, even in the further end of it, as some of us did above an hours space. The venenose vapour (whether it be purely sulphureous or also Arsenical) ascends not a foot from the ground, but so high as it ascends one feels his feet and legs hot. If you hold your head down near the ground where the vapour is, you shall presently find a fierce sulphureous twinge in your nose, just as if you held your head over burning brimstone, or more violent, which makes a man stagger at first stroke, and stifles before one be aware. We carried with us a dog, which by holding his nose down we almost killed suddenly; and then throwing him into the lake to try whether that would recover him (as is generally believed) the dog

*Vesuvius.*The Grot-  
ta di cane.



being not lively enough to swim was there drowned. I believe if we had left him in the air he would have recovered. We then put in a pullet, which was mortified immediately; next a frog, which held not out long; and last of all a serpent, which lived about half an hour. The steam, if you hold a candle where it comes, presently puts it out. I believe this vapour arises not only in this grot precisely, but also all heerabout, as I am confident would be found were there other grots dug out of the hill near it.

The Grot  
or Hole  
through  
Mount  
*Paufilypus*

Going to this grot, we passed through the vault or artificial high-way wherewith the mountain *Paufilypus* is perforated, made by one *Cocceius* in 15 days. It is said to be a mile in length, but we judged it not above half an *English* mile. It is highest at each end, and lowest in the middle, and yet there about 12 foot high; broad enough for two carts meeting to pass one another. About the middle of the Vault it is so dark (no light now coming in but at the ends) that those who meet cannot see one another; and therefore lest they should juffle or fall foul one upon another, they that go toward the Sea cry, *Alla marina*, and they which go into the Countrey cry *Alla montagna*, so each take their left hand, and pass commodiously. The ports may be seen from end to end; and any where in the mid-way; but in cloudy weather it is so dark in the middle that a man can scarce see his hands held up to the light. This road is much frequented; though the bottom be stone yet is it very dusty. Near the end toward *Naples* we saw a window at the top. They that write of this grot mention two windows made by *Alphonfus* the first King of *Naples*; but we saw only this, which doth yield but little light.

Plants  
observed  
about  
*Naples*.

The Plants we took more especial notice of about *Naples* were these, *Trifolium corniculatum incanum maritimum majus*; *Lotus siliquis Ornithopodii*; *Medica orbiculata minor*; *Medica doliata spinosa*; *Facea pur-*

*purpurea maritima capitulo spinoso Neopolitana*; *Rhamnus primus Clus.* *Stoechas citrina altera tenuifolia sive Italica J. B.* *Linaria odorata Monspeffulana*; *Medica marina*; In litoribus arenosis passim. On the Rocks about *Baiæ, Puteoli, &c.* *Cytisus incanus, siliquis falcatis*; *Acanthus sativus*; *Laurus Tinus cæruleâ baccâ*; *Acacia altera trifolia Ger.* *Gnaphalium maritimum*; *Sonchus Creticus foliis laciniatis C. B.* *Chrysanthemum Cretici duæ aut tres differentie*; *Faba Veterum serratis foliis Park.* *Moly parvum caule triangulo*; *Centaurium luteum novum Col.* *Cerinthe minor flore luteo*; *Lychnis sylvestris hirta Lob.* *Lychnis montana viscosa alba latifolia C. B.* *Gramen tremulum maximum*; *Lagopus maximus Ger.* On the mountain *Vesuvius* or near to it, *Helianthemum flore maculoso Col.* *Trifolium stellatum C. B.* *Vicia seu Lathyrus gramineo folio, flore coccineo*; *Colutea scorpioides*; *Lotus arbor*; *Arbutus*; *Linaria graminea floribus congestis purpureis*; *Linaria purpurea magna J. B.* *Genista Hispanica.* As you go up from the City to the Cloyster of the *Camaldulenses*, *Martagon Chymistarum Lob.* *Aristolochia rotunda*; *Orobanchus sylvaticus Viciæ foliis C. B.* *Laurus*; *Chrysanthemum Bellidis folio*; *Digitalis lutea vel pallida parvo flore C. B.* *Henionitis multifida*; *Horminum luteum glutinosum sive Colus Jovis*; *Trifolium bituminosum, quo nihil frequentius per totam Italiam, & Siciliam*; *Cytisus hirsutus J. B.* Whole woods of *Chestnut*; *Genista Hispanica*; *Colutea tum vesicaria tum scorpioides*; *Ferula Lob.* *Genista tinctoria Hispanica*; *Vicia floribus pallidè luteis amplissimis*; *Aster montanus luteus Salicis glabro folio*; *Millefolium odoratum*; *Hesperis sylvestris latifolia flo. albo parvo Park.* *Androsæmum fætidum sive Tragium, Speculum veneris majus*; *Pancreatium Lob.* In litore *Neopolitano*, *Lotus corniculata siliquis singularibus vel binis, tenuis J. B.* *Tribulus terrestris copiosissimè*; *Hyoscyamus albus*; *Juncus cyperoides Maritimus Ad. Lob.* In arenosis maritimis *Italiæ & Siciliæ frequens.* *Mala insana*; *Italis Me-*



*longena*, Neapoli in foro olitorio venalia ; *Cucumis flexuosus anguinus* Lob. ibidem. *Cucumeres* Italis dicuntur *Citrulli*; Melones aquatici *cucumere*. *Cucurbita anguina* Lob. Malus *Limonia* fructu parvo, *Limoncelles* dicto, Neapoli & Messinæ. Fructus nucleis caret, hoc est raros nucleos habet.

In the night time we saw many Fisher-boats out at Sea with a light at one end of them, to invite the Fish to follow the Boat, where stands a fellow with an instrument in his hand like a mole-spear ready to strike them.

April 29  
Messina. In the same Vessel which brought us to *Naples* we began our voyage to *Messina* in *Sicily*, where we arrived *May 2*. We sailed in sight of the *Æolides* or *Vulcania insula*, two of which, viz. *Stromboli* and *Vulcano*, do still burn; and *Stromboli* with that rage sometimes, that no man dares live upon it. As we passed by in the night-time we saw it flame. It is difficult to enter in at the mouth of the strait by the *Faro* of *Messina*, because of the current, which runs heer violently sometimes towards *Calabria*, sometimes toward *Sicily*: so that Mariners who have not often sailed this strait are forced to hire a Pilot of *Messina* to conduct them in; who for the most part when they see any Vessel coming go out in boats to meet it, and offer their service to guide it into the Harbour, for which they will be well paid; our Captain being forced to give ten pieces of Eight. The Haven of *Messina* is very commodious and secure, compassed almost round with the City on one side and a narrow languet or neck of land on the other, resembling a large Fishpond. The City makes a goodly show as one comes to it by Sea, the houses all along the shore being built of Free-stone, tall and uniform, and having a fair broad Key before them. But the streets within are narrow, not well paved, nor the houses near so fair. So that it is a Proverb, *A Messana Assai polvere, pulce & putane*. At *Messina*  
you

you have dust, fleas, and whores store. This City pretends to be the principal and *metropolis* of *Sicily*, [*Regni caput*] and will by no means give place to *Palermo*. The Vice-roy is obliged to reside 18 months heer, and 18 at *Palermo*. They stand much upon their privileges granted them by *Charles* the fifth Emperor; and one privilege they have, not to shew their privileges. They contend earnestly to have the staple or monopoly of Silk heer, and had lately obtained a grant thereof from *Spain*: but the *Palermitans* seeing how much this would redound to their prejudice, have got it reversed. It seems formerly all the Silk made in *Sicily* was vended at *Messina*, but by degrees *Palermo* hath got part of this trade to its self, and now pleads prescription for it. There is a great emulation and enmity between the *Palermitans* and *Messanese*, which involves the whole Island; some Cities taking part with one, and some with the other. The titles the *Messanese* give their City in their public instruments and writings are the *Noble* and *Exemplary* City of *Messina*. The Inhabitants are none of the most civil, but extraordinarily proud, and ready to expel the Vice-roy if he displeases them. The King of *Spain* hath 4 Cattles in and about this City, and the Citizens as many in their hands. The City Gates stand open all night, so that its free for any man to enter in and go out at pleasure. Their government among themselves is by six *Jurats*; four of the Gentry, and two of the Citizens. They are chosen after this manner. Every year there is a certain number who do *ambire magistratum*, or (as they phrase it) concur to come in cap; sometimes more, sometimes fewer. The Gentlemen chuse by themselves, and the Citizens by themselves. The names of all the Gentlemen of about 25 years of age, and likewise of all the Artisans and Tradesmen, are written in little scrolls of paper, and those rolled up and cast upon a table.

The Government  
of *Messina*



Then comes in the Kings delegate and takes up of each heap of these scrolls to the number of 36, and those are the Electors. These Electors are brought into a room where are boxes set according to the number of Competitors, and have balls given them blue and white; the blue affirmative, and the white negative; and they give to every one of the Candidates their suffrages as they please. Those eight of the Noblemen and four of the Citizens which have most suffrages are elected, and come in cap. Now on the first of *May* these 12 have their names written in little scrolls of paper put in a cap; and a little boy puts his hand in, and takes out one by one to the number of six; and those six are the Jurats for that year. The Jurats for the Nobility though they be the greater number, yet can they do nothing without the consent of one of the Jurats for the Citizens. After all this stir these Jurats have but little power, nothing to do either in civil or criminal causes of any moment.

Plants  
growing  
about  
*Messina.*

Of Plants we found heer on the baich or languet of land between the Haven of *Messina* and the *Fretum Siculum*. *Peucedanum majus Italicum*; *Linaria angustifolia flore luteo, vulgapersimilis*; *Sideritis verticillis spinosis* J. B. *Fenugræco sylvestri Tragi in quibusdam accedens planta* J. B. Some call this plant *Vicia Sesamea Apula*; I think it might be fitly titled *Glaux peregrina annua*; *Vicia maritima multiflora alba, Messanensis nobis dicta*; *Spina Solstitialis flore connivente, capitulis sessilibus*; *An Solstitialis mitior Apula Col?* *Iblassi clypeatum hieracifolium majus* Park. *Trifolium stellatum* C. B. *Polygonum niveum*; *Securidaca filiquis planis dentatis* Ger. *Trifolium capitulis globosis sine pediculis caulibus adnexis*; In *Anglia* hanc speciem nuper invenimus. *Gramen tremulum maximum*; *Melilotus Messanensis procumbens, folliculis flavicantibus*; per maturitatem; rugosis, sublongis, spicâ florum brevior, verum seminibus grandioribus quam *Meliloti*

*Meliloti vulgaris* : *Ægilops Narbonensis* Lob. *Graminis Alopecuroidis nova species* : *Ornithopodium majus* ; *Ammi vulgare* ; *Cuminum sylvestre alterum Dioscoridis Italorum* Lob. *Sysirynchium majus* Ger.

In other places, especially on the hills above the City ; *Ricinus sive Palma Christi* in the hedges plentifully, both heer and in other places of Sicily. *Tordylium sive Sefeli Creticum minus* Park. *Convolvulus Althææ folio* ; *Alsine folio oblongo serrato, flore cæruleo* J. B. *Valeriana Mexicana* ; *Arbutus* ; *Sonchus lanatus Dalechampii* ; *Geranium cicutæ folio, acu longissimâ* C. B. *Lupinus sylvestris flore cæruleo* ; *Lupinus flore luteo* ; *Senecionis an Chrysanthemii species folio Bellidis* ; *Calix Senecionis calicem exactè refert, verùm Flor circulum habet foliorum in margine ad modum Jacobææ* ; *Plantula tenera est, radicem habens fibrosam, folia Bellidis. Lychnis parva, folio angusto, flore rubello.* Ab aliis facile distinguitur, quòd calyx floris longus sit & gracilis, ipsaque florum petala ad unguem propè fissa velut Alsinæ. *Trifolium halicacabum sive vesicarium* J. B. *Hedysarum clypeatum* Ger. flore purpureo & albo ; *Trifolium bituminosum*, ubique ; *Lotus siliquâ quadratâ* Ger. *Gladiolus Narbonensis* Lob. *Medica orbiculata lævis major & minor. Medica fructu ovali echinato* ; *Scorpioides Eupleuri folio* Ger. *Anagyris fætida* ; *Cratæogonon seu Euphrasia erecta flore luteo magno* ; *Radix huic non simplex sed surculosa, annua. Caulis erectus cubitalis aut etiam altior, quadratus, nonnihil lanuginosus. Folia plerunque ex adverso bina, longa, angusta, rariùs dentata, & omnino foliis Cratæogoni Euphrosynes facie similia. Spica florum in summo congesta, quadrata, lanuginosa & nonnihil etiam viscida. Flores lutei, ampli, cucullati, figurâ florum Ladani segetum.*

*Cratæogonon erectum flore vario ex albo & purpureo* ; Priori simillimum est, & in eo præcipuè differt, quòd non sit adèò procerum, quòd caules & aliquando etiam margines foliorum rubeant, quòd flores minores



res sint & coloris diversi; cuculli v. g. rubent, Labia medio albescent, ad margines rubore diluuntur. Possent hæ plantæ ad Cristas galli reduci; nos in catalogo ad Melampyra retulimus. *Holosteum Plantaginæ simile* J. B. *Gramen dactylon geminâ spicâ*; *Asphodelus major ramosus flore albo* J. B. *Aster luteus foliis ad florem rigidis* C. B. *Trachelium parvum, folio Bellidis subrotundo, Radix ei alba, simplex, lignosa, annua. Caulis erectus, striatus. Folia alternatim posita, subrotunda, sine pediculis caulibus adnexa. Flores Trachelii. Trifolium album rectum hirsutum valdè* J. B. *Dorycnii species*; *Medica orbiculata fructu circa margines dentato*, an *Medica coronata* Cherleri J. B. *Lychnis ad Pseudomelanthium accedens, glabra ferè. Radice nititur albâ, lignosâ, unde & planta annua esse videtur. Caulis nunc simplex ab eadem radice exurgit, nunc multiplex, vel saltem ab imo statim ramosus, pro ratione soli in quo nascitur, geniculatus. Folia ad genicula ex adverso bina, viridia, longa, angusta, Graminis leucanthemi foliis nonnihil similia, raris pilis hirsuta. Flores in summitatibus caulis & ramorum pediculis longis insident, quinquefolii pallidè purpurei, vice staminum in medio habentès calycem è quinque foliolis in summo bifidis compositum, ut Lychnidis sylvestris flores. Perianthium seu calix floris striatus velut Pseudomelanthii. Semina nondum maturuerant. Absinthium arboreescens; Paronychia sive Alsinifolia incana* J. B. *Androsæmum fatidum* Park. i. e. *Tragium*; *Acanthus sativus*; *Sedum medium flore albo, apicibus staminum luteis*; *Ferula* Lob. *Thapsia latifolia Hispanica* Park. *latifolia* P. Castello in Catal. Messanensi. *Hyssopus sylvat. Halimus* Lob. propè Pharon Messan abundat, item in arenosis ad maris litus, versùs meridiem, *Agnus castus* ibidem; *Oleander*, ad aquarum rivulos frequens; *Sorbus vulgaris domestica*; *Myrtus angustifolia*; *Thymelæa* Ger. *Hieracium calyce barbato* Col. *Chondrilla saxatilis viscosa, caule ramosissimo* Col. *Acetosa Ocyini folio Neapolitana*

*politana* Βικιφαλιφόρα Col. ubique in Sicilia; *Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta*; *Linaria altera botryodes montana* Col. frequens in montosis; *Asteris species, an Baccharis* Col? *Daucus* 3 *Dioscoridis* Col. *Carduus Chrysanthemus Narbonensis* Ger. *Carduus chrysanthemus* Dod. *Carlina sylvestris vulgaris* Clus. *Psyllium vulgare*; *Kali majus semine cochleato*; *Lotus arbor*; *Cotinus Chamænespilo similis*; *Valeriana rubra* Dod. *Delphinium sylvestre*; *Antirrhinum luteum* Ger. *Colutea scorpioides*; *Chrysocome capitulis conglobatis* Ger. *Alsine folio crasso* P. Castel. *Lanaria sive Struthium Dioscoridis Imperato* J. B. upon the Rocks. *Botrys vulgaris*; *Marrubium album fatuum* P. Castel. *Acarna flore purpuro-rubente patulo* C. B. *Millefolium odoratum*; *Sedum echinatum vel stellatum flore albo* J. B. *Hyacinthus comosus* Ger. *Anagallis caruleo flore*, in Sicilia & meridionali parte Italiæ non minùs frequens est quàm flore phoeniceo. *Asparagus petreus sive Corrua* Ger. *Smilax aspera*; *Antirrhinum minus flo. carneo seu pallido, rictu striato*; *Atractylis*, in Italy and Sicily most common. *Heliotropium majus*; In barren Fields and among rubbish every where. *Blitum rubrum minus*; *Buglossum angustifolium*; *Carduus galactites* J. B. i. e. *leucographus tenuifolius Messanensis* P. Castel. *Cerintho flo. pallidè luteo*; *Chondrilla viminea* Lob. *Cicer sativum*; *Plurimæ Astragali, Lathyri & Viciæ species*, quas tempore exclusi non fatis accuratè distinximus; *Cymbalaria Italica*; *Cucumis asininus*; qui & hîc & pluribus Italiæ, Melitæ, Siciliæque locis ruderatis frequens occurrit. *Hyoscyamus albus major & minor*, which sort only we found in Italy and Sicily; *Funcus acutus maritimus capitulis rotundis* C. B. *Stoebe Salamantica prima Clusii* Park. *Caucalis maritima supina echinato magno fructu*; Ad maris litus ubique tam in Sicilia quàm in Italia; *Nigella arvensis*; *Oxys lutea*; Ger. *Reseda major flore albo*; *Rhamnus salicis folio*; i. e. *Oleaster Germanicus Cordi*, ut vult P. Castel. *Satureia S. Juliani*



*liani* Ger. *Scrophularia urtica folio*; *Linaria pusilla procumbens latifolia*, flore albo, rictu luteo. Radix huic simplex quidem, verum multis fibris majusculis stipata, sublutea, annua. Cauliculi exinde emergunt plures infirmi, rotundi, glauci. Folia Polygoni foliorum figurâ sed minora, glauca, nunc bina ex adverso nunc terna & interdum etiam quaterna simul ad eundem exortum, & proinde ramuli nunc singuli, nunc bini, nunc terni simul. Flores longis pedicellis subnixi, albi, rictu luteo, calcaribus tenuibus longissimis; pars illa floris quæ erigitur, in medio fissa in duas velut auriculas dividitur. Florem quinque circumstant foliola viridia pro calice. Postquam flos evanuit pediculus ejus deorsum incurvatur. Vasculum seminale rotundum apparet, Anagallidis vasculo simile; Verum si curiosè spectetur, duos habet lobos seminibus repletos pusillis, ruffis. Frequens est *Messanæ* in vineis & hortis. Quam primùm semen maturescit vasculum seminale dehiscit, adeò ut difficile sit ejus semina colligere. *Hyssopoides major flore grandiore*; *Melissa quædam species non descr.* *Tithymalus arbo-reus*; *Tithymalus folio longo glauco, caule rubro, seminibus verrucosis*; *Teucrium arborescens lucidum*; *Iberis Cardamantica*; *Alaternus*; *Elatine flore cæruleo*; *Cyperus paniculis squamosis*; which I take to have been *Trasi*, but we regarded not the root of it. *Anthyllis leguminosa flore rubro*; *Erica ramulis per intervalla ternis*; *Chamæcistus annuus flore luteo*, *Urtica Romana*, passim; *Securidaca minor* Ad. *Lagopus altera angustifolia* Lob. *Coronopus foliis acutis in margine dentatis*.

And now that I have named so many Strangers, let no man imagine that there are no Plants common to *Sicily* and *England*; for that is so far from being true, that I believe there be but few Plants growing in *England* but may somewhere or other be found in *Sicily*. There is in this respect great difference between Northern and Southern Countreys, the Southern having a vast number of species which  
the

the Northern mifs , whereas the Northern have but few which are wanting in the Southern. And the reason is obvious, because there are places in Southern Countreys which agree with the Northern in the temperature of the air; as for example, the sides and tops of mountains: but no places in the Northern which have like temperature of air with the Southern. From this experiment I have made in comparing *England* with *Sicily* I am induced to believe, that there are scarce any two Countreys in this Continent so far remote the one from the other, but they have some common plants, however it be thought there be none common to *America* and this Continent; which I cannot but wonder at, and wish it were more diligently enquired into.

We hired a *Feluca* to carry us to *Malta* and back again. The first day being *May 5.* we had a brisk gale of wind, which brought us into *Catania,* 60 *Catania.* miles distant from *Messina,* by 3 of the clock afternoon. Heer as in *Spain* we were fain to go into the Market to buy all our provision of bread, meat, and drink our selves. This is but a mean Town, only some good Cloysters there are in it. We heard much of *S. Agatha* their peculiar protecteress. *May 7.* We proceeded as far as *Syracusa,* 40 miles by the way we had in prospect *Augusta,* famous for the goodness of *Augusta.* the wine there made, and sent abroad to *Messina,* *Malta,* and other places.

*Syracusa* that now is stands in a *Peninsula*, and is *Syracusa* only that part of the ancient *Syracusa* called *Nũo*. It is at present but a small City, indifferently well built and thinly inhabited. It is fortified with very strong walls and bastions, especially towards the land. These works they told us were made by the *Knights Hospitallers*, when they were driven out of *Rhodes* by the *Turks*. They then intended to have settled themselves heer, but the Emperor *Charles V.* not liking their company in *Sicily*, gave them *Malta.*



The Grot  
called  
*Dionysius*  
his ear.

The an-  
cient *κοι-  
μηθια*  
now cal-  
led Cata-  
cumbe.

*Malta*. About a mile and half from the present City we saw some ruines of the ancient *Syracusa*, among other things the *rudera* of an *Amphitheater*. We saw also what is commonly shew'd to all Strangers, the Grot at present called *orecchio di Dionysio* or *Dionysius* his ear, because it is hewn out of the Rock in fashion of a mans ear. They fancy that *Dionysius* had a Chamber above this Cave or Grot, wherein he sat and over-heard whatever was spoken or but whisp'ered in the Grot below, where he used to put suspected persons together in prison. The Grot is cut out of the side of a high Cliff or Rock, and is it self very high, and goes a little winding, but is not long. In our return from *Malta* we entred into and viewed one of the ancient *κοιμηθια* or burying places, which they call *Catacumbe*, and of which there are several both heer and in *Malta*. That we entred into was of S. *Antonio's* Church. Heerin were many vaulted or arched walks hewn out of the Rock, and on each hand all along other vaults at right angles with them, the floor or bottom of which lateral Vaults was some foot and half higher then the floor of the main walk, and all hewn into troughs or *loculi*, wherein they deposited their dead bodies; in some of these were 20 *loculi*, in some more, in some less. In this *cæmeterium* at intervals are round rooms or halls cupoloed, where several of the forementioned walks meet: for the whole is a kind of maze or labyrinth, and very difficult to thread, being of a huge extent; so that I believe there were many thousands of bodies laid up heer. These *cuniculi* or vaulted walks are in many places earth'd and stopt up by stones and rubbish fallen from the roof. They told us that the Vault of S. *Lucia* reacht as far as *Catania* under ground, which though it be a monstrous untruth, yet we may thence gather, *Multum esse quod vero supersit.*

May 8.

The wind being contrary we were forced to make use

use of our oars, and rowed as far as *Capo Passaro*, *Capo*  
 anciently called *Promontorium Pachynum*, 40 miles *Passaro*.  
 distant from *Syracuse*. Upon the utmost point of  
 land stands a little Castle held by a Garrison of about  
 20 men. This Castle stands now in a little Island,  
 made so by the force of the Sea, which not long  
 since brake it off from the land. The wind being  
 contrary and blowing a stiff gale made the Sea so  
 rough, that we dared not venture out, but were for-  
 ced to rest heer 2 nights. Howbeit we entertained  
 our time pleasantly enough in searching out and de-  
 scribing of plants, which this little Island afforded  
 great variety of. v. g. *Lotus siliquâ quadratâ* Ger. *Lo-* Plants  
*tus siliquis Ornithopodii*; *Lotus edulis Creticus* Park. observed  
 fortè *Lotopisum Belli*, which we found also about Na- in the  
 ples, though it be not there mentioned. *Lentiscus*; *Capo Pas-*  
*Chamærrhiphes sive Palma minor*; *Limonium folio si-* *saro*.  
*nuato* Ger. *Chrysanthemum Creticum* Ger. *Aster lu-*  
*teus foliis ad florem rigidis* C. B. *Medica magna tur-*  
*binata* J. B. *Auricula muris Camerarii*, *Medica do-*  
*liata spinosa*; *Gnaphalium roseum* Park. *Hedysarum*  
*clypeatum minus flore purpureo*; *Onobrychis fructu echi-*  
*nato minor* C. B. Flores huic parvi purpurei, semen  
 grande; *Trifolium halicacabum sive vesicarium*; *As-*  
*phodelus major ramosus flore albo*; *Asph. luteus*, sive  
*Hasta regia*; *Asp. minor* Clus. *Echium procumbens*  
 flore parvo cæruleo; *ornithogalum spicatum* Ger. *Fa-*  
*cea lutea capite spinoso*; *Carduus lacteus peregrinus*  
 Cam. an potiùs *Silybum majus annuum* Park? *Car-*  
*duus galactites* J. B. *Tencrium Bæticum* Ger. *Trago-*  
*pogon perenne foliis angustis incanis, floribus dilute cæ-*  
*ruleis*, an potiùs *Scorzonera dicenda*? *Sanamunda*  
*tertia* Clus. *Anonis viscosa, spinis carens lutea major* C. B.  
*Convolvulus cæruleus minor, folio oblongo* Ger. *Ammi*  
*vulgare* & *foliis magis incis*; *Meda orbiculata major*  
 J. B. *Tordylium majus*; *Scorpioides Bupleuri folio*;  
*Critbnum spinosum sive Pastinaca marina*; *Passerina*  
 Lob. *Aparine semine Coriandri Saccharato*; *Trifo-*  
*lium*



*lium stellatum* C. B. *Cerintbe flore lutco*; *Melissa peregrina flore albo*; *Cortex ramulorum antiquiorum* (caules enim perennant) cinereus, juniorum ruber. *Caules quadrati. Folia* bina ex adverfo, quàm *Melissæ* minora, pediculis satis longis subnixa. *Flores* cucullati albi, cum aliqua tamen ruboris mixtura. *Vascula* seminalia qualia *Moluccæ lævis* ferè, excepto quòd in 5 lacinias dividantur, duabus inferiùs, tribus superiùs sitis. *Semina* itidem qualia *Moluccæ*. *Odor* plantæ gravis. *Nigella arvensis*; *Sysirinchium majus*; *Limonium parvum Narbonense oleosolum*; *Cichorea spinosa Cretica* *Ponæ*; *Daucus lucidus*; *Asparagus pertræus sive Corruca*; *Tragos sive Uva marina major* *herbariorum* *Lob.* *Beta Cretica spinosa* *Park.* *Trifolium capitulis glomeratis, glomerulis spinosis*; *Linum sylvestre ceruleum*; *Caltha arvensis*; *Arctylis*; *Cruciata minima muralis* *Col.* *Coronopus foliis acutis in margine dentatis*, i. e. *Plantagini affinis* *Bibinella Siciliæ herbula*, *J. B.* *Malva flo. carneo minore*; *Ex radice alba* simplici plures emittit *caules* humi procumbentes, hirsutos, superna parte rubentes. *Folia* ima subrotunda, longis pediculis annexa; quæ in caulibus sunt in tres aut quinquelacinas dissecta, hirsuta & circa margines crenata. *Flores* parvi, quinquefolii, carnei. *Semina* qualia *malvæ vulgaris*; *Alaternus*; *Phillyrea latifolia seu serrata secunda* *Clus.* *Glaux peregrina annua*; *Iva moschata Monspeliensium*; *Asparagus sylvest. spinosus* *Clus.* *Sedum minus luteum ramulis reflexis*; *Geranium procumbens Alibææ folio.*

May 10. We put to Sea again, but the wind still continuing contrary, and the Sea very rough, when we were gotten about half over the channel, we were forced to return back again to the *primo terreno* of *Sicily*, viz. the Castle of *Puzallu*. The greatness of the waves not permitting us to come ashore there, we rowed 6 miles further South, and put in at a little Cove called the Harbour of *Punto Cercio*. The weather continuing foul we were detained heer 3 days, having

*Punto  
Cercio.*

having no other shelter then a pitiful small hut or two, which the two Sentinels (who stand constantly at this point to watch and give notice to the Countrey of the coming of *Corsairs*) had set up for themselves to creep into in stormy weather. We should have been glad of fresh straw to lie in, having nothing in our kennel but old short straw, so full of fleas that we were not able to sleep in it. Our diet was the blood and flesh of Sea-tortoises, that our Sea-men took by the way, and bread we brought along with us. Wine we got at a house about half a mile off our lodging, but when our bread failed we were fain to send 8 miles for more: Fish or flesh we could get none. This stop gave us leisure enough to search the shores and neighbouring Countrey for plants; of which we found, *Panax Herculeum majus* Ger. *Cinara sylvestris* Ger. *Ruta sylvestris*; *Limonium elegans Rauwolfii*; *Beta Cretica spinosa* Park. *Medica orbiculata fructu minore*; *Med. orbiculata elegans, fructu circum oras rugoso*; *Hypericum foliis parvis crispis seu sinuatis*; *Perfoliata angustifolia montana* Col. *Siliqua arbor seu Panis S. Joannis*; *Medica marina*; *Anonis lutea parva procumbens*. In arenosis nascitur radice albâ, longâ, simplici, fibris nunc paucioribus nunc pluribus & majoribus donatâ; *Folia* ei parva, tripartitò divisa, pediculis nullis, verùm duæ inferiores partes cauli adjacent ut in *Lotis* fit, ac proinde hæc planta eodem modo trifolia est quo *Loti* quinquefoliæ. Quinetiam folia saturè viridia sunt, in margine eleganter dentata, alternatim posita. *Flores* lutei *Anonidis* vulgaris. *Siliqua* breves, tumidæ, subreundæ, duobus intus ordinibus seminum figurâ lienis præditorum. In arenosis maris litoribus circa Siciliam frequens, v. g. propè Cataniam, circa Promontorium *Pachynum* & hoc in loco. *Cistus maris* 4 folio oblongo, albido J. B. *Lotus* flore luteo, corniculis articularis. *Radix* ei simplex alba, in nonnul-

Plants  
found a-  
bout Pun-  
to Cerc.olo



lis tamen plantis ima parte in fibras spargitur. *Cauliculi* plures in terram procumbentes. *Folia* glauca, pentaphylla si auriculas ad caulem hinc inde appositas adnumeret. *Flores* parvi, lutei, Trifolii corniculati sed minores, ad nodos nunc singuli nunc bini, & interdum etiam terni. *Siliquæ* graciles, longæ, contortæ in spiram seu corniculatæ, articulatæ, *semina* oblonga in singulis internodiis continentes. *Caucalis maritima* J. B. *Smyrnum Creticum*; *Gladiolus Narbonensis*; *Polium montanum album*; *Saxifragia Venetorum* Ad. *Psyllium vulgare*; *Acanthium Illyricum*; *Telephium scorpioides* Anguillaræ: *Tragos* sive *uva marina major* J. B. *Opuntia marina*, in litus rejecta, and many others before observed in other places.

May 13.  
The manner of taking Tortoises.

Bernacle-shells growing upon the back of a Tortoise.

The wind ceasing we put to Sea again, and had a very good passage over to *Malta*. By the way we saw our Seamen take several Tortoises on this manner. When they espy a Tortoise floating on the top of the water (as they can easily do at a good distance) with as little noise as they can possibly they bring their boat up close to him; then they either catch him with their hands and draw him up into the boat, or if they cannot get near enough to do so, one leaps out of the boat into the Sea, and turns the Tortoise on his back, and then with ease drives him before him up to the boat; the Tortoise being not able to turn himself or swim away on his back. They say (and it is not unlikely) that the Tortoise while he floats thus upon the water sleeps; which is the reason why they are so still and make so little noise in bringing their boat up to him. One of these Tortoises which they caught had two great bunches of those they call *Bernacle-shells* sticking or growing to his back, and some of them the largest and fairest of that kind which we have seen. As for that opinion of a bird breeding in them (which some have

have affirmed with much confidence, (and of which *Michael Meyerus* hath written a whole Book) it is without all doubt false and frivolous. The Bernacles which are said to be bred in them being hatcht of eggs of their own laying like other birds; the *Hollanders* in their third Voyage to discover the North-east passage to *Cathaia* and *China*; in 80 degrees, 11 minutes of Northern latitude, having found two Islands, in one of which they observed a great number of these Geese sitting on their eggs, &c. as *Dr. Johnson* relates out of *Pontanus*. As for these shells, they are a kind of *Balanus marinus*, as *Fabius Columna* proves, never coming to be other then what they are, but only growing in bigness as other shells do. All the ground of this fancy (as I conceive) is because this fish hath a bunch of *cirri*, somewhat resembling a tuft of Feathers, or the tail a Bird, which it sometimes puts out into the water, and draws back again. We were much surpris'd to find of this shell-fish in these Seas so southerly and far from the scene of the Bernacle-fable.

I shall now set down what plants we found about *Catania* and *Syracusa*. About *Catania*, *Scammonæa Monspeliciæ affinis* Park. *Plumbago Plinii*; *Agnus castus*; which two we observed also in many other places. *Cruciata marina*; *Anonis marina procumbens flore luteo*, jam descripta; *Sedum minimum non acre totum rubrum, flore hexaphyllo purpureo*. Upon Mount *Ætna* we found *Tragacantha* C. B. Towards the top of the Mountain we observed *Barberry-trees* growing plentifully, which is a rare shrub in hot Countreys, and which we found no where else in *Italy* or *Sicily*. At *Messina* they shewed us for a rare plant the common *Goose-berry* bush. About *Syracusa*, *Thymum Creticum* Ger. *Origanum flore albo, capitulis squammatis rotundis*; *Verbascum*

Plants  
observed  
about  
*Catania*  
and *Sy-  
racusa*.



cum 4 Matthioli. The same kind of *Melissa* we found about *Messina*, and have already described; *Teucrium Baticum*; *Facea lutea capitalis spinosis*; *Lagopus quaedam procumbens spicâ longiore*; *Anonis purpurea minima supina non spinosa*. Many others we might doubtless have found had it been safe for us to have searched the Rocks near this City.

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OF  
M A L T A.

**T**HE Island of *Malta* is 20 miles long, 12 miles broad, and 60 miles in circuit; distant from the *primo terreno* or nearest part of *Sicily* 60 miles; from the Cape of *Calipia* anciently called *Promontorium Mercurii*, the nearest point of the Continent of *Africa*, 200 miles, (as divers of the most skilful and experienced Pilots did affirm to *Abela* for an undoubted truth) from the Cape of *Spartivento* in *Italy* but 190. So that upon account of vicinity it is rather to be attributed to *Europe* than *Africa*; especially if we allow *Sicily* to have been of old time united to and so part of the Continent. The reason why others make it a member of *Africa* is because the present Inhabitants of the Country speak a kind of *Moresco* or *Arabic*.

The old City, called *Città notabile*, situate about the middle of the Island, hath 35 degrees, 15 minutes of Northern latitude, and the longest day there is of 14 hours, 52 minutes.

I am not ignorant that *Heylin* and others, who reckon this among the Isles of *Africa*, place it nearer the Coast of *Barbary*, assign it less latitude, and allow the longest day no more then 14 hours; but I do in these and other particulars follow the more accurate observations of *Johannes Franciscus Abela*, a learned man and native of this Island, in his *Malta illustrata*, written in *Italian* and published in *Malta*, Anno 1646. in folio.

The whole Island from the shallowness of its soil, there being in few places above two foot depth of



of earth before you come to firm stone; and from the lowness of its situation, not much elevated above the level of the water and having no considerable hill in it, seems to have been in the most ancient times nothing else but a great Rock, wholly overwhelmed and covered with the Sea; especially if we consider the multitude of Sea shells of all sorts, Sharks teeth, vertebres of Thornbacks and other fish bones petrified found all over the Island even in the highest parts of it, and most remote from the shore. For that these were formed by some plastick power in the stone-quarries, being nothing else but the effects or productions of nature sporting herself in imitation of the parts and shells of these animals, I can hardly be induced to believe; nature (which indeed is nothing else but the ordinary power of God) not being so wanton and toyish as to form such elegant figures without further end or design than her own pastime and diversion. But a very likely thing it is, that the Sea being shallow above this Rock for some ages before it came to be uncovered, there should great beds of Shell-fish harbour and breed in so convenient a place, and the water leaving them their shells remain and petrifie. I confess its hard to imagine, how the carcasses of so many Sharks should come to be lodged heer as by the multitude of teeth that have been for so many years past, and are still daily digg'd up, we must needs grant; unless perchance they remain of the heads of such Sharks as were caught and eaten by the Fisher-men, who it is likely after the discovery of this Rock frequented heer and made it a station for fishing before it came to be inhabited.

To this difficulty Mr. *Steno* returns answer in these particulars, 1. That such Sharks or Sea dogs have each of them 60 teeth and more, and that all the time they live they breed new teeth. 2. That the Sea agitated by the winds is wont to protrude those bodies

bodies it meets with towards some one place, and there heap them together. 3. That Sharks swim in great troops or shoals, and consequently that the teeth of many of them may have been left in one place. 4. That in the *Malta* earth besides these Sharks teeth are found also sundry Cochle-shells; so that if the number of teeth should encline a man to ascribe their production to the earth, on the other hand, the make of the same teeth, and the abundance of them in every animal, and the earth like the bottom of the Sea, and other marine bodies found in the same place do favour the contrary opinion.

The soil, notwithstanding the rockiness and shallowness of it, hath been by the Ancients celebrated for fertility; The nature of the Soil.

*Fertilis est Melite sterili vicina Cosyra  
Insula. Ovid. Fast.*

But undeservedly if we understand it of Corn; for there is not much Wheat sown heer, and that we saw upon the grounds was but thin and slight. And though Barley be their chief crop, and of which the Countrey people make their bread; yet have they not near enough of that to serve the ordinary uses of the Inhabitants; so that they are forc'd to fetch most of their Bread-corn out of *Sicily*.

The main commodities which the Island yields, wherewith the Inhabitants drive a good trade and enrich themselves, are 1. *Cumin-seed*, which they call *Cumino agro* or sharp Cumin; of which are gathered about 3000 *Cantares* yearly; one *Cantare* being equal to 116 pound weight *English*. 2. *Anise-seed*, which they call *Sweet-cumin*, of which are gathered and transmitted into Foreign parts 1000 *Cantares* yearly. These seeds are sold at 7, 8, or 9 crowns the *Cantare*: and we were told that the

The  
Commo-  
dities of  
*Malta*.



year before our being there [*Ann.* 1663.] were vend-  
 ed 7000 *Cantares* of both sorts. 3. Cotten-woo<sup>l</sup>,  
 called in *Latine* *Xylon* or *Gossipium*, of which they  
 send abroad yearly 14000 *Cantares* in the husk.

They have of late begun to plant *Indigo*, which  
 my Author saith agrees with the soil, and likes and  
 thrives there very well. He also mentions a sort of  
 excrecence or moss or scurf, which the Rocks about  
*S. Maria el Aalia* and other places on the North side  
 of the Island naturally put forth, called by the Coun-  
 trey people *Vercella*, which they scrape off with an  
 iron instrument, and having washed it with a cer-  
 tain liquor, and mingled it with other Ingredients  
 [He tells us not what that liquor or those ingredients  
 are] they expose it to the Sun, and use it to dye  
 wool of a carnation colour. This kind of moss, cal-  
 led in *Wales* *Kenkerig*, and in *England* *Cork* or *Ar-  
 cel*, is gathered and used for the same purpose in  
*Wales* and the North of *England*.

*Malta* hath been famous of old for a breed of lit-  
 tle Dogs called *Catuli Melitæi*, the race whereof is  
 quite extinct: and now their Cats are as much  
 esteemed. The Roses of *Malta* contend for sweet-  
 ness with those of *Pestum*; and the Honey with  
 that of *Hybla* or *Hymettus*: So that some suppose  
 this Island had its name *Melita* from *Mél*: signifying  
 honey.

The air is clear and healthful, and the people long  
 lived. Not much rain falls heer, yet sufficient to sup-  
 ply water to feed their springs; of which there are  
 several in the high grounds, or small hills about the  
 middle of the Island. That these Springs proceed  
 from rain-water only my Author doth very well  
 prove, because they are found only at the foot of  
 little hills, consisting of a certain porous stone  
 which the *Maltèsè* call *Giorgiolena*, or a chalky earth  
 which easily imbibes the rain. And to speak in ge-  
 neral, that all springs and running waters owe their  
 rise

The ori-  
 ginal of  
 springs.

rise and continuance to rain, seems to me more than probable; 1. Because I never yet saw any springing or running waters breaking out, either on the top of a hill or so near the top, but that there was earth enough above them to feed such Springs, considering the condition of high mountains, which are almost constantly moistned with clouds, and on which the Sunbeams have but little force: and yet I have made it part of my business in viewing the highest hills in *England* and *Wales* to examine this particular. Nor have I yet ever observed such springing and running waters in any plain, unless there were hills so near, that one might reasonably conclude they were fed by them. 2. Many springs quite fail in dry Summers, and generally all abate considerably of their waters. I am not ignorant that some make a distinction between failing springs and enduring springs, and would have the former to proceed from rain, and the latter from the Sea; but I see no sufficient foundation for such a distinction, and do think that both the one and the other are to be attributed to rain; the failing and enduring being to be referred either to the different quantity and thickness of earth that feeds them; or to the different quality, the one more quickly the other more slowly transmitting the water, or some such like accident. 3. In clay grounds, into which the water sinks with difficulty, one shall seldom find any springs, but in sandy, gravelly, rocky, stony or other grounds into which the rain can easily make its way; one seldom fails of them. 4. They who would have fountains to arise from and be fed by the Sea have not as yet given a satisfactory account of the ascent of water to the tops of mountains and its efflux there. For though water will creep up a filtre above its level, yet I question whether to so great an excess above its *equilibrium* with the air, whereas in pumps we see it will not rise above two or three and thirty foot; or if it should, whether it would



would there run out at the top of the filtre , we not having as yet heard of any experiment that will countenance such a thing. For the ascent and efflux of sap in trees I suspect may be owing to a higher principle then purely mechanical. As for the *Sabulum Quellem* or *Arenabulliens* of *Helmont*, I look upon it as an extravagant conceit of his ; and yet some ground there is to believe , that there is a kind of earth lying up and down in veins , which doth like a filtre retain the water and carry or derive it along as it lies from place to place , till it brings it to the *superficies* of the earth , where it runs out. In other places there are subterraneous channels like the veins in animals , whereinto the water soaking into the earth is gathered , and wherein it runs as above ground out of smaller rivulets into greater streams : and where one of these veins opens in the *superficies* of the earth there is a spring greater or lesser according to the magnitude of the vein. Nor need we wonder that springs should endure the length of a dry Summer, for in many sorts of earth the water makes its way but slowly ; since we see that in those troughs or leches, wherein Landresses put ashes, and thereupon water to make a *lixivium*, the water will be often many hours before it gets all through the ash, and the Lech ceases to drop ; and in many Chymical preparations which are filtred , its long before the liquor can free it self and wholly drain away from the earthy and feculent part.

Some attribute the original of fountains to watery vapours elevated by subterraneous fires , or at least by that generally diffused heat which Miners find in the earth when they come to 50 or 60 fathoms under ground ; and condensed by the tops and sides of the mountains as by an Alembick head, and so distilling down and breaking out where they find issue. And in reason one would think, that generally the deeper one digs in the earth the colder one should find

find it, sith the Urinators affirm that the deeper they dive in the Sea the colder still they find the water. And yet were there such subterraneous heats, they are not so great as that it is likely they should elevate vapours so high, through so thick a coat of earth, which it must be an intense heat indeed will carry them through, which heat none say is found near the superficies of the earth.

Mr. *Hook's* account, *viz.* that salt water being heavier than fresh, by reason of its preponderancy it may drive up the fresh as high above the surface of the Sea as are the tops of mountains before it comes to an *equilibrium* with it, is very ingenious, and would be most likely, were there continued close channels from the bottom of the Sea to the tops of mountains, not admitting the air, which I believe will not be found in many places. What is said about ebbing and flowing wells in confirmation of it, adds no strength; for none of those ebbing and flowing wells that I have yet seen do at all observe the motion of the Sea, but reciprocate two or three times or oftner every hour, excepting one on the Coast of *South-Wales* in a sandy ground by the Sea-side not  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile from the water, which observes the Tides; but it is no running water, nor doth it I believe arise above the level of the Sea. I do therefore shrewdly suspect for fabulous whatever hath been written of Wells remote from the Sea, which in their ebbing and flowing observe its motions. But for a reason of the ebbing and flowing of these Wells I must confess I am hitherto at a great loss. Whereas some say that rain sinks not above a foot or two deep into the earth, if they understand it of all earths it is manifestly false, for that we see in Coal dells, and other mines in wet weather the Miners are many times drown'd out (as they phrase it) though no water run down into the mouths of their pits or shafts; and in sandy and heathy grounds in the greatest rains little water runs

Ebbing  
and flow-  
ing Wells.

off



off the land, as on *Newmarket-beath*, *Gogmagog-hills*, *Salisbury-plain*, &c. and therefore it must needs sink in: and out of the mouth of *Pool-hole* near *Buxton* in the *Peak* of *Derby* and other Caves in the sides of mountains in rainy seasons streams of water many times run out, where in dry weather and Summer time there are none.

Neither is this opinion we defend any more repugnant to the Scripture then the other. For whereas it is said, *Eccles. 1. 7. All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come thither they return again;* we grant it to be most true; nay we think such a circulation absolutely necessary to the being of springs, only we assert it to be performed not under ground but above: that is, the clouds take up water out of the Sea, and pour it down again upon the earth; and from part thereof falling upon and soaking into the higher grounds arise the springs,

The Haven.

But to return to *Malta*, the Haven is very commodious and secure, divided into two by a little promontory or neck of land some 1500 canes long, and 380 broad, upon which the new City is built. Of these two that on the West side the City is called simply and *per Antonomasian Marfa*, that is the Haven, and is in length 1800 canes or poles, of ten palms the cane *Roman* measure, and is sub-divided into other creeks or *sinus's*. That on the East-side called *Marfa moscetto* is as large as the other; in a little Island within which is the *Lazaretto*; near it Ships that come from infected places keep their *Quarentain*.

The new City called *Valetta*.

The new City called *Valetta* is divided into 20 streets, 8 in length and 12 in breadth, all streight. Though they be not paved, yet they need it not, the Town being built upon a solid rock. They want no uniformity but being level, which the place being uneven, uphill and down-hill, will not admit. The houses are all of stone, flat-roof and covered with  
plaster,

plaister, which is sufficient heer, there falling but little rain; though they be not tall yet are they neat and pleasant. Upon the roofs of their houses in Summer time the people set their beds, as at *Aleppo*, and sleep in the open air. The number of the Inhabitants of all ages, according to a survey taken in the year 1632, was 10744, the number of houses 1891, which sum is I believe since that time much encreased. Over the gate of this City leading to the land, called *Porta reale*, you have this Inscription, giving an account of the first founding and building of it.

*Fr. Jo. de Valetta sacrae Domûs Hospitalis Hierosol. M. Magister, periculorum anno superiore à suis militibus populòque Melitæo in obsidione Turcica perpefforum memor, de condenda nova urbe, eâque mœniis, arcibus & propugnaculis ad sustinendam vim omnem propulsandòsque inimici Turcæ impetus aut saltem reprimendos munienda, inito cum Proceribus consilio, Die Jovis 28 Martii 1566, Deum omnipotentem Deiparâmqve virginem & numen tutelare D. Joannem Baptistam Divòsque cæteros multa precatus, ut faustum felixque Religioni Christianæ fieret, ac Ordini suo quod inceptabat bene cederet, prima urbis fundamenta in monte ab incolis Scæberras vocato jecit, eâmqve de suo nomine Valettam, (dato pro insignibus in Parma miniata aureo leone) appellari voluit.*

*Fr. Antonius de Paula M. Mag. invictiss. Conditoris tantæque rei monimentum P. C. Anno ab Urbe Fundata 68.*

It is fortified with impregnable Walls and Bulwarks, especially toward the land, where one would think there are too many, and yet they are still adding more. Within the outmost wall or between the two walls and outworks they have enclosed a great space of void ground, whether with design to enlarge



large the City, filling that space with houses, or to receive the Country-people in case the enemy should land upon the Island, I know not. All the walls and bulwarks are mined or vaulted underneath, that so in case the besiegers should get upon them they might be blown up and rendered useless. The charge of all these Walls, Castles, and Fortifications would be intolerable had they not stone at hand and slaves to work. This City is well served with all provisions, there being every morning a Market plentifully furnished with bread, flesh, fish, poultry, fruits, herbs, &c. of the best in their several kinds and to be bought at easie rates.

1.  
St. John  
Baptists  
Church.

The most considerable buildings in this City are  
1. The Church of *St. John Baptist* patron of the Order, wherein are many Chappels and Altar-pieces richly gilded and adorned. Heer lie buried the Grand Masters that have been since the Order was translated hither in a vault under ground; several of them having in the Church Monuments with inscriptions. This Church is not yet quite finished.

2.  
The Castle of St.  
*Elmo*.

The Castle of *S. Elmo*, which stood heer before this City was built, on the utmost point of the Promontory: A strong place but of no great capacity. Heer we observed the like winding ascent to the top without any steps or stairs, as in the tower of *S. Mark* at *Venice*. Upon the top of this Castle is constant watch and ward kept. When they descry any Vessel coming toward the Island be it great or small they set up a Flag suitable to the bigness of the Vessel; if two Vessels two, if three three, and so on according to their number; signifying also by the place where they set these Flags from what quarter, East, West, North or South such Vessel or Vessels come: So that the City is presently advised what Vessels and how many are near the Port. In this Castle are imprisoned such Knights as have committed any misdemeanour, and held in restraint longer or less time,

or further proceeded against according to the merit of their fault.

Before this Castle are the *Granaries*, where the provisions of Corn for the City are kept. These are nothing but Caves hewn out of the rock in the form of a *Cupola*, or ordinary Bee-hive, having each a narrow mouth above. They are constantly stored with Corn enough beforehand to serve the whole City for a year. They have also magazines or stores of wine, oil and all other necessaries.

3.  
The Granaries and Stores.

The *Alberghi* or Halls of the eight several Nations (*Lingue* they call them) of the Order. The Nations are *French, Italian, German, English, Provençal, Auvergnois, Castilian* and *Aragonian*. These *Albergs* are most of them fair buildings like Colleges; and in each of them is a public hall, wherein the Knights of each Nation dine and sup as many as please; the others have their parts or *demensum* sent to their lodgings, or dispose otherwise of it as they see good. The Seignior of each Nation is superiour of the *Alberg*, *Grand Prior* of his Nation, of the Great Cross, (*Gran Croce* they term it) and one of the Privy Council to the Great Master. These are distinguished from the rest by a great white Cross upon their breasts, made of silk sown into their garments. Heer is an *Alberg* for the *English* Nation, or rather a piece of ground enclosed, with the foundation of an *Alberg*, the walls being scarcely reared up. This ground we were told some of the Citizens would have bought and built upon, but the *Grand Master* and Council refused to sell it, not despairing it seems that one day our Nation may be reduced again to the obedience of the Romish Church.

4.  
The Alberghs or Halls.

The *Armory* [*Sala d'Armi*] within the Palace of the *Great Master*, consisting of two rooms; the one (which they call the Hall) the fairest and largest room employed for such an use that we have any where seen; the other much lesser. In both together are

5.  
The Armory.

kept



kept arms for 30000 men, so entire, clean, bright and fit for use, that we were much taken with the sight of them. Heer are some of those little Drakes that may be charged behind, a leather gun, and other curiosities, the like whereto we have seen in several Armories.

6. The Hospital [ *Infermaria* ] a fair building, which they are now enlarging. The sick persons are served by the Knights, viz. such a number of Knights are appointed to carry them their meat daily with cap in hand; which thing we saw them do in this manner. The meat was all brought into the middle of a great room where many of the sick lay. Then one of the Knights (the Steward I suppose he was) read the names of the sick one by one out of the Physicians bill, wherein was prescribed each sick persons diet. As he read a name the Cook took his part whose name was read, and dishing it up delivered it to one of the Knights, who carried it to his bed-side, where stood a stool covered with a napkin having bread and salt upon it. This duty their very name intimates to belong to them; viz. Knights, i. e. Servants of the Hospital, and therefore we may be excused if we have been more particular and circumstantial in describing the manner of it. If any of the Order falls sick, he is not to stay in a private house but must presently repair hither, where he is most carefully tended, one or two Knights being appointed to be always by him.

7. The Gr. Masters Palace. The Palace of the *Great Master*, where he hath several Apartments for Winter and Summer. There is also a stable of good horses, in which besides coach-horses and ordinary saddle-horses, are kept 40 or 50 great horses. A thing worth the noting in this Island, where there is so great scarcity of horses, that Knights and persons of quality ride upon no better then asses.

The *Slaves prison*, a fair square building, where all the Slaves in the City lodge every night so long as the Gallies are abroad in *Corso*. At the ringing of the *Ave-Mary bell*, which is just at Sun-set, they are to repair thither. When the Gallies are at home those that belong to private persons are permitted to lodge in their Masters houses. The number of Slaves now in Town was about 2000 belonging to the Order, and 300 to private persons, besides those that were abroad in the Gallies.

8.  
The  
slaves  
prison.

Besides this new City there are 3 considerable Towns distant from it only by the breadth of the haven. 1. The *Isola* (as they commonly call it) or Town of *Senglea*, with the Fort of *S. Michael*, seated in a *Peninsula* made by 2 creeks running out of the principal haven. It contains 994 houses and 4050 souls. For the stout resistance it made to the *Turks* in 1565 it obtained the name of \* *Città invittà*. 2. The *Borgo* (as they call it) i. e. *Burgo del Castello à mare*, built likewise on a little *Lingua* or neck of land between two creeks of the same haven, on the utmost cape whereof stands the Castle of *St. Angelo* divided for greater strength from the Town by a ditch of water cut cross the *lingua*. This Burgh contains 782 houses and 3063 souls. For its valour and fidelity in holding out so resolutely against the *Ottoman Army* besieging it, *Anno 1565*, it is deservedly honoured with the title of \* *Città vittoriosa*. Between these two Burghs is a secure Harbour where the Gallies and most of the other Vessels of the City lie; which in time of danger is shut up with a great iron chain. 3. *Birmula*, rather a suburb of *Senglea* than a distinct Town: it contains 642 fires and 2778 souls.

The *Isola*.

\* The in-  
vincible  
City.  
The  
*Borgho*.

\* The  
victori-  
ous City.

We rode out to see some part of the Countrey; passing two great Villages (*Casales* they name them) we came to the old City called anciently *Melita* after the name of the Island, now *Città notabile*, a small

May 25.  
The old  
City.



place at present but well fortified, containing no more then 565 houses and 2620 souls. It hath been formerly much greater, and incomparably more populous. The *new City*, as being more conveniently situate, daily draining away and withdrawing its inhabitants. Heer they shew'd us the Pillar of *S. Paul* (as they call it) where when he stood preaching (as they fondly believe or at least would perswade us) his voice was heard distinctly all over the Island.

2. The *Grot* of *St. Paul*. Heer out of a small cave is taken that white earth, called *Terra di S. Paolo* and by some *terra sigillata Melitensis*, which they seal and sell to strangers, attributing thereto great vertues against all poison and infection. This cavern though there be continually great quantities of earth taken out of it, according to their conceited tradition, retains still the same dimensions, becoming no greater then it was at first. That *S. Paul* suffered shipwreck on the coast of this island, and wintered heer, and not on that other *Melita* in the *Adriatic* Sea on the coast of *Dalmatia*, now called *Meleda*, I think it sufficiently proved and made clear by *Cluverius*, *Abela* and others: but that upon occasion of a *Viper* fastning on his arm he changed all the *Serpents* of the Island into stones, and endued the earth with an *Alexipharmical* quality to resist and expel poison, is a superstitious and ungrounded fancy.

*Terra di S. Paolo, or Sigillata Melitensis.*

The Gr. Masters *Boschetto*.

From the old City we rode on to the *Great Masters Boschetto*, where he hath a pretty little Palace in form of a Castle, from the top whereof we had a good prospect of the Island. Heer are a great number of Gardens and Orchards well furnished with all sorts of fruits and flowers; good water-works and a grove of trees: indeed this Palace wants nothing for conveniency or delight. The Palace is situate upon a little hill, and the gardens lie under it in a hollow or bottom, almost compassed about with rocks.

But

But to speak of the Island in general, *Malta* hath been inhabited by several Nations and often changed masters. The most ancient Inhabitants are by *Cluverius* taken to have been the *Phæaces* mentioned by *Homer*, who were expelled by the *Phenicians*. The *Phenicians* were most of them driven out by the *Grecians*. After this it changed Masters rather than Inhabitants, being first subdued and held by the *Carthaginians*; then for a long time by the *Romans*: after that the *Goths* came hither, who were driven out by the *Eastern Emperours*. Next the *Saracens* possess themselves of it. The *Normans* expelled them and got the dominion. Then the  *Germans* or *Suevi* became Lords of it; then the *French*; then the *Aragonians*, and *Spaniards*; and now last of all the order of the *Knights Hospitallers*. The History of all which changes if any man desire to be fully and particularly acquainted with, let him consult *Abela*. In all these changes it followed for the most part the fortune of *Sicily*, as having little strength to resist any foreign power invading. It is now so well fortified and manned that it would prove a very difficult matter for the greatest Prince or Potentate in the world to take it by force; having when it was in far worse condition then now it is resisted and baffled the Arms of one of the greatest Emperours the *Turks* ever had.

It is very populous, containing between 30 and 40 great *Casales* or Villages, some of them of above 500 houses, more like to great Towns than Villages, and 26 Parish Churches, beside those of *Gozo*. The number of fighting men was said to be about 25000, but I believe there are scarce so many, for according to a survey taken in the year 1632 the whole number of souls upon the Island besides the Knights was but 50112; of which we cannot reckon much above one fifth part to be fighting men. And though since that time the number of Inhabitants be much encreased, yet I think scarce doubled.

The several Inhabitants and Conquests of *Malta*;

The number of the villages and people.



The lan-  
guage.

The language of the Natives is a corrupt *Arabic* or *Moresco*, introduced by the *Saracens*, the ancient language before their coming in probably having been *Greek*, with a mixture of *Punick*: whence I think one may reasonably conjecture that the *Saracens* did either destroy or drive out the former Inhabitants. Howbeit the people can generally speak *Italian*, there being no other language but that and *Latine* used in any of the Courts of *Malta*.

The Gr.  
Master  
Prince of  
the  
Island.

The *Great Master* of the Order is now Prince and supreme Governour of the whole Island, which with *Gozo* and the adjacent islets; after the loss of *Rhodes* was granted to this Order by the Emperour *Charles V.* in the year 1530. The Government is managed with that prudence and justice, that the Island is now in a very flourishing condition, the Inhabitants enjoying a great deal of freedom and security; being also in their carriage and conversation among themselves and to Strangers since the coming in of the Order very civil and courteous, however formerly they have been branded for the contrary: so that few subjects live more happily then they do.

The *Great Master* when he goeth abroad is attended by many of the Knights, and 2 or 3 Pages, of which he keeps (as we were told) about 24. The Knights of the Order are always uncovered in the presence of the Great Master, excepting those 16 which are of the *Gran Croce*: they take place, of what birth or quality soever they are, according to their seniority from the time of their admission; so that there is never any difficulty or question about precedency. All the Knights are of noble or gentile extraction, none being capable of admission but such as can prove their Gentility for three or four descents. The *Great Master* wears a black short-Gown with hanging sleeves, the rest of the Knights are habited as they please at home, but when they go *in Corso* (as they call it) upon the Gallies they wear the

the proper habit belonging to their Order. The number of Knights was said to be between 2000 and 3000, of which for the most part reside in the City the major part, except when the Gallies are abroad. The name of the Great Master at our being there was *Nicolaus Cottoner* of *Majorca*, and I suppose he is still living, not having since heard of his death.

The names of the *Great Masters* that have been since the Order removed to *Malta* are as follows.

43. *Frater Philippus de Villiers Lisleadam*, a French man, who brought the Religion into *Malta*, Anno 1530, being the 43 *Great Master* from the first institution of the Order. He died 21 *August* 1534.

44. *Fr. Petrinus del Ponte*, an *Italian*, the first that was chosen *Great Master* in *Malta* 26 *Aug.* 1534. He died 17 *Novemb.* 1535.

45. *Fr. Desiderius di Tolono Santaialla*, of *Daulphiny*, chosen in his absence 22 *Novemb.* 1535. He died 26 *Sept.* 1536, being on his way coming towards *Malta*, at *Montpellier*.

46. *Fr. Joannes D'omedes*, an *Aragonian*, elected 20 *Octob.* 1536, died 6 *Sept.* 1553.

47. *Fr. Claudius della Sengle*, a *Frenchman*, chosen while he was *Embassadour* for the Order at *Rome*, 11 *Sept* 1553. He died 18 *Aug.* 1557.

48. *Fr. Joannes Di Valetta*, a *Gascoigner*, elected 21 *Aug.* 1557. died 21 *Aug.* 1568. In his time *Malta* was invaded, and the City besieged by the *Turks*, who were notably repulsed.

49. *Fr. Petrus de Monte*, an *Italian*, elected 23 *Aug.* 1568. died 27 *Jan.* 1572.

50. *Fr. Joannes L'evesque de la Cassiere*, an *Auvergnian*, elected 30 *Jan.* 1572. died in *Rome* 21 *Decemb* 1581.

51. *Fr. Hugo Loubenx Verdalle*, a *Gascoigner*, afterwards made *Cardinal*, elected 12 *Jan.* 1581. died 4 *May* 1595.



52. Fr. *Martinus Garzes*, an *Aragonian*, elected 8 May 1595, died 7 Feb. 1601.

53. Fr. *Aloysius de Wignacourt*, a *Frenchman*, elected 10 Febr. 1601. died 14 Sept. 1622.

54. Fr. *Lewis Mendez de Vasconcelos*, a *Portuguese*, chosen 17 Sept. 1622. died 7 March 1623.

55. Fr. *Antonius de Paula*, a *Gascoigner*, chosen 10 March 1623. died 9 June 1636.

56. Fr. *Foannes Paulus Lascaris de Castellar* of *Nizza*, elected 11 June 1636. He was living in the year 1647, when *Malta illustrata* was published; and to him succeeded

57. Fr. *Martinus de Redin*, a *Spaniard*, in the year 1657.

58. Fr. *Gassant de Clermont* of *Daulphiny*, in the year 1659. and died in the same year.

59. *Raphael Coroner* of *Majorca*, who died in the year 1663. he was Brother to the present Grand Master.

### Gozo.

About 5 miles distant from *Malta* Westward lies the Island *Gozo*, called by the ancients *Gaulos*, 12 miles long; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and about 30 in circuit. The soil like that of *Sicily* very deep and fruitful of Wheat and other grain. This Island is mountainous, yet all cultivated, furnished with store of fresh springs. It maintains upon it 3000 persons, the number of houses being about 500. It was much more populous before the *Turkish Armata* most inhumanly wasted it in the year 1565, carrying away prisoners 6000 persons.

In the streight betwixt *Malta* and *Gozo* lies a little Island called *Comino*, anciently, according to *Cluverius*, *Hephæstia*, about 5 miles in compass and well cultivated; for the defence whereof the Gr. Master *Wignacourt* caused a Fort to be built opposite to that on the other side the streight in *Gozo*, to secure the streight and hinder any vessels passing between the Islands without leave. That

That there is great plenty of shells and fish-bones petrified found in *Malta*, I have already intimated. I shall now therefore only name those which are not at all or but rarely found with us in *England*.

1. *Glossopetrae*, which are nothing else but Sharks teeth, of several shapes and sizes. These the *Maltese* call *Serpents Tongues*. 2. The Vertebres of Thorn-backs and other cartilagineous fishes. 3. *Cats heads* (as they call them from their likeness to a little skull.) 4. *Serpents eyes* of several figures and colours. The most of them red and like to those they call *Toad-stones*; the exterior superficies being a segment of a sphaerical, and thinning as if it were polished, so that they are commonly set in rings. I have seen great lumps or masses of these cemented together. That the *Toadstone* is nothing else but the jaw-tooth of a fish called *Lupus marinus* by *Schonfeldius*, Dr. *Merret* in his *Pinax* hath first published to the world; and I doubt not but these have the same or like original. 5. *Serpents teeth*, which are small, oblong, striate stones of a polite superficies, but no certain figure. Whither to refer these as yet I know not, as neither 6. Those they call *Serpents eggs*, which are somewhat like the former but not striate with lines. 7. *Bastons of S. Paul* [*Baculi S. Pauli*] having the resemblance of small snagged sticks. 8. *Petrified Lentils*, because for colour, figure and magnitude somewhat like to that pulse. Besides, I found among the stones I bought there some exactly figured like the fore teeth of a man, and doubtless many other sorts by diligent search might be found, which have not as yet been named or taken notice of.

As for Plants I found heer very few sorts but what I had before observed in *Italy* and *Sicily*, viz. *Cucumis asininus*; *Hypericum tomentosum*; *Consolida regalis peregrina parvo flore* J. B. *Carduus lacteus peregrinus*-Cam. There are but few trees growing upon the *Island*, the greatest want they have being of

The petrified shells in *Malta*, &c

What the *Toadstone* so called is.



fewel, to supply which defect they have of late begun to make use of Sea-wrack to burn in their ovens, prepared after a certain manner invented by a peasant of *Malta*, for which he is highly commended by *Abela* as a great benefactor to his Countrey.

Heer I first noted the custom of slitting up the nostrils of Asses ; because they being naturally streight or small, suffice not to admit air enough to serve them when they travel or labour hard in these hot Countreys. For the hotter the Countrey is, the more air is necessary for respiration and refreshment of the body ; there being less of that *menstruum* which serves to nourish or continue fire and consequently the vital heat of Animals (which hath great likeness thereto) in hot air then in cold ; whence we see that fire burns furiously in cold weather and but faintly in hot. Whether it be because the air is thinner in hot weather and hot Countreys, or because the reflected Sun-beams spend and consume a good part of the forementioned *menstruum*, or from both these causes. That the air is thinner and consequently the *menstruum* also more diffused in hot weather is clear in experience. I need mention no other experiment to demonstrate it then the air enclosed in the shank of an ordinary weather-glass, which in hot weather dilates its self, and in cold contracts very considerably. So then to give an account of the raging of fire in the coldest weather, we need not have recourse to the insignificant term of *Antiperistasis* ; the true reason thereof being the density of the ambient and contiguous air containing plenty of that *menstruum* which nourishes the fire.

I omitted to mention the ancient *Cæmeteria*, or subterraneous burying-places called *Catacumbe*, of which there be many in *Malta*, because of these we have already had occasion to discourse in our description of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*.

That this Island produces or nourishes no Serpent  
or

or other venemous creature, the common people affirm; but because I find no mention heerof in *Abela*, I give little credit to their report: should it be true, it would be to me a great argument that this was not the Island upon which *St. Paul* was cast when he suffered Shipwrack, but rather that *Melita* before mentioned upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, for which there is also some ground in the Scripture, which saith *Acts 27. 26.*

For that *St. Paul* upon the Vipers fastning on his hand did by his Prayers obtain of God, that all the Serpents in *Malta* should be turned into stones, and the Island for the future wholly free from all venemous beasts, is a Monkish fancy, grounded upon the forementioned petrified fish-bones, which they fondly imagined were sometime parts of Serpents: whereas in other places where plenty of such stones are found there is no lack of Serpents. I confess it is difficult to imagine how Serpents should come at first to breed heer, if the whole Island were once (as we conceive) a submarine Rock covered with the Sea; and there be no spontaneous generation of animals, as we also believe: because it can scarce be imagined that any man should on purpose bring over Serpents hither; unless perchance to shew them for a curiosity. Whether there be venemous beasts or no I am sure there are venemous insects heer, the very biting or stinging of the Guats (with which the City is much infested) being more virulent then in other places. For my part I do not remember that in *England* the biting of a gnat did ever cause a swelling, or leave a mark behind it in the skin of my face. (though I know in some it doth) but there it both raised a swelling, and left a mark behind it that was not out for a month after. The *Maltese* easily defend themselves from the annoyance and bitings of this insect, keeping them out of their beds by large linnen curtains lapping over one another. At first we were  
were



not aware of the trouble these Animals were like to give us, and left our curtains open.

Mount  
*Ætna.*

From *Malta* we returned the same way to *Messina*; staying a day at *Catania*; where we hired horses and took a Souldier to guide us up Mount *Ætna*, now called *Mon-Ghibello*. The top of which at *Catania* was told us to be 30 miles distant. We ascended for the most part all along from *Catania*, and we found the ground rich, and well cultivated, and the Country well inhabited; for the slag and cinders cast out of the mountain, being in process of time dissolved by the weather, doth mightily fatten and enrich the soil. We rode up so high till we came to the conservatories of snow; and seeing the mountain above us all covered with snow, we did not, nor indeed could we ascend any higher. The trees heerabout had at this time scarce put out their leaves. As we went up we found in one place the ground covered for a quarter of a mile broad, and 4 or 5 miles in length, with cinders, which had been thrown forth by the mountain, and was certainly the relique of a huge stream of melted coals, iron, stones and sulphure poured out in the time of the last eruption, nothing as yet growing among these stones and cinders. This mountain hath in former times thrown forth stones and slag as far as *Catania* it self, as we could manifestly see; but of all the eruptions that ever were I believe this last which happened [*Anno 1669.*] since our being there was the greatest and most horrid; for a full description and exact account whereof I refer the Reader to *Borellus* his learned Treatise *De incendiis Ætnæ*. This mountain is of a very great height, and we were told by credible persons, that one might see it at Sea over the whole Island any way one came thither. We could clearly discern the top of it as far as the Island of *Malta*, which in a right line must needs be at least 100 miles distant. One thing we could not but wonder at, that there should  
be

be a ring of snow about the top of *Ætna*, but the highest top it self bare, without any snow upon it.

The Inhabitants of *Sicily* are noted for churlish and uncivil to Strangers, and I think not undeservedly. The *Italians* have a Proverb, *Omnes insulari mali, Siciliani autem pessimi*. All Islanders are bad, but the *Sicilians* worst of all. This Island is confessedly a very ill place to travel in, by reason of the Robbers and *Banditi* wherewith it is infested, thanks to the good Government, which takes no more care to cleanse it of such vermine. These Bandits will not be content with your money, but will also seize your person and detain you prisoner in the mountains till you give them a good ransom for your deliverance.

Observations about the Inhabitants and Customs of *Sicily*.

We took notice of some Laws and Customs proper to *Sicily* during our stay heer.

1. It is unlawful to carry out of this Island in money more then ten crowns a person; if any one carries out more and be taken, all is forfeited. But the searchers are not so strict, but that if you give them a little money they will let you pass, especially if you be a stranger and traveller, without any searching at all.

2. It is unlawful to kill any Calves in this Island, so that no Veal can be procured heer. And yet at *Malta* they have Veal enough, transported hence by stealth.

3. It is unlawful to take above one ounce of silver without weighing of it; so that if you buy any thing which comes to more, though your money be never so good, you shall see them *pro forma* put it in their scales.

4. No person under age [*imberbis Juvenis*] may be received in any time in *Sicily*, unless he hath a patent and license to travel.

5. It is prohibited under pain of death to any man to carry pistols about him; but long guns they may and do all carry. The reason is because a pistol may



may easily be hid, and so men murdered unawares.

6. All the money current in *Sicily* is coined at *Messina*.

*Rhegium*,  
now *Rhe-*  
*gio*.

After our return to *Messina*, May 27. we passed by boat over the *Fretum* to see *Rhegio* or *Rhezo*, anciently *Regium*, an old City, but now very mean and poor. All they have to boast of at present is their Gardens well stored with all sorts of the best fruits; their Silk, of which plenty is made heer and (if we may believe themselves) the best in *Italy* or *Sicily*: And *S. Pauls* pillar which burned, of which they have but a small fragment remaining. They told us many stories and legends of it, which we gave little heed to.

May 29.  
The man-  
ner of  
catching  
the  
Sword-  
fish.

We took boat and went as far as *Scylla*, to see the fishing of the *Pesce Spada* or Sword-fish. The manner whereof is thus. On the top of the Cliffs by the Sea-side stand *Speculatores* (*Huers* our Fisher-men call them) to espy the Fish, who so soon as they see them, either by voice if they be near, or by known signs if at distance, give notice to the Fishing-boats whereabouts the fish are. The boat presently makes towards the place; then one gets up to the top of a little mast in the boat, made with steps on purpose, and there stands to observe the motion of the fish and direct the rowers, who accordingly ply their oars. When they are come very near him, he upon the mast comes down, and taking the harping iron in his hand, if he can strikes it into him. The fish being wounded, plays up and down and wearies himself, and when he is faint and spent they draw him up into the boat: This is much like the Whale-fishing. The harping iron is put on a staff or pole of wood. The point of it is sharp and hath beards on each side like a barbed arrow, so joynted that if you hold the point upward they clap close to the shaft, if downward they fall off from it on each side, so that they resist not the going in of the iron but only the draw-

drawing out. This fish is held a great dainty by the *Messanese*, as much longed for and as greedily bought up by them as *Soland* goose by the *Scots*; sold in *Messina* at first coming in for six pence *English* the pound. In *May* and the beginning of *June* it is taken on the coast of *Calabria*; about the latter end of *June* it comes over to the *Sicilian* side and is taken about the *Faro* till *August*. There because there be no rocks or cliffs hanging over the Sea, they prepare a large boat or brigandine, and pitch up in it a tall mast with shrouds like the mast of a ship, on the top of which the *Speculator* or Huer stands.

In the beginning of *June* yearly is celebrated at *Messina* a great Festival called The Feast of our Lady of the Letter: it continues near a weeks time with great solemnity. During this time all the house-keepers hang out in all the streets a multitude of lamps, candles, and tapers, and set their windows as full of lights in paper-lanterns as they can hold, which burn all night, so that the streets are as light-some almost by night as by day. Nay the light was so great, that at a good distance from the Town as we came thither late at night, the reflection thereof from the clouds and atmosphere appeared to us like the *Aurora* or *Crepusculum*, though we saw not the lights themselves, and it was no dark night, the moon as I remember shining. They call it the Feast of our Lady of the Letter, because it is held in memory of a Letter written to them (as they say) by the Virgin *Mary*; which how sorry and ungrounded a fiction it is the pretended Letter it self (of which also they confess themselves not to have the Greek original, but only a Latine copy) will best demonstrate to any not grossly stupid Reader. It runs thus,

*Maria*



*Maria virgo Joachim filia Dei humillima, Christi Jeshu crucifixi mater, ex tribu Juda, stirpe David Messanensibus omnibus salutem & Dei patris omnipotentis benedictionem.*

Vos omnes fide magna legatos ac nuncios per publicum documentum ad nos misisse constat: Filium nostrum Dei genitum Deum & hominem esse fatemini; & in cœlum post suam resurrectionem ascendisse, Pauli Apostoli electi prædicatione mediante viam veritatis agnoscentes. Ob quod vos & ipsam civitatem benedicimus, cujus perpetuam protectricem nos esse volumus. Anno Filii nostri XII. Indict. I. III Nonas Junii, Luna XXVII. FERIA V. Ex Hierosolymis Maria virgo quæ supra hoc chirographum approbavit.

*June 6.* We departed from *Messina*, taking a *Felucca* for *Tropia*. The first night we lodged at *Tropia*, a small Town in *Calabria* about 60 miles distant from *Messina*. Heer we observed growing on the Rocks near the Town *Ziziphus* sive *Fujuba* Sylvest. Park. *Coryza minor vera* Ger. *Androsænum foetidum* Park. i. & *Tragium*; besides many others which we had before found in *Sicily*.

7. The second night we lay at *S. Lucido*, where we also observed the mild *Fujube*.

8. The third night we lay at *Porto Nicolo*, a little creek or cove, not far from *Scalea*, where there is a small Castle. Heer and at *Scalea* we observed the common *Cypress* tree; *Lanium peregrinum* sive *Scutellaria* C. B. *Rosmarinum vulgare*, quod in toto hoc litore in rupibus copiosè provenit: *Sabina baccifera*, called also *Cedrus Lycia retusa* Bellonii; *Chondrilla rara purpurea*, *Crupina* Belgarum dicta Park. *Meum alterum Italicum* quibusdam J. B. *Caryophyllus maximus ruber*; the largest and fairest flower'd wild Pink or

*July.*

*July-flower*, which I have any where seen, on the rocks at *Scalea*; *Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus*; a sort of small *Scorzonera* or *Goats-beard*; *Facea incana, tenuiter laciniata, capitulis Facea nigra vulgaris*; *Valeriana quedam supina serpyllifolia*, n. d. This was afterward shew'd us dried by *Joan. Maria Ferro* an Apothecary in *Venice*, to whom it was sent by the name of *Periclymenum*: *Myrtus communis Italica* C. B. *Auricula ursi*; which we wondered to find heer upon the rocks, being an *Alpine* plant, and which delights in colder places. *Casia poetica* Lob. Not to mention *Ferrum equinum siliquâ singulari* C. B. *Acanthium Illyricum*; *Polium montanum album* C. B. and some sorts of *Securidaca*, common elsewhere in *Italy*. Heer also I first found that species of *Campanula*, which I have denominated *minor, folio rotundo, flore cæruleo pentagono grandi*. It hath a leaf like to the common *Campanula minor rotundifolia*, sometimes rough and hairy, sometimes smooth. *Agnus castus* in toto hoc litore in arenosis frequentissimus est.

The fourth night at a little place called *Chiupo*.

9.

We lodged at *Salerno*, where we quitted our boat, and stayed one day. *Salerno* though the Sea of an Archbishop is at present but a mean City, having narrow streets. Whatever there hath been formerly, there is now neither University nor *Schola illustris* in it, that we could hear of: scarce any footsteps of the old School remaining. In the Cathedral Church dedicated to *S. Matthew* we observed the Monuments of the famous *Hildebrand, Helbrand* the *Germans* call him, the great introducer of the Celibate of Priests, and opposer of the Emperour, called *Pope Gregory the VII*. In the Porch before the Church lie many ancient *Roman* Grave-stones, with inscriptions. As for Plants we heer noted, *Barba Jovis frutex*, on the rocks plentifully; *Satureia durior* J. B. *Laurus Tinus cæruleâ baccâ* Lob. *Cytisus glaber siliquâ*

10.

*Salerno*:

Plants  
observed  
about  
*Salerno*.



*Siliquâ lata* J. B. on the rocks, which plant it was not my hap to meet withal growing wild any where else beyond the Seas: *Colutea minima* sive *Coronilla* Ger. *Melissa sylvestris hirsutior* & *minus odorata*; *Echium majus* & *asperius flore albo* C. B. *Thlaspi Candia* Ger. *Lamium peregrinum* sive *Scutellaria*; *Sorbus domestica* Lob. *Peucedani facie pusilla planta* Lob. *Lotus arbor*; *Staphylodendron*; *Colus Jovis*; Besides these many before set down, found in Sicily and other parts of Italy, viz. *Antirrhinum majus purpureum*; *Lentiscus*; *Alaternus*; *Conyza major Monspeliensis odorata* J. B. *Ricinus* sive *Palma Christi*; *Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta*; *Stoechas citrina angustifolia*; *Genista Hispanica*; *Tithymalus arboreus* Park. *Valeriana rubra* Dod. *Ilex arborea* J. B. *Capparis*; *Scorpioides Bupleuri folio*; *Chrysanthemum Bellidis folio* Hort. Pat. *Teucrium majus vulgare* Park. *Colutea scorpioides*; *Chrysocome capitulis conglobatis* Ger. *Caprificus*; *Trifolium bituminosum*; *Meum alterum Italicum*; *Cyclamenhederæ folio*; *Periclymenum perfoliatum calidarum regionum* Lob. *Anagyris fœtida*; *Smilax aspera*; *Asparagus sylvestris* sive *Corruda*; *Acanthus sativus*; *Dorycnium Monspessulanum fruticosum* J. B. *Trifolium album rectum hirsutum valdè* J. B. *Telephium scorpioides* Ang. Lob. *Martagon Chymistarum* Lob. *Geranium Romanum versicolor* sive *striatum* Park. Monte Angelo a Mountain near this Town is a place noted for variety of plants, but we had not time to search it.

12. From Salerno we travelled by land to Naples, passing through La Cava a pretty Town having Portico's on each side the streets, and Nocera, both Episcopal Seats; Scafata; Torre d' Annunciata, Torre di Greco, considerable Burghs.

30. We returned back from Naples to Ligorn by water, baulking Rome for the present, being deterred from going thither by the general vogue in Italy, that in the Summer months, and till the rains fall, it is

is very dangerous for him that is in *Rome* to go out thence, or him that is out to enter in there. The first night we reacht no further then *Nisita*, a little Island in the mouth of the bay of *Pozzuolo*, about 5 miles distant from *Naples*. The second day we proceeded as far as *Sperlonga*, a little short of *Terracina* anciently *Anxur*, about 60 miles. The third day we passed by *Monte Circello* or the *Promontorium Circeium*, where the famous enchantress *Circè* is reported to have dwelt. This Promontory stands out a great way into the Sea, so that at a distance we took it for an Island. As we were just over against the utmost point of it, we observed a great number of insects very like to *Cicada* and which we have not elsewhere seen, flying about in the air. Our boatmen called them *Gronge*. Divers of them we caught in our boat; and yet we were at least two leagues distant from land. Possibly they might fly out a great way further to Sea; for what reason we cannot easily imagine; perhaps only to sport themselves in the Sun. Howbeit we do not remember to have seen any other land-insect sallying out so far from land. And now that we have made mention of the *Cicada*, it may not be amiss by the way to take notice of a common error committed in our *English* Schools in translating or rendring this word *Cicada* in *English* by *Grasshopper*, whereas a *Cicada* is a much different insect, of a rounder and shorter body, that sits commonly upon trees, and makes a noise five times louder then a *Grasshopper*, whose true name in *Latine* is *Locusta*, and not *Cicada*. Of these *Cicadae* there are great numbers in the hot Countreys, but none on this side the *Alps* and *Sevenes*. This night we lodged at *Astura*, where yet remain some ruines of an ancient Town and the foundations of some buildings in the water.

Not far hence the fourth day we passed the new Town of *Antio*, and about a mile distant great ruines of the old Town, and of a great mole for the Har-



ven; and this night lodged at a little tower called *S. Michael* near the mouth of the River *Tiber* not far from *Ostia*.

The 5th. day we had a favourable gale of wind, which brought us to a little place called *S. Stefano*, not far from *Orbetello*. This day we passed in sight of *Civita Vecchia* and *Porto Hercole*, compassing *Monte Argentaro*.

The 6th. day there happened a great *Borasco* (as they term it) that is a storm of thunder, lightning and rain accompanied with a violent wind, which continued all the forenoon; in the afternoon we rowed about 18 or 20 miles, and put in to a little Cove or harbour under a tower called *Calo di Furno*. On the Sea-shore heerabout we found those *opercula concharum*, which some naturalists make to be stones and call *Umbilici marini*. The *Italians* call them *S. Lucies eyes*.

The 7th. day we proceeded as far as the Island *Troia*, when the wind being contrary we were forced to take up at a little harbour under the shelter of a small tower called *Lo Molino*.

The 8th. day we passed *Piombino*, a walled Town which hath a Prince of its own, *Populonia P. Barreto*, *S. Vincentio*, *Castagneto*, and *Vada*, and lodged at a tower called *Castiglione*.

The 9th. day it having blown hard all night, notwithstanding there was no wind stirring in the morning, we found the Sea very rough, yet through the good providence of God we got safe into *Ligorn* about noon.

The Plants we took more especial notice of in this voyage were, *Rosmarinum vulgare*; *Cedrus Lycia folio retuso Bellonii*; *Barba Jovis frutex*, on the rocks and cliffs by the Sea side in many places: *Cru-ciata marina*, on the sands at *Astura* plentifully: *Thlaspi capsulis sublongis incanum* J. B. *ibid.* *Cichorium verrucarum sive Zacyntba*, at the mouth of *Ti-ber*

ber and about S. Stefano plentifully: *Lotus filiquosa lutea Monspeliensis* J. B. besides another sort of *Lotus* with a longer and slenderer cod: *Aristolochia clematitis*; A semper-virent shrub with a leaf like *Oleander*; *Terebinthus*; *Paliurus*; *Thlaspi biscutatum*; *Ambrosia vulgaris*; which it was not our hap to meet with elsewhere in all our travels: *Cirsii quædam species* quæ jam defloruerat, at S. Stefano: *Chamærrhiphes* sive *Palma humilis* about Orbetello and elsewhere on the cliffs of *Hetruria*: *Draba quædam filiquosa foliis longis angustis incanis*; *Euphrasia pratensis lutea*; *Phillyrea angustifolia*, in montosis propè maris litus in toto hoc tractu frequentissima; *Phillyrea serrata* 2 Clus. *Colutea minima* sive *Coronilla* Ger. In rupibus maritimis propè turrim *Castiglione*.

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OF  
FLORENCE.

*Florence.* From *Ligorn* we travelled through *Pisa* to *Florence*, a City which answers its name and epithete *Fiorenza la bella*, *Florence the fair*. Yet for beauty in my opinion it must give place to *Antwerp* and some other Cities in the *Low Countreys*, only it excells them in multitude of large stone-palaces, scattered up and down the streets, such as are those of the *Grand Duke* both the old and the new called the *Palazzo de Pitti*, because purchased of them; of the *Strozzi*, the *Salviati*, &c. Many of the streets are freight, which adds no little to the beauty of them. They are all paved with great broad stones, like *Luca* or *Collen* in *Germany*: yet but narrow as in many other Towns of *Italy* and *Gallia Narbonensis* to keep off the scorching beams of the Sun in summer time, which reflected from these broad stones would else make them more than sufficiently hot. The Paper-windows and they too for the most part broken and tattered, do very much disgrace the fair stone-houses. The River *Arno* divides this City into two parts, which are joyned together by 4 fair stone-bridges; one of which, called *Ponte vecchio* or the old bridge, hath on each side it a row of Goldsmiths-shops. All of them, but especially the two middlemost, are remarkable for the breadth and flatness of their arches. The circuit of the walls is said to be 6 *Italian* miles: but therein is comprehended a great deal of wast ground, [I mean not filled up with buildings] the gardens and walks of the *Great Dukes* Palace being at least a mile in compass; besides  
on

on the other side the River are some hundreds of acres of land taken up in vineyards and gardens belonging to private persons. The number of Parishes taking in the 12 Priorates is 44, the number of Inhabitants according to *Schottus* 85000 souls, and I believe he exceeds in his account, though some make them 90000, and others 100000. There are an incredible number of Nunneries: *Schottus* saith 54; we were told 56; whereas there are but 24 Monasteries of Freres. But that which is most strange is the multitude of Hospitals and Alms houses, of which there are said to be 37: one of which, *viz.* the *Orphanotrophium* maintains 900 persons, and hath 70000 crowns yearly revenue.

This City is of no great strength, being encompassed only with an old-fashioned wall: but the *Great Duke* hath 3 Castles or Cittadels in it, I think rather to bridle than defend it; one on the South-side, held by a good Garrison, neatly kept and diligently watcht, wherein are laid up Arms for 30000 men. Another is a small Fortrefs in the *Gr. Dukes* garden, to which he may retire in case of any sudden danger or exigent: heer they say his treasure or a good part of it is kept. The third we viewed not.

The Churches in *Florence* though they be not so richly gilded as some we have seen, yet for their Architecture they excel most, especially the *Domo*, or Church of *S. Maria Florida*, which in some mens opinion is the compleatest structure that ever was set upon the earth. The pilasters that support the *nave* or body of the Church stand at so great a distance, and are withal so very slender, that they do not obscure the Isles, but at one view you enjoy the whole Church. Besides the *Cupola*, though the first and pattern of all the rest, is the largest and tallest of any in *Italy*, excepting that of *S. Peters* in *Rome*: under which is the *Quire*, of an octagonal figure. The

Churches  
in *Flo-*  
*rence.*  
The *Do-*  
*mo* or  
Cathedral.



walls of this Church are crufted over on the out-side with marble of feveral colours, cut into fmall pieces and variously checquer'd; which though the *Italians* now defpife and count but a toy, yet makes a pretty gaudy fhew. Within this Church beyond the Quire are 4 infcriptions; one concerns the building of the Church, and is as follows.

Infcriptions.

1.

*Anno à Chrifto ortu 1280 Florentini magnis divitiis partis, & rebus domi forisque commodè conftituitis cum urbem mænibus auxiffent, pulcherrimisque ædificiis publicè decoraffent, ut Rem Divinam quoque optimè ordinarent, & posteris insignis magnificentiæ ac Religionis fuæ exemplum proderent, hoc augustiffimum templum in Dei honorem ejusque matris femper Virginis Mariæ instituerunt, & Pontificio Legato Cardinale præfente, primùmque lapidem ponente Summa cum omnium lætitiâ ac devotione inchoârunt VI. Id. Septembris.*

The fecond concerns the Dedication or Consecration of this Church by Pope *Eugenius IV*, and runs thus.

2.

*Ob infignem magnificentiam Civitatis & Templi Eugenius PP. IIII omni folemnitate adhibita dedicavit 25 Martii 1436. Cujus dedicationis gratiâ Pons ligneus infigni magnificentiâ & ornatu factus est ab Ecclefia Sanctæ Mariæ Novellæ ubi PP. inhabitabat ufque ad hanc Ecclefiam, &c.*

The third concerns the union of the Greek and Roman Churches in thefe words.

3.

*Ad perpetuam rei memoriam;*  
*Generali Concilio Florentiæ celebrato poft longas difputationes unio Græcorum facta est in hac ipfa Ecclefia, Die 6 Julii 1438. Præfidente eidem Concilio*

*cilio Eugenio Papa IV cum Latinis Episcopis & Prælatiſ, & Imperatore Conſtantinopolitano cum Episcopis & Prælatiſ & Proceribus Græcorum in copioſo numero, ſublatiſque erroribus in unam eandemque rectam fidem quam Romana tenet Ecclēſia conſenſerunt.*

The fourth concerns the tranſlation or removal of the body of *Zenobius* from the Church of *S. Laurence* hither by Arch biſhop *Andreas* his ſucceſſor.

Some Monuments alſo I obſerved in this Church; the Inſcriptions whereof they being of conſiderable perſons it may not be amiſs heer to ſet down. Of *Marsilius Ficinus*,

4.

*En hoſpes ! hic eſt Marsilius Sophiæ pater :  
Platonicum qui dogma culpâ temporum  
Situ obrutum illuſtrans, & Atticum decus  
Serpans, Latio dedit ; fores primus ſacras  
Divinæ aperiens mentis, actus numine.  
Vixit beatus ante Coſmi munere  
Laurique Medicis, nunc revixit publico.*

S. P. Q. F. MDXXI.

Of *Fottus* a good Architecſt, and the firſt reviver of Painting in *Italy*; though *Vaſſari* in his Lives of Painters makes *Cimabue* to have been the firſt reviver, and to have taught *Giotto* and others. The verſes of his Epitaph were made by *Ang. Politian*, and are as follows.

*Ille ego ſum per quem Pictura extincta revixit ;  
Cui quàm recta manus tam fuit & facilis.  
Naturæ deerat noſtræ quod deſuit arti ;  
Plus nulli licuit pingere nec melius.  
Miraris turrim egregiam ſacro ære ſonantem :  
Hæc quoque de modulo crevit ad aſtra meo.*

Y 4

Denique



{ Denique sum Fottus, quid opus fuit ista referre?  
Hoc nomen longi carminis instar erit.

Obiit Anno 1336. Concives posuere B. M. 1490.

Of *Philippo Brunelleschi*, a famous Architect, who designed the *Cupola* of this Church, and also that of *S. Laurence's*,

D. S.

*Quantum Philippus Architectus arte Dædalea valuerit cum hujus celeberrimi templi mira testudo, tum plures machinæ divino ingenio ab eo adinventæ documento esse possunt. Quapropter ob eximias animi sui dotes singularēsque virtutes XV. Kal. Maias 1446. ejus B. M. corpus in hac humo supposita grata Patria sepeliri jussit.*

In this Church on the North wall is the picture of an English Knight on horseback; *Joannes Acutus* they write him, and therefore some think that his name was *Sir John Sharp*; I encline rather to their opinion who suppose his name to have been *Sir John Hawkwood*, especially seeing *Guicciardine* writes him *Acutus* and not *Acutus*. Whatever his name were he was a valiant man and an eminent Captain.

Heer is also a painted Table hung up in memory of *Dante*, the famous *Italian* Poet, who was native of this City, but lived in exile and was buried at *Ravenna*. On the frame of this Table are these verses inscribed,

*Qui cælum cecinit mediumque immumque tribunal,  
Lustravitque animo cuncta poeta suo,  
Doctus adest Dantes, sua quem Florentia saepe  
Sensit consiliis ac pietate patrem.  
Nil potuit tanto mors seva nocere poeta,  
Quem vivum virtus, carmen, imago facit.*

In the Church of *Santa Croce* is the Monument of The *Michael Angelo Buonarota*, the famous Architect, Church Sculptor and Painter. Above stands his Effigies; under that is a Coffin, and under the Coffin three Statues sitting of rare workmanship, worth their weight in silver, which signifie Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Below this Inscription, of St. Croce.

*Michaeli Angelo Bonarotio,  
E vetusta Simoniorum familia,  
Sculptori, Pictori & Architecto,  
Famâ omnibus notissimo.*

*Leonardus patruo amantissimo & de se optime merito translatis Româ ejus ossibus, atque in hoc templo Major. suor. Sepulchro conditis, cohortante Sereniff. Cosmo Med. Magno Etruriæ Duce P. C. Anno Sal. CIO IO LXX.*

In the Church of the *Annunciata* besides several others is the Monument of *John Bologna*, a man well known in *Italy*. It stands in a Chappel behind the Quire built by himself, and is thus inscribed, The Church of the *Annunciata*.

*Johannes Bologna Belga, Mediceorum PP<sup>um</sup> nobilis alumnus, Picturâ, Sculpturâ & Architecturâ clarus, virtute notus, moribus & Pietate insignis Sacellum Deo, Sep. sibi cunctisque Belgis earundem artium cultoribus P. An. Dom. CIO IO IC.*

In the Church of *S. Mark* is a small monument for a great person, viz. *Joannes Picus Mirandulanus*, with this Inscription, The Church of St. Mark.

*Johannes jacet hic Mirandula, cætera nôrunt  
Et Tagus & Ganges, forsan & Antipodes.  
Ob. An. Sal. MCCCCLXXXIII, vixit An. XXXII.*

*Hieronymus Benivenius, nè disjunctus post mortem  
locus*



*locus ossa separet quorum animos in vita conjunxit  
amor, hac humo supposita poni curavit. Ob. An.  
MDXXXII. vixit An. LXXXIX. Men. VI.*

In the Cloyster of S. Laurence by the Church door  
is the Monument of *Paulus Jovius* thus inscribed,

*Paulo Jovio Novocomensi Episc. Nucerino  
Historiarum sui temporis Scriptori  
Sepulchrum quod sibi testamento decreverat  
Posterij ejus integra fide posuerunt ;  
Indulgentia maximorum optimorumque Cosini  
Et Francisci Etruriæ Ducum.  
Anno MDLXXIII.*

In the *Baptisterium* or Church of S. John, supposed  
to have been anciently a temple of *Mars*; of an octa-  
gonal figure, and having three pair of brass doors ar-  
tificially cast or engraven with curious figures in  
*mezo relievo*, is a fair monument of Pope *John 23*,  
who was deposed in the Council of *Constance*, with  
this Inscription.

*Joannes quondam Papa XXIII<sup>us</sup> obiit Florentiæ An-  
no Domini MCCCCXVIII. XI Kalendas Januarii.*

S. Lau-  
rence his  
Church.  
The  
Chappel  
of St.  
Laurence.

In the Church of S. Laurence are interred several  
of the *Great Dukes* family. And to this Church be-  
longs the famous Chappel of S. *Lorenzo*, built by  
the *Great Dukes*, which when finished is like to be for  
its bigness the most sumptuous, rich and magnific  
structure in the world. This Chappel is of an octa-  
gonal figure, and the roof of it a large *Cupola*. The  
inside of it is encrusted over with several sorts of pre-  
cious stones I may call them, for they are all above  
the rate of marble, *viz.* Jasper of several kinds and  
colours, *Agate*, *Lapis Lazuli*, *Touchstone*, &c. all  
polisht and resplendent, inlaid and wrought into vari-

various figures. Of this octagon one side is left void for the high Altar, for which there is a sumptuous tabernacle preparing, that now stands in the *Great Dukes* Gallery. The side opposite to the Altar is for the door. On the rest of the sides are to be placed Statues and Monuments for such as have been *Great Dukes*. The first, beginning on the left hand as you enter in, intended (as we conjectured) for *Alexander* who was only *Duke* of *Florence*, is not yet made up. The rest have on the top the names, and underneath in a nich the Effigies of the *Great Dukes*, some in stone and some in brass, under that a Coffin or Cushion with a Ducal Crown lying upon it, and nethermost an Inscription in this order,

*Franciscus* Mag. Dux *Etruria* II, vixit  
ann. XLVI. ob. XIX Octob. CIOCLXXXVII.

*Cosmus* Mag. Dux *Etr.* I, vixit ann. LV.  
ob. XI Kal. Maii. CIOCLXXXIIII.

*Ferdinandus* Mag. Dux *Etr.* III. vixit ann.  
LX. ob VII Id. Febr. CIOCCIX.

*Cosmus* Magn. Dux *Etr.* IV. vixit. ann.  
XXX. obiit XXVIII Febr. CIOCCXX.

So there is one side more remaining for *Ferdinand* II, the V. *Great Duke*, who is dead since our being there; the present *Great Dukes* name being *Cosmus* III.

Between the Monuments of Duke and Duke are the arms of two of the Cities subject to the *Great Duke*, the names whereof are these, *Monte Pulciano*, *Borgo San Sepolchro*, *Cortona*, *Volterra*, *Arezzo*, *Pistoia*, *Pisa*, *Florence*, *Fiesole*, *Siena*, *Grosseto*, *Massa*, *Montalce*, *Suana*, *Chiusa*, *Pientia*, all Episcopal Seas: besides which in *Tuscany* are many considerable Towns, Castles, and Fortresses.

I shall enlarge no further concerning the Churches, Towers, Pillars, Fountains, Statues of brass and stone,  
and



and pictures, of which there are a great number in this City and of excellent workmanship: only I cannot omit to mention two *Statue equestres* in brass, much greater than the life; one of *Cosmus I*, upon the great Piazza: the other of *Ferdinand I*, in the Piazza of the *Annunciata*, erected by *Ferdinand II*.

The Gallery of the Gr. Duke.

The *Great Dukes Gallery* is in the old Palace, a handsome pile of building. Under ground as it were in Cellars are the Stables: above them fair *Portico's* or Cloysters to walk in. Above the *Portico's* are shops for all manner of Artificers to work in for the *Great Duke*. The uppermost story is the *Gallery* properly so called; where in an open walk free for any man to come into stand many ancient and some also modern Statues. Round about on each side this walk hang the pictures of many Princes and other persons, who have been famous in the world for learning or valour. Among the rest we noted the Pictures of *Queen Elizabeth*, *King James*, *Oliver Cromwel* and *Joannes Acutus* before remembred.

The chief Rarities are lockt up in Closets of which we saw four. The things which in our transient view we took more especial notice of were, a huge terrestrial globe and a *Sphæra armillaris*, bigger then that. A brancht Candlestick including many little figures of ivory or white wax appearing through the transparent Amber: An Engine counterfeiting a perpetual motion, like those of *Septalius* at *Milan*. Several stone-tables so curiously inlaid with small pieces of precious stones of divers colours, as to compose figures of plants, fruits and flowers, birds, beasts, and insects, so natural and to the life, that scarce any picture drawn by the hand can excel them. One of these, the best and richest that we have any where seen, both for the excellency of the workmanship, and costliness of the materials, being set with many Rubines and Pearl, they valued at 100000

Florence

*Florence Scudi*, which is more than so many *English* crowns. Several rich Cabinets. That of the greatest value, which they rated at 500000 *Scudi*, was thick set with Gems of the first magnitude; a pearl of an enormous greatness, but not perfectly round; several Topazes almost as big as Walnuts, large Rubines and Emeralds, besides other stones of inferior note, studs of Amethyst, &c. Heer we also saw the nail pretended to be one continued body, half iron, half gold, part of the iron having been turned into gold by one *Thurnbausserus* an Alchymist of *Basil* before mentioned. To us it seem'd counterfeit and not neatly neither, the iron and the gold being but bunglingly joyned together. A large topaz as big as a pullets egg. An entire image made of one *Turchois* stone: Many ancient *Roman* idols of brass; old *Roman* lamps found in Sepulchres of several fashions: A press full of turn'd work of ivory very fine and subtil: Rhinocerots horns, &c. I omit several pictures and statues wherewith the rooms were adorned, made by the best Masters, and much esteemed by those that have judgment in such things.

In the Armory we saw several remarkables, as the The Ar-  
 Armour of many great persons of *Europe*, among mory.  
 others of *Henry IV* King of *France* and *Charles V* Emperour: *Hannibal's* head-piece (as they called it) It had engraven on it many ancient *Moresco* characters: A suit of *Persian* Armour for a man on horseback, made of little scales of iron. A Loadstone having its poles at the greatest distance I ever saw any: Several *Indian* Royal Vests, made of Feathers. Five great Swords such as the Pope uses to bless on *Christmas* day, and send to Princes. A King of *China's* Armour made of Fish-bones, and a wooden Sword. This sure they mistook for an *Indian* King's, the *Chinese* having of a long time had the use both of iron and guns: *Japan* Arms and Swords without point and broad at the top. Divers *Turkish* scymi-



scymitars ; *Scanderbeg's* Sword : The hair of a horse's mane 7 yards in length ; the skin of this horse stufed up, sent by the Duke of *Lorain* : several concerted guns : Pistols on whose muzzles were screw'd heads of Halberds, or Pole-axes. Nine Pistol-barrels so laid on a frame, that by letting down one cock they were all discharged, making 18 shot, for each is double charged, and a train of powder leads from the touch-hole of the middlemost to the touch-holes of all the rest in channels made for that purpose. An Engine made like a hat, with several pistols in the crown ; this they called the *bona notte*, being to be discharged upon your enemy when you complement him and bid him good-night : A long gun and also a pistol whose barrels are of beaten gold ; Several round bucklers, one with *Medusa's* head painted upon it by *Michael Angelo*, an highly esteemed piece. *Italian* locks for suspected wives : Ancient *Balista* (as they called them) which are no other then great Cross-bows. A thong cut out of the hide of a Buffle, 250 yards long. A press full of rich prizes of Arms taken from the *Turks*.

The *Ar-*  
*genteria*  
or Ward-  
robe.

In the *Argenteria* or Wardrobe we saw several presses or Cup-boards [12 in number] full of rich plate. In one all manner of vessels of beaten gold. In another a sumptuous Altar of the same metal (as they told us) set with Diamonds and other precious stones of the highest value. On it was inscribed in great Capitals (the letters all made up of Rubines) *Cosmus II, Dei gratia magnus Dux Etrurie ex voto.*

In some by-rooms we saw the skin of a *Morffè* or Sea-horse stufed ; the skin of an *Elk* stufed ; the skin and Sceleton of an Elephant, which was shown in *Florence* some 8 or 10 years ago, and died there.

I might spend many words in describing the *Gr. Dukes* new Palace, and Gardens stored with great variety of trees and shrubs valuable for shade, beauty, fruit or sent ; adorned with a multitude of Statues  
thick

thick set up and down the walks and knots: pleasant fountains and water-works; stately and delicious walks both close and open; goodly flowers and choice plants. We took notice of *Dictamnus Creticus*, *Quamoclit Indorum*; *Tragoriganum*; *Stramonium peregrinum* Ger. i. e. pomo spinoso rotundo; *Pisum cordatum*, *Balsamina cucumerina*, *Chamærrhiphes*, &c. Heer in an enclosed place were kept two male Ostriches and one female.

In the Dukes *Theriotrophium* we observed these sorts of wild beasts, *Lion*, *Tiger*, *Leopard*, *Bear*, *Wolf*, *Porcupine*, *Wild Boar*. The snout of this was longer in proportion than that of tame or domestic Swine: the ears rounder and shorter and of a black colour, as were also the feet and tail. These wild Swine are constantly of the same colour, which is a grisly or iron-grey. Its worth the observation that most wild Animals keep to the same colour both Beasts and Birds; but those that are kept tame vary infinitely, which is (I suppose) to be attributed partly to the variety of their food, and partly to the highness of their feeding; to which the difference of the Climate and Soil may contribute something. So we see that upon the *Alps* and other high mountains covered for the most part with snow, several animals, as *Bears*, *Foxes*, *Hares*, *Partridges*, &c. change their natural colours, and become white, whether by reason of the coldness of those mountains, or of the constant intuition of snow.

In *Florence* many of the Palaces are made of great, rough-hewn stones, not laid smooth, but each protuberating above the *superficies* of the wall: which fashion of building the *Italians* call *maniera rustica*.

This City at present is rather in a decaying than thriving condition, there having not been (as we were credibly informed) a new house built there these 40 years: the Citizens generally being but poor. This comes to pass partly by the great decay  
of



of their trade; for whereas formerly they served *France* with Silks, now the *French* themselves work them as well or better than they; partly by reason of the great exactions of the *Great Duke*, who lays immoderate gabels upon all commodities that are bought and sold. The greatest Foreign trade they have at present is with our nation; and that is not much, we having most of our Silk from *Messina*, *Aleppo*, and other places in the *Levant* and working it at home. This City is well situate in a good air, only somewhat sharp in winter time; the Inhabitants are ingenious and quick-witted. It hath bred more excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects than any one City in *Italy* besides: and for Scholars and great wits it may vie with most.

It's the fashion heer for Gentlemen to sell their own wine by retail. Yet no body goes into the palace to drink; but there is a hole made in the Cellar or Buttery-wall, to give in and take out flasks or other vessels; and there is a servant attending for the most part so long as there is wine to sell. At the palace gate or wall they usually hang up the hackles of old flasks to give notice that there is wine to be sold there.

The Gentlemen think it a disparagement to them to practise Physic; so that none of them bring up their children to the study of medicine; but they think it no disparagement to exercise merchandise; and for this they have the example of the *Great Duke* himself, who is the greatest Merchant in *Europe*; nay *Leti* saith, That it is reported, he trades for more then all the Merchants in *Genoa*.

The *Great Duke* is both heer and in all his dominions supreme and absolute Lord, and may *pro arbitrio* impose what taxes and gabels he pleases; and therein he is not sparing. Every house pays to him the tenth of its yearly rent. No house or land sold but a good part of the price (at least one tenth) goes

to him. No woman married but he hath 8 *per cent.* of her portion. Every one that goes to Law pays 2 *per cent.* of what he sues for. Every young Heifer that is sold pays a crown; Not so much as a basket of eggs comes to market but it pays somewhat for toll. So that his Revenue must needs be great: some say a million and half, others two millions of crowns yearly. His expences amount not to one million; and consequently, considering also the income of his trading, he must needs have an immense treasure; by *Leti's* reckoning more then 60 millions of crowns: but its well if it amounts to half that sum. And though some at *Florence* would have persuaded us that the world was mistaken in this opinion of his great riches, yet we saw good reason to continue in that belief; he using all ways of thrift and sparing as well as getting; keeping no house but allowing his servants board-wages, and being at a set rate with his Cook, and his Baker, who for the monopoly of fine bread (*Pane di bocca* they call it) furnishes his private table, and pays 1000 *Scudi per annum* besides. Moreover it was a maxime with him, that a good treasure of money is the greatest strength and security of a Prince, and he would often say of our late King *Charles I.* that want of money ruined him, and therefore it may well be presumed himself would take care to fill his Coffers with that.

Besides the territories of *Florence* and *Pisa*, called the old State, of which he is absolute Lord and Sovereign; and the territory of *Siena*, called the new State, for which he is feudatary of the King of *Spain*, He is also possessed of part of the isle of *Elba*, which he holds of *Spain*; part of *Grassignana*, bought of the Marquesses *Malaspina*; the Earldom of *S. Fiora*, purchased of the *Strozzi*; the Marquisate of *Scanzano*, and the Earldom of *Pitigliano* and *Sorano* formerly belonging to the *Ursini*.



and some other small places, for all which he is feudatary of the Emperour. *Radicofani* in *Tuscany* and *Borgo San Sepolchro* in *Umbria*, for which he is feudatary of the Pope.

His Citadels and Fortresses, especially those on the borders, are thought to be the best fortified and provided with Ammunition and victual of any in *Europe*; for the guard of which he keeps four or five thousand Souldies in constant pay. The 3 principal offices of trust are the Governours of *Siena*, of *Ligorn* and *Petigliano*. He hath always about his person a guard of *German* Souldiers. He is able to send into the Field 40000 footmen and 3000 horsemen. *Leti* saith, that he hath 40000 footmen enrolled, who are obliged to stand ready at every call; and 1000 horsemen listed and divided into 12 Companies, and these last have the priviledge not to be imprisoned for debt. He can also put forth to Sea upon occasion 12 gallies, 2 galeasses and 20 ships of war.

He entertains and diverts the Citizens of *Florence* in Summer-time with sports and shows, especially races for prizes (*Pallio's* they call them) sometimes *Barbary* horses, sometimes ordinary horses running through one of the streets of the Town (which thence they call the *Curso*) without any riders. To make them go they fasten little flaps of leather stuck with prickles upon their backs.

The Great Duke holds good correspondence and amity with all Christian Princes and States; except the Pope [upon account of *Borgo San Sepolchro*, to which the Pope pretends; the Marquisate of *Montefeltre*, to which the Duke hath some pretensions in right of his Wife, who was heiress to the late Duke of *Urbino*; and the business of *Castro*:] and the Duke of *Savoy*, between whom and him there hath been an ancient emulation about precedency.

The *Duke* hath the nomination of the Bishops and Governours of all the Cities in his Dominions.

The Ecclesiastical Revenues of the Dukes whole State, according to a Survey taken in the year 1645, were found to be 765000 *Scudi* or crowns *per an.* For this *Leti* is my Author.

The Family of the *Medici* have had two Dukes besides those of *Tuscany*, viz. *William* Duke of *Nevers* and *Laurence* Duke of *Urbini*; two Arch-Duchesses married to them, viz. *Joan* daughter of the Emperour *Ferdinand I*, wife of *Francis I*; and *Mary* daughter of *Ferdinand II*, wife of *Cosmus II*: four Popes, viz. *Leo X*, *Clement VII*, *Pius IV*, and *Leo XI*: two Queens of *France*, viz. *Katharine* wife of *Henry II* and *Mary* wife of *Henry IV*, mother to our late Queen-mother, who died in *Collen* 1640. Their greatriess began to exceed the measure of other Families (saith my Author) by the death of Pope *John XXIII*, deposed in the Council of *Constance* in the year 1414, who died in the house of *John Medicis*, and made him his heir.

The Gentlemen and Citizens of quality keep not their daughters at home after they be 8 or 10 years of age, but put them into Nunneries, where they are bred and taught all manner of womens work. Out thence they come not till they be married: He that makes love to any of them may with the parents consent see and speak with them at the grate of the Nunnery. This is not only a secure but also a cheap way to bring up their daughters. For they pay not to the house above 16 pounds a year for diet and all.

About *Florence* we observed very few plants but what we had before met withal in other places. Those we noted were *Carduus chrysanthemus Narbonensis* Ger. *Acarna flore purpuro-rubente patulo* C. B. *Echium majus & asperius flore albo* C. B. *Carduus solstitialis* Ger. *Atractylis*; *Conyza major Monspeliensis odorata*

Plants  
observed  
about  
Florence.



J. B. *Galega*; *Scrophularia*, *Ruta canina dicta*; *Lotus pentaphyllos siliquosus, villosus* C. B. *Aster luteus foliis ad florem rigidis* C. B. *Iberis* J. B. *Juncus acutus maritimus capitulis rotundis* C. B. *Ageratum vulgare*; *Stoechas citrina angustifolia*; *Sideritis vulgaris* Ger. *Nigella arvensis* Park. *Saturcia aestiva hortensis* Ger. *Scorpioides Telephium* Ang. Lob. *Passerina Tragi* J. B. *Globularia Monspeliensium*; *Melilotus major flore albo*; *Chrysanthemum Bellidis folio* Hort. Pat. *Medica orbiculata* J. B. *Solanum vulgare fructu luteo*; *Melissa vulgaris*; *Chondrilla juncea* Ger. *Chamaesyce*; *Stabe calyculis argenteis* C. B. *Ischæmon vulgare*; *Gramen daëtyloides radice repente* Ger. *Bupthalmum vulgare* Ger. *Buglossum angustifolium* Lob. *Botrys*; *Psyllium vulgare*; *Cichorium verrucarium sive Zacyntha*; *Scordium*; *Xeranthemum*; *Kali spinosum*, so far from the Sea. *Gramen supinum aculeatum* J. B. *Gramen amoris dictum*; duæ varietates. *Iris floribus albis*, in muris urbis copiosissimè, unde *Florentina* denominatur. In collibus urbi vicinis, *Arbutus*; *Laurus*; *Lotus arbor*; *Cyclamen folio anguloso* J. B. *Phillyrea serrata* 2 Clus. *Erica arborescens Monspeliensis, flore purpurascente, ramulis ternis* J. B. *Saturcia S. Juliani* J. B. *Cistus femina* Ger. *Lychnis minima rigida Cherberi* J. B. *Pyracantha*, in sylvosis juxta *Arnum*; *Aristolochia Saraceneca* Ger. ibid. *Gratiola*; *Colutea vesicaria*; *Rhamnus 1 Clusii flo. albo* Ger. *Digitalis lutea vel pallida parvo flore* C. B.

The red Florence wine is most commended for a table wine of any in *Italy*; and doubtless it is most wholesome, and to them who are used to it also most gustful and pleasant. It is of a deeper colour than ordinary *Claret*, which is caused by letting it stand longer upon the husks or *vinacea* before it be pressed. For it is the skin only which gives the tincture, the interior pulp of the grape being white.

Sept. 1. We began our journey to *Rome*. First we passed through *Castiano* a pretty little Town 8 miles distant

stant from *Florence*; and when we had proceeded 4 miles further, we left the ordinary road to *Sienna* by *Poggi bonzi*, (which is the plainer but longer) and rode to *S. Buco*, a good large Village, and from thence to *S. Donato*, a poor walled Town 16 miles from *Florence*, and 14 from *Sienna*. From *S. Donato* we rode on to *Castellina di Campi* 5 miles further, from whence to *Sienna* we had 9 miles more; the first four mountainous and stony way, the last five good. All this Countrey we rode through, and generally all *Tuscany*, is mountainous and barren. Yet are not the mountains very high. About 5 miles from *Florence* we took notice of the *Certosa* or *Carthusian* Cloyster, seated on a pleasant hill by the way side. We had the prospect of *Sienna* about 10 miles before we came at it. *Sienna* is a fair City, some 4 miles in compass. The *Piazza* or Market-place is compassed about with good buildings, and for the figure of it not unfitly resembled to a cochle or scallop-shell. This fancy had they who paved it, for on one side, *viz.* that next the Palace, they have placed the figure of the heel of a cochle-shell made in stone, and from thence have drawn rayes or ribs of stone (answering to the ridges or *striae* of a cochle-shell) to the edges round. The *Domo* or Cathedral Church is a stately edifice of marble, having a beautiful front; adorned within side with the heads of all the Popes, placed in the wall, round about the body of the Church. Part of this Church is paved with Marble inlaid, or a more elegant sort of Mosaic work, containing part of the History of the Bible, done by *Micherino Sanese*. This pavement is covered with a moveable floor of boards to preserve it. Had it been finished as intended, all *Europe* could not have shown the like; but there is not a fourth part done. The painting of the Library walls in this Church, containing the History of *Aeneas Sylvius* afterwards *Pope Pius II*, half by the hand of *Petrus*

*Sienna.*



*Peruginus*, and half by *Raphael Urbin*, is in my judgment the most excellent painting that ever I beheld, and so fresh and lively as if it had been done but yesterday. Heer are also other good Churches and handsome Palaces. We ascended the Tower called *Torre di mangio*, from whence we had a fair prospect of the whole City, which runs out into 3 angles. The walls enclose much void ground, which is made use of for Gardéns and Vineyards. All the streets and *Piazza* are paved with brick set edge-ways, after the manner of *Venice*, and the sides of the streets of the *Holland Towns*. The whole Town is well built and situate upon a hill, and by that means always clean. They heer make no use of snow or ice to cool or refresh their Wines, their cellars keeping it cool enough. In the Palace of the *Podestà* we saw a room, the walls and roof whereof were painted by *Micherino Sanese*, valued at more then the whole Palace besides. We took notice also of the Theater for Comedies, a fair brick building; and the *Studium*, called the *Sapienza*, where are the public Schools, a mean building much like that of *Pisa*. This City is counted a very good place to sojourn in for a Stranger that would learn *Italian*, as well because the Citizens heer speak the purest language, as for that they are very civil and courteous to Foreigners. Besides by reason of its situation the air is temperate even in Summer time; Provisions also are reasonable.

Sept. 3.

We travelled to *Radicofani* 34 miles, passing through 1. *Lucignano* a post-village, and in sight of *Cuna* a Village on a hill; also a little walled Town called *Buon-convento*, then *Tornieri* a post-village, and lastly *S. Quiricho*, i. e. *S. Cyriaci oppidum*. Which so soon as we had passed I found great plenty of *Lavender-cotten*, which grew all along by the way-side. There grew also all this days journey in great plenty *Absinthium Romanum* Cæs. Between *S. Quiricho*

*richo* and *Radicofani Cinaræ sylv.* and two other species of thistle, one I guessed to be *Carduus tomentosus* Lob. the other I knew not; *Acarina flore purpurorubente patulo*; *Veronica spicata cærulea*; *Winter Savory*; *Aster luteus Linariæ folio*; *Colchicum* covered all the pastures. Between S. *Quiricho* and *Radicofani* we passed no considerable Town or Village. All the Countrey we rode through this day is mountainous and barren, very little wood growing on the ground. *Radicofani* being a frontier is strongly fortified and held with a Garrison of 300 Souldiers by the Great Duke. This *Radicofani* is situate upon a high hill, so that one may see it going or coming 12 or 14 miles.

*Radico-  
fani.*

We travelled from *Radicofani* to *Viterbo* 38 miles. Sept. 4. About 10 miles from *Radicofani* we passed over a small River called at a place called *Ponte Argentino*, which divides the State of the *Gr. Duke* and of the *Pope*. It is to be noted that in all this Countrey the Towns and Villages are generally set upon the tops of hills, for coolness I suppose. We observed also that the Countrey subject to the Great Duke, at least that part we travelled this Voyage, was craggy and bare of trees, and seem'd to us to be but dry parcht and barren land. But so soon as we came into the *Ecclesiastical State* the world was well amended; for the hills were for the most part covered with trees, and the valleys very fruitful. Fourteen miles from *Radicofani* we passed *Aquapendente* a large old Town, *ex re nomen habens*, for it stands upon the brow of a hill from which the water falls perpendicularly. Then we passed S. *Lorenzo*, a little Town on the edge of the lake of *Volfinii* now called *Bolsena*, and rode along the brink of the lake 5 miles to *Bolsena*. From *Bolsena* we mounted up to *Monte Fiascone*, where we tasted the so much celebrated wine, and after 8 miles further riding over a spacious and fruitful plain arrived at *Viterbo*, a large

*Aqua-  
pendente.*

*Monte  
Fiascone.  
Viterbo.*



and well situate Town, but not very fairly built. All that we took notice of there was 2 or 3 handsome Fountains, and the monument of Pope *John XXI* in the *Domo*. There are Sulphure-wells and hot springs about the Town, but we had not time to examine or so much as view them.

Sept. 5.

We rode to *Baccano* 22 miles from *Viterbo*, passing through *Ronciglione* a pretty Town belonging to the State of *Castro*. In the woods we travelled through this day upon the mountains near *Viterbo*, we found many rare plants, v. g. *Carduus globosus* Ger. *Viola matronalis*; *Casia poetica* Lob. *Cerrus minore glande* Ger. *Orobus sylvaticus viciae foliis* C. B. *Cyclaminus folio anguloso* J. B. plentifully in all the Woods between *Viterbo* and *Rome*: *Mespilus vulgaris*; *Hesperis sylvestris latifolia, flore parvo albo* Park. *Thlaspi Candia* Ger. *Lanium scutellaria dictum*; *Sorbus*; *Linaria major purpurea*; *Blattaria lutea*; *Cytisus cortice cinereo aut albido, siliquis hirsutis*. We cannot yet certainly determine what this plant is called by Botanic writers. *Plumbago* Plinii at *Bolsena* and about *Rome* plentifully by the way sides; *Polygonum vel Linifolia per terram sparsa flore Scorpioidis* J. B. *Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi* J. B. in vepretis montosis passim.

6.

We travelled from *Baccano* to *Rome* 16 miles. From a mountain we passed over not far from *Baccano* we had a wide prospect of the *Campania* of *Rome*, which being covered over with a thick mist, appeared to us (looking down upon it from the clear sky above) like a huge lake of water, nor could we have perswaded our selves otherwise had we not before observed the like *Phenomenon* in some places of *England*. About 3 miles short of *Rome* we passed by an ancient monument like to those we had observed at *Modena*, which they call the Sepulchre of *Nero*; and somewhat more than a mile before we entred the City, we passed over the *Tiber* by the *Ponte Molle*,  
anci-

Ponte  
Molle.

anciently *Pons Milvius* ; and came upon the *Via Flaminia* , a freight paved way having *Ville* and Gardens on either side it , which brought us to the Gate called *Porta del Popolo* , whereat we entred the City.

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OF

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O F  
R O M E.

**O**F *Rome* both ancient and modern, though more might be said than of any City in the world, yet because so much hath been written by others both in *Latine* and *English*, I shall be very brief, it being needless to trouble the world with what hath been already published in other books.

The most remarkable Antiquities to be seen in *Rome* are some ruines and remainders of *Heathenish Temples, Theatres and Amphitheatres, Circi, Baths, Aquaducts, Obelisks, Triumphal Arches, Pillars, Fora, Mausolea, Statues, Altar stones, Grave-stones and other stones with inscriptions, Medals, Entaglie or Gems engraven with figures, sacrificing vessels and instruments, Sepulchral urns, Lachrymal urns, ancient Lamps, Weights, Rings, Fibulae and abundance of other implements.*

Ancient  
Temples.

First for ancient Temples the most remarkable that I observed yet remaining; either entire or some parts or ruines of were

The Pan-  
theon or  
Rotonda.

I. The *Pantheon*, now dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *All-Saints*, and commonly called the *Rotunda* from its figure. Its highth was 144 feet, and its breadth as much. The roof was vaulted in form of a *cupola*, and all the light it received was by a large round hole of 3 yards diameter just in the top. It had a porch of 16 tall and massive pillars of speckled marble called *Oriental granite*; each pillar being of one entire stone; of which there are at present only 13 remaining. Upon the *Architrave* of the *Portico* is inscribed in large letters.

M. AGRIP-

M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. TERTIUM FECIT.

And underneath that in lesser Letters this,

IMP. CAES. L. SEPTIMIUS. SEVERUS. PIUS.  
 PERTINAX. ARABICUS. ADIABENICUS.  
 PARTHICUS. MAXIMUS. PONTIF. MAX.  
 TRIB. POT. XI. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS.  
 ET. IMP. CAES. M. AURELIUS. ANTO-  
 NINUS. PIUS. FOELIX AUG. TRIB. PO-  
 TEST. V. COS. PROCOS. PANTHEUM.  
 VETUSTATE. CORRUPTTM. CUM. OM-  
 NI. CULTU. RESTITUERUNT.

This Temple was covered with copper-plates or tiles, taken away by Pope *Urban VIII*; whence that Pasquinate, *Quod non fecere barbari fecere Barberini*. He thereupon (as was thought) to silence and appease the clamour of the people, caused thereof to be made the 4 famous wreathed pillars and Canopy of the high Altar in *S. Peter's Church*. Of the very nails [*clavi trabales*] which fastned the tiles of the *Portico* was cast a great gun of the weight of 2800 pounds now to be seen in *Castle S. Angelo* with the figure of one of the nails, and an inscription upon it signifying whereof it was made, *viz. Ex clavis trabalibus Porticus Agrippæ*. This Temple remains still entire, only despoiled of its ancient statues and ornaments. For heer besides many others was that famous *Minerva* of *Phidias*. When it was first built it had an ascent of 7 steps which encompassed it round, now you descend 11 steps to go into it: so much is the rubbish and earth grown up above it. Indeed a great part of old *Rome* lies buried under ground in its ruins. One remarkable thing in this Temple they bade us take notice of, which I find not in books, that is, that the lintel and side-posts of  
 the



the great door of this Church (which is of a huge highth and breadth for a door) are all of one entire stone; which we were content to believe rather than put our selves to the trouble of examining. In this Church is the monument of *Raphael Urbin*, whose Epitaph (he being so eminent a person and one that carried on painting to its highest perfection) I shall heer insert.

*Raphaeli Sanctio Joan. F. Urbinat.  
Pictori eminentiss. Veterumque æmulo,  
Cujus spirantes propè imagines si  
Contemplère, naturæ atque artis fœdus  
Facilè inspexeris.*

*Julii II & Leonis X Pontt. maxx. picturæ  
Et Architecti. operibus gloriam auxit.*

*V. A. XXXVII integer integros.*

*Quo die natus est eo esse desiit,*

*VII. Id. Aprilis MDXX.*

*Hic situs est Raphael, timuit quo sospite vinci  
Rerum magna parens, & moriente mori.*

2. *Templum Fortunæ virilis*, according to some; according to others *Templum Lunæ*, but more probably of the *Sun* and *Jupiter*. It stands by the River side not far from the broken bridge; is now called *S. Maria Ægyptiaca*, and therein the *Armenians* have their service.

3. *Templum Solis*; according to some *Templum Vestæ*; and to others *Templum Herculis Victoris*. It stands near the precedent, and is now called *La Madonna del Sole*, or *S. Stefano alle carrozze*. It is but small, of a round figure, having a *portico* or gallery of striate pillars round about it. The Walls are of stone, and it hath no windows, but receives all its light from a round hole in the top, like the *Rotonda*. This and the former remain still almost entire.

4. *Templum Dianæ Aventinæ*, now the Church of *S. Sabi-*

( 349 )  
S. Sabino. It is large; the walls of brick and the nave divided from the Isles by 12 striate pillars on each side.

5. *Templum Herculis Aventini*; now the Church of S. Alexius and Bonifacius; situate on the top of the *Aventine* mount, not far from the former.

6. *Templum Jani quadrifrontis*, in the Cow-market. This seems rather to have been an Arch than a Temple.

7. *Templum Concordiæ*, at the foot of *Mons Capitolinus*, of which there remains only the *portico*, having eight great pillars of marble, most of them of one stone.

8. *Templum Saturni*, anciently the treasury, now S. Adrian's Church: at the foot of the Capital, near *Severus* his Arch. The frontispiece of this Church is a remainder of the old Temple.

9. *Templum Antonini & Faustinae*; now S. Lorenzo in Miranda. The portico of this remains still entire with its ancient inscription, and a great part of the walls made of massy square stones. The marble pillars of the porch suffer much by the weather, being of that sort of stone, which hath a grain lying one way, and so riving or cleaving like wood.

10. *Templum Romuli & Remi*, now of S. Cosmo & Damiano; little of the old Temple remaining: the stones it seems being carried away by *Ignatius Loyola* for his foundation. There is a concurrent Echo, in a *cupola* you pass under to go into the body of this Church.

11. *Templum Isidis & Serapidis sive Solis & Lunæ*, now S. Maria nuova, near *Titus* his arch. The present Church is no part of the old Temple, nor built exactly upon the place where it stood: but behind the Cloyster are some part of the ruines of the old Temple still remaining.

12. *Templum Pacis*. This was the largest of all the ancient Temples in Rome, built by *Vespasian*.  
There



(350)  
There are yet standing part of 3 vaults or arches ; and the plant of the whole may easily be discerned. The great striate pillar set up before the Church of S. *Maria maggiore* was taken hence , and was one of eight which supported the nave or body of this Temple. It is the greatest pillar of one entire stone now remaining in Rome.

13. *Templum Jovis Statoris*. Of this the 3 pillars remaining in the *Campo vaccino* near the *Palatine* mountain are supposed to have been part.

14. *Templum Jovis tonantis*. Of this the 3 pillars almost buried in the earth , on the architrave whereof are these letters ESTITUER, standing on the left hand the *clivus* as you go up from *Severus* his arch to the Capitol are supposed to have been part.

15. *Templum Fauni*, now S. *Stefano rotundo*, a large round fabric , having two circles of pillars concentrical ; the outermost of lesser pillars ; the innermost of larger : in the outermost are 44 pillars, in the inner the just half of that number. Besides the pillars of the inner circle stand exactly at the same distance one from another as do those of the outer.

16. *Templum Herculis Callaici*, now *Galluzzo*. It stands in the vineyards near S. *Bibiana* ; a very tall building of brick not exactly round but decagonal. The roof of it is a vault or *cupola* not so great as that of the *Rotonda* and yet not much less. It had two doors diametrically opposite , and in the other sides were 8 niches for statues.

17. *Templum Bacchi extra portam Piam* , one mile without the City walls : now the Church of S. *Costanza*. This also is a round structure. The walls are of brick and of a great thickness : within it hath a lesser round or concentrical circle of 12 large pillars There stands an ancient monument of Porphyry of the fashion of a huge chest or trough , having

ving a stone to cover it. This is curiously engraven with several figures of branches of trees, boys treading of grapes, of birds, &c. They call it the monument of *Bacchus*. In several places of the roof are to be seen very fresh the pictures of bunches of grapes and several things belonging to the vintage. The freshness of the colours and rudeness of the figures makes me doubt whether this was ancient *Roman* painting or no.

18. *Templum Solis*. Of this there was lately a piece standing in the Garden of the *Columnæ* upon *monte cavallo*, called *Frontispicium Neronis* and *Torre di Nerone* by the vulgar. It is now quite thrown down; only there remain in the Garden vast marble stones, the greatest that ever I saw, and some of them curiously carved which came from the top of this building.

19. *Templum Romuli & Remi sub monte Palatino*, now dedicated to *S. Theodore*. This is a round brick building, into which you descend by many steps as into the *Rotonda*.

Secondly, For *Amphitheatres* and *Theaters* there are yet remaining great ruines of the Amphitheater of *Titus* now called the *Coliseo*, round without, and of an oval figure within; capable of 85000 men to sit and see. There are also some footsteps of the Amphitheater of *Statilius Taurus*, near to the Church of *S. Croce in Gierusalemme*; and lastly a good part of the walls of the Theatre of *Marcellus*, upon which the *Savelli's* Palace is built.

Thirdly, Of *Circi* there is 1. a good part of that of *Antoninus Caracalla*, a mile out of the City. 2. Of the *Circus maximus* there is little remaining, only the fashion of it may be plainly discerned. 3. The *Circus Agonalis* stood where now is the *Piazza Navona*. 4. Of the *Circus of Nero* in *Campo Vaticano* nothing remains now to be seen; as neither of 5. the *Circus Flaminius*.

Fourth-



Fourthly, For Baths there are great ruines of those of 1. *Diocletian*, wherein there were seats for 3200 persons to bathe themselves without seeing or hindering one another; in the building of which he is said to have employed 40000 Christians for 15 years together. 2. *Antoninus Caracalla*, in which were 1600 seats or closets of polished marble. These were those *Thermæ in modum Provinciarum extractæ*. Besides there are some ruines remaining of 3. The *Thermæ* of *Titus*. 4. Of *Agrippa*, near the *Rotonda*, called *Ciambella*. 5. Of *Constantine* near *S. Sylvester*. 6. Of *Nero* near the Church of *S. Eustachius*. 7. Of *Paulus Æmilius* at the foot of *Monte cavallo*, called *Magnanapoli*. Many others there were anciently of which now scarce any foot-steps to be seen.

Fifthly, Of Aquæducts the Author of *Roma antica & moderna* mentions 4, of which something remains, viz. that of 1. the *Aqua Martia* brought 37 miles, 2. the *Aqua Claudia*, brought 35. Upon the gates called *Porta di S. Lorenzo* and *Porta maggiore* there are ancient inscriptions signifying what Emperours repaired and built these Aquæducts. 3. The *Appia*, brought 8 miles. 4. The *Aqua Virginis* brought also 8 miles, which was repaired by Pope *Nicholas V*, and is yet made use of, being called *Fonte di Trivio*. Of new Aquæducts there are two very stately ones built by late Popes, of which the two following inscriptions will give the Reader an account.

## I.

*Sixtus V. Pont. max. Picens*  
*Aquam ex agro Columnæ*  
*Viâ Prænest. sinistrorsum*  
*Multarum collectione venarum*  
*Ductu sinuoso à receptaculo*  
*Mill. XX. à Capite XXII*

*Adduxit:*

*Fœlicemque de nomine*

*Ant. Pont. dixit.*

*Cœpit anno I. absolvit III.*

*MDLXXXVII.*

This work is  
 said to have  
 cost above  
 200 thousand  
 crowns.

## II.

*Paulus V Pontifex maximus aquam in agro Braccia-*  
*nensi saluberrimis è fontibus collectam, veteribus aque*  
*Alseatinæ ductibus restitutis novisque additis XXXV ab*  
*Urbe milliaro duxit, Anno Domini MDCXII. Pontifi-*  
*catus sui septimo.*

Sixthly, Obelisks we took notice of nine, 1. That  
 in the Piazza within the *Porta del Popolo*. It stood an-  
 ciently in the *Circus maximus*, but being fallen down  
 and broken in several pieces was by the appointment  
 and at the charge of *Sixtus V* taken out thence, and  
 the several pieces being handsomely set together  
 again, erected heer upon a fair pedestal; on each  
 side of which it hath an inscription; two ancient  
 ones on the opposite sides in the same words, *viz.*

*Imp. Cæsar Divi F.*

*Augustus*

*Pontifex maximus*

*Imp. XII. Cos. XI. Trib. Pot. XIV*

*Ægypto in potestatem*

*Populi Romani redact.*

*Soli donum dedit.*

A a

two



two modern ones on the other two sides: on one this,

*Sixtus V Pont. max.*

*Obeliscum hunc  
A Cesare Aug. Soli  
In Circo max. ritu  
Dicatum impio,  
Miserandâ ruinâ  
Fractum obrutumque  
Erui, transferri,  
Formæ suæ reddi,  
Crucique invidiiss.  
Dedicari jussit.  
A. MDLXXXIX. Pont. IV.*

On the other this,

*Ante Sacram  
Illius ædem  
Augustior  
Lætiorque surgo  
Cujus ex utero  
Virginali  
Aug. imperante  
Sol Justitia  
Exortus est.*

It is engraven on each side with 3 rows of Hieroglyphics.

2. That in the Piazza before Saint Peter's Church, the only one that still remains intire and unbroken. It was taken out of the *Circus* of *Caligula* and *Nero*, and set up by *Dominicus Fontana*, by the order, and at the charge of Pope *Sixtus V*, as were also those of *S. Maria maggiore* and *S. Job. Lateran*. This obelisk hath no Hieroglyphics upon it, is 72 foot high besides the pedestal, in all 108, said to weigh (according to *Lassels*) 956148 pounds. Of the manner of taking up and rearing this stone, and the engines employed about it, there is a particular book written. The 4 modern Inscriptions on the 4 faces of the pedestal, and the ancient one on the obelisk it self may be seen in *Roma antica & moderna*.

3. That of *S. Joan. Lateran* having 3 rows or files of Hieroglyphics on each side it. This is the greatest of all the obelisks in *Rome*, being 112 foot long besides the base, and at the base 9½ feet thick one way and 8 foot the other. Who brought it to *Rome* and where it was set up, this Inscription upon it will acquaint the Reader.

*Fl. Constantius Aug. Constantini Aug. F. obeliscum à patre loco suo motum, diuque Alexandriae jacentem trecentorum remigum impositum navi mirandæ vastitatis per mare, Tiberimque magnis mobilibus Romam conuectum in circo maximo ponendum curavit S. P. Q. R. D. D.*

It was broken into several pieces but is well mended and set together again, and the wanting Hieroglyphics supplied.

4. That of *S. Maria maggiore*, lesser then any of the forementioned, having on it no hieroglyphics. It was taken out of the *Mansoleum* of *Augustus*.

5. That of the *Piazza Navona*, erected by Pope *Innocent X*. It was taken out of the *Circus* of *Caracalla*, is the least of all the forementioned by much, having but one row of hieroglyphics. Of this *Athanasius Kircher* hath written a book in *folio*, which he calls *Obeliscus Pamphylius*, from the Popes name to whom he dedicates it.

6. That of *S. Mabuto* fast by the *Jesuites Church*. It seems to be but a small piece of the top of an obelisk broken off; it is engraven with hieroglyphics, and set up negligently on 4 rude stones.

7. That in the Garden of the *Medici*: it is full of hieroglyphics, and set upon a base without any inscription. It is but a small thing, and seems to have been only the top of a broken one.

8. That in the Garden of the *Mattei*, given them by the Senate and people of *Rome*. This also is a small one, and broken in two pieces, whereof the uppermost hath toward the top some hieroglyphics, the lower piece hath none.

9. In the Court of the Palace of the Prince of *Paestrina* of the family of the *Barberini* lieth an obelisk broken in 3 pieces, engraven with hieroglyphics, which its like was longer.

10. *Roma antica* mentions another standing at



the foot of the stairs in the Palace of the *Ursini* in the *Campo di fiore* : but this we saw not.

II. We were told of an obelisk lying in the *Campus Martius* under a row of houses, as big if not bigger than any of those already erected, and supposed to continue intire and unbroken.

These obelisks, all that are engraven with hieroglyphics, are of one and the same kind of stone, viz. a marble of a mingled colour red and white, which some call very hard, and which hath not in so many ages suffered the least by the weather. As for the figure of them they are made taper-wise, lessening from the basis to the *vertex* by little and little, so that indeed they are not much unlike a spit, from whence they took their name. Yet are they not continued till they terminate in a point; but when they are become too small to engrave more hieroglyphics upon, the tops are cut into the form of an obtuse pyramid. It is said, and I think truly, that the hieroglyphics engraven upon these obelisks are from the bottom to the top greater and greater by degrees; so that the lowermost and the rest all along to the uppermost appear to the spectator of equal bigness.

7.  
Trium-  
phal Ar-  
ches.

Seventhly, Of *triumphal Arches* there are yet remaining that of *Septimius Severus*; that of *Titus Vespasian*; that of *Constantine the Great*; that in the Cow-market called the Goldsmiths Arch erected to *Septimius Severus* his son *Antoninus*: that of *Gallienus* and *Salonina* commonly called the Arch of *S. Vito*. As for the Arch called *Arco di Portogallo* in the *Via Flaminia*, mentioned in *Roma antica*, it is I suppose demolished, for we could find nothing of it. The inscriptions upon these arches, and the places where they stand may be seen in the book entituled *Roma antica & moderna*.

8.  
Pillars.

Eighthly, Of pillars beside such as belonged to temples there are 4 remaining. 1. The *Columna miliaria*,

*liaria*, which stood in the *Forum Romanum*, as it were in the center of the City, from whence they began to reckon the distance from *Rome* to all parts. This pillar is marked toward the top with this numeral letter *I*, of a great bigness, signifying one or the first stone, and upon every public way at a miles end was set up a second stone marked *II*, and so in order at every miles end a stone marked with the number of the miles of its distance from *Rome*: So that *ad secundum lapidem* signified at one miles distance from this pillar; *ad tertium* two, and so on.

This pillar is not considerable for its greatness but only for the use of it, and the ancient inscriptions upon it. It is now set up on one side of the *Area* of the *Capitol*.

2. The *Columna rostrata*, erected in the *Forum Romanum* to *C. Duilius*, who obtained a victory over the *Carthaginians* in a Sea-fight. There is upon it a long inscription in old *Latine*, full of *lacunæ*, and hardly intelligible; which as it is supplied and made out may be seen in *Roma antica*.

3. The *Columna Trajana* or pillar of *Trajan* of white marble, still standing ever since its first erection. It is 128 foot high beside the base, which is of 12 feet. Within it is hollow and hath a pair of winding stairs of 192 steps, whereby one may ascend to the top, and there are in it 44 little windows to give light. It is made up of 24 stones, and every stone hath in it 8 steps. On it are carved in an *helical area*, compassing the pillar after the manner of a screw from top to bottom, the exploits and achievements of *Trajan* in his *Dacic* expedition, &c. The pedestal of this pillar was all buried under ground, and not to be seen, till they dug about it and laid it open by the order of *Pope Paul* the III. Upon it are inscribed these words.



S. P. Q. R.

*Imp. Cafari Divi Nervæ F. Nervæ Trajano Aug.  
Germ. Dacico, Pont. maximo, Trib. Potest XVI.  
Imp. VI. Cos. VI. PP. ad declarandum quantæ  
altitudinis mons & locus tantis operibus fit egestus.*

4. The pillar of *Antoninus*, much like the former, 175 foot high, ascended by 206 steps and having 56 little windows. This pillar was broken and miserably defaced; but by Pope *Sixtus V* mended and restored to its pristine form. Vide *Roma antica*.

9. Ninthly, Of *Mausolea*, there are only that of *Augustus* and the moles of *Adrian*, now called Castle *S. Angelo*.

10. Tenthly, Of *Statues* there are an infinite number in the palaces and gardens about Town, both ancient and modern: I believe more then in all *Europe* besides. Some of the most famous and esteemed are, the *Equestris Statua* in brass of *M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius*, now standing in the area of the Capitol. The statues of the two horses with men by them in stone, now standing upon the *Mons Quirinalis* which is thence called *Monte Cavallo*. The statues of *Laocoon*, the trunk of *Hercules*, and *Cleopatra*, in the Popes garden called *Belvedere*. The famous statue of the Bull in the D. of *Parma's* palace, called, *Il Toro di Farnesi*. The incomparable statue of *Venus* in the Duke of *Tuscany's* villa, made by *Apollo-dorus* the *Athenian*. *Venus verecunda* ib. *Marsyas* hung up by the hands, ib. The *Wrestlers*, ib. The *Country-man* who discovered *Catiline's* conspiracy in a sitting posture with a wood-knife in his hand, ib. The statue of *Meleager* in the palace of the *Pichini*. The statue of *Pasquin*, whereon the Libels use to be fastened. The statue of the fellow plucking a thorn out of his foot in the Capitol. The statue of the shee-wool giving suck to *Romulus* and *Remus* in brass, esteemed the ancientest in *Rome*. The *Gladiator* in  
white

white marble worth its weight in gold, in the *Villa Borghese*. A copy of this in brass stands in *S. James's Park, London*. Two statues resembling friendship, in the *Villa Ludovisa*.

Of Altar-stones, grave-stones and other stones with inscriptions there is great plenty in all quarters of the City.

Of ancient *Medals* and *Entaglie* there are daily digged up store; and no wonder it is, this having been the seat of the Empire so long. They are to be sold in many shops, and I have frequently seen of them lying upon the stalls in the market-places. Divers also of the *Virtuosi* have collected whole series of imperial medals.

Of sepulchral urns of several fashions and magnitudes, some made of earth, some of stone, there are abundance to be seen in the *ville*, gardens and palaces of the great persons, and in the Cabinets of the *Virtuosi*.

As for sacrificing vessels and instruments, lachrymal urns, ancient lamps, rings, *fibulae*, and other implements, *tesserae hospitalitatis*, weights, &c. several antiquaries there are in town, who have likewise made collections of them; as *Leonardus Augustinus* the then Popes Antiquary, and *John Petro Bellori*, a very ingenious person and skilful in Antiquities, who shew'd us a great number of these things and very well conserved. That worthy and ingenious Gentleman Cavalier *Carlo Antonio dal Pozzo* shew'd us some 20 volumes in folio, wherein were the figures of most of the Antiquities in and about *Rome*, drawn exactly by the hand. In one of these were all the vessels and instruments used about sacrificing. In others of them we noted the *Crepundia antiqua*, which were little images made of earth like children, hares, apes, &c. found in urns. The *Sistrum* of Cavalier *Gualdi* figured in *Roma Antica*: Ancient *Statera*; ancient weights. Of these ancient weights we

11.

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Ancient  
Medals  
and Enta-  
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Sepul-  
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urns.

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saw in the *museum* of *Leonardus Augustinus* some made of a dark red stone handsomely polished, of the figure of Holland cheefes, and of several magnitudes, marked on one side with the number of ounces or pounds which they weighed. Of these weights I have seen two in the Church of *S. Maria in Cosmedin*, called *Schola Græca*, and two in the Church of *S. Maria in Trastevere* of the bigness of good large Holland cheefes, which they have a tradition and have inscribed on the wall where they were hung up, that they were stones that the heathens hung at the feet of Christian Martyrs when they suffered, to stretch and torment them. A medal with the figure of a *talus* on one side and on the other this inscription, *Qui ludit arrham det quod satis sit*. The ancient *Fritillus* or dice-box, like those now in use. The ancient *Strigiles*: A medal of that sort that was used to be hung about slaves necks, having on the one side the figure of the wolf with *Romulus* and *Remus* hanging at her paps; on the other in 3 concentrical circles these words, *Tene me nè fugiam & revoca me in foro Trajani purpuretica ad Paschasium Dominum meum*. A drinking glass made like a *Priapus*, which explains that of the Poet, *Vitreo bibit ille Priapo*. The ancient timbrel, like those we have seen used now adays. It is made in fashion of a sieve, the bottom of it on which they strike, of vellum, the rim of wood, having several long holes or crannies in it, wherein are hung round pieces of brass like great medals upon their centers; besides there is a string cross the instrument hung full of bells.

*Rome* is a large City, but seemed to us not so populous as either *Venice*, *Milan* or *Naples*: they reckon the number of inhabitants to be about 120000 souls besides strangers, of which there are a great number always heer. The extent of the walls is greater than of any City in *Europe*, viz. 13 miles; but they take in a great deal of wast ground. The City is now crept

crept down from the hills (upon which the chief of it formerly stood) into a valley by the rivers side surrounded with hills. It is generally well built; many of the streets straight and adorned with a great number of stately palaces scattered up and down all over the town; full of Monasteries and Churches, of which they say of all sorts there are above 300. It is well served with all provisions for the belly: yet are not things generally so cheap there as either at *Naples* or *Florence*. Their beef (as I intimated before) is very good, not much inferiour to ours in *England*. Before they kill their beasts they put them in a great heat and chafe, for the same reason I suppose that we hunt Deer and bait Bulls in *England*, viz. to make the flesh eat more tender and short, which yet spoils the colour of the meat, and in some mens judgment the taste too, disposing it to putrefaction. Their sucking veal, which they call *vitella mungana*, they imagine all *Europe* cannot parallel for goodness and delicacy. Their kid or *Caprette* is also accounted very good meat; and so is their Swines-flesh. Their Mutton is the least commendable, as being for the most part tough and dry. Tame fowl they have as good and savory as in any place, v. g. *Hens*, *Capons*, *Turkeys*, *tame Pigeons*. Geese are seldom heer to be sold. Plenty also there is of wild fowl of the best sorts, and cheap enough, as Partridge of two kinds, the common and red-legg'd Partridge, Wood-cocks, Snipes, Duck and Mallard, Wigeon, Teal, Gray, green and bastard Plover, Curlews, Quails. Of small birds the greatest plenty that I have any where seen, as Thrushes in winter time an incredible number, Black-birds store, Larks infinite. One would think that in a short time they should destroy all the birds of these kinds in the Countrey. For besides that you never fail of great numbers of them in all the Poulterers shops, there is every afternoon a market of small birds wherein they are sold by the Countrey people.

Besides



Besides the forementioned there are sometimes to be sold *Cranes*, *wild Geese*, *Shell-drakes*, *Avosetta*, *Water Hens*, *Berganders* and several other sorts of wild fowl. I have seen lying frequently in the Poulterers shops, and therefore I presume some people eat them, such Birds as in *England* no man touches, *viz.* Kites, Buzzards, Spar-hawks, Kestrels, Jayes, Magpies and Wood-peckers. Nothing more commonly sold and eaten heer and in all *Italy*, than Coots and Stares. They spare not the least and most innocent birds, which we account scarce worth the dressing, much less powder and shot, *v. g.* Robin-red-breasts, Finches of all kinds, Titmife, Wagtails, Wrens, &c.

No want of fish either of fresh or salt water, though it be sold commonly dearer than flesh, as being brought a great way. Scarce any fish to be found any where on the coast of *Italy* but some time or other it may be met withal heer. Those that are the most frequent in the markets are, of River or Fresh-water fish, Pike, Carp, Tench, Trout, Eel, Barble, Chevin, Dace. I do not remember that I ever saw a Perch to be sold in *Rome*. Of Sea-fish, *Mullus antiquorum*, which they call *Triglia*, of which they have a Proverb, *La Triglia non mangia chi la piglia*. He that takes the *Triglia* eats it not. This fish the French call *Rouge* from its colour; and we in *Cornwal* (where I have seen of them taken) *Surmullet*. *Spiegole*, in Latine *Lupus marinus*, of which kind I have not seen any in *England*; *Orate*, Giltheads; *Cephalis*, which we in English call *Mullet*, the ancients called it *Mugil*; *Sarde*, a kind of Sprat; *Conger*; *Lamprey*; *Sole*; *Plaife* and others of the flat kind; *Merluzzos*, which we call *Hake*; sometimes small sturgeons; *Dog-fish* of several sorts; *Tuny* and *Sword-fish* is also to be sold heer.

Wild Boar and venison of wild Deer you shall seldom fail of, to be sold in the Poulterers shops. Their wild Deer they call *Capreole*; it is for the most part

very

very lean. Porcupine also is sometimes to be sold in the markets.

Oranges and Lemons are cheap in *Rome*; Pears and Apples, if they be good and large fruit, dear, they sell them by weight heer, as they do generally all over *Italy*.

Their bread is very good and light notwithstanding they use no yeast to raise it; and cheaper than ours in *England*. And heer by the way it may not be amiss to take notice, that the use of yeast for the raising and fermenting of bread in these Northern Countries hath been very ancient. I find mention of it in *Pliny*, lib. 18. cap. 6. who thereupon gives their bread the preeminence for lightness. *Gallicæ*, saith he, & *Hispaniæ frumento in potum resoluto, quibus diximus generibus, spumâ itâ concretâ pro fermento utuntur. Quâ de causâ levior illis quàm cæteris panis est.*

Heer is great variety of Wines: more sorts commonly sold than in any other City of *Italy*: as *Greco*, *Lagrima* of *Naples*, *Languedoc* wine, wine of *Syracusa* and *Augusta* in *Sicily*, *Orvietano*, *Fensano*, *Monte Pulciano*, *di Monte fiascone*, *Castelli*, *Romano*, and which is most commonly drunk, *Albano*. Most of the wines are sweet and full-bodied, and will bear half water. Sweet wines they call *abboccati* and rough wines *asciuti*. They have little wine so harsh and rough upon the palate as our *French Claret* and *Florence* red wine, though those also are to be had heer. Their Olives are small, but good and sweet. They have plenty of Wall-nuts and Hazel-nuts, and other fruits the same that we have. For Apples and Pears no Countrey hath better, I had almost said so good as we in *England*. For Apricocks I tasted none beyond the Seas comparable to ours.

*Rome* is noted for several commodities and manufactures, as Viol and Lute-strings the best in *Europe*;



rope ; perfumed gloves ; combs made of Buffles horns, womens fans, Vitriol, Essences.

Commonly all strangers that travel thither buy of those things not for their use only, but to make presents of to their friends.

Heer is doubtless the best music in the world, especially voices , there being many Eunuchs and Nuns, a great part of whose employment it is to sing in the Quire.

For pictures of the best masters *Rome* excells all places, there being more heer than I think in all *Italy* besides , so that *Rome* is become the school of Painters, who come from all parts of *Europe* hither to study and practise. At present Cavalier *Bernini* is the most noted and indeed only excellent Sculptor, and *Pietro de Cortona* the most eminent painter.

The *ville* (as they now call them) of the Princes and prime Nobility of *Rome*, for gardens of flowers, groves and thickets of trees, cut hedges of Cypress, *Alaternus*, Laurel, Bay, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus tinus* and other semper-virent plants , close and open walks of great length , orchards of fruit-trees, Labyrinths, fountains and ingenious water-works , Bird-cages, statues and other ornaments , especially their greatness (some being in compass 3 or 4 miles) excel the orchards, gardens and walks of any Prince in Christendom that I have seen. Of these there are a great number, but the chief of all are 1. The *Villa Borghese*; of which family was Pope *Paul V.* This is esteemed the best of all the *ville* and gardens about *Rome*, though it be not so vast as 2. the *villa Pamphylia*, of which family was Pope *innocent X.* This is on the *Janiculum* without *S. Pancras's* gate and is said to be 4 miles in compass. 3. The *Villa Ludovisia* belonging to the Prince *Ludovisio*; of which family was *Gregory XV.* 4. The Popes garden at the Vatican called *Belvedere.* 5. The Popes garden at *monte cavallo.* 6. The garden of the Grand Duke

or the *villa de Medici*. 7. The garden of *Montalto*.  
 8. The garden of the *Mattei*. In all which there are  
 little palaces furnished and adorned with excellent  
 statues, *bassi rilievi*, pictures and other curiosities,  
 which I forbear to enumerate and describe at large,  
 that I may not spend time, and waste paper in writ-  
 ting what few will think worth their while or pains  
 to read; and which hath already been published by  
 Mr. *Lassels* in his *voyage of Italy*, to which I refer  
 the curious for further satisfaction.

Of the palaces and public buildings I shall say  
 nothing, only I cannot forbear a word or two of *S.*  
*Peter's Church*, which is in my opinion the most  
 stately, sumptuous and magnificent structure that  
 now doth, or perhaps ever did stand upon the face  
 of the earth. This was the only building that sur-  
 prised me and exceeded my expectation, being for  
 a work of man the most pleasant and goodly, not to  
 say ravishing object that ever I beheld. The whole  
 pile of that majestic bulk and greatness that it ex-  
 ceeds in all dimensions the most famous Temples  
 mentioned by the ancients: being in length 520 foot  
 (as Mr. *Lassels* tells us) and 385 in breadth: and in  
 some, the greatest Christian Churches; for though it  
 be not so long as *S. Pauls London*, yet is it much  
 broader, and in that respect much handsomer; the  
 breadth being more proportionate to the length.  
 The *cupola* of that marvellous highth and compass  
 (the diameter thereof betng equal to that of the  
*Pantheon*) and sustaining on the top a huge stone-  
 lanthorn, with great pillars of stone about it, that  
 it may well be accounted the boldest piece of Archi-  
 tecture (as he saith) that I think the world hath seen.  
 The Roof arched or vaulted, and the vault divided  
 into great squares or panes like wainscot after the  
 old *Roman* fashion; the ribs and transverse borders  
 which terminate those squares or pannels being chan-  
 nelled and richly gilded, and the *area* of each square  
 almost



almost fill'd up with a gilt rose. The oval Portico encompassing a large *area* before the Church, consisting of 4 rows of great stone pillars standing so thick that they show like a grove of great trees: The stately porch to which you ascend out of this *area* by 24 steps; not to mention the incrustation of some part of the walls with polished marble; the excellent statues, stately Altars, rare pictures and other ornaments, render this Church truly admirable, and in all respects I will not say comparable to but excelling the best in the world.

During our stay at *Rome* we rode forth to see 1. *Frescati* 12 *Italian* miles distant, anciently called *Tusculum*, where *Cicero* had a *villa* or Countrey-house, of which as yet they shew some remains. Heer are at present 3 noted ville, 1. That of the *Borghesi* with the palace called *Mondragone*, and two others. 2. The *Villa Aldobrandina* or *Belvedere* belonging to Prince *Pamphylis*. 3. The *Villa Ludovisia*; all of them for walks, groves, Labyrinths, gardens and other ornaments not inferiour to the best about *Rome*, and for cascates or falls of water, wetting sports and other ingenious water-works, beyond them. What we took more especial notice of, as having not before seen, was the imitation of a tempest or storm of thunder and rain. This artificial thunder they call *Girandola*.

2. *Tivoli*, anciently *Tibur*, 18 *Italian* miles off *Rome*. Of this City *Horace* was much enamoured, praying that it might be the seat and retirement of his old age. *Tibur Argeo positum colono, Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ, Sit modus lasso maris & viarum militiæque*. It stands like *Frescati* on the brow of a hill and overlooks the Campagna of *Rome*. Heer are some remains of ancient temples and other buildings, and a remarkable cascade of the river *Aniene* or *Teverone*. The villa of *Este* for gardens and orchards, walks and groves, the *Girandola* and other

water works is nothing inferiour to those at *Frescati*. About 5 miles distant from *Tivoli* we passed over the Sulphur-river, the water whereof is warm, of a blewish colour and noisom smell, much like to that of the Sulphur-well at *Knareburgh* in *Yorkshire*. It encrusts the channel it runs in with a whitish kind of friable stone, which in many places in the bottom and sides of the channel congeals in the figure of confects or sugar-plums which they call *Confetti de Tivoli*. Of these you have boxes full to be sold at *Rome*, so exactly resembling confects both for figure and colour that no man can distinguish them; but they are not naturally found so figured, as they would make strangers believe, but artificially made so by casting in moulds. About *Frescati* we found great store of *Styrax arbor* growing wild in the hedges, which we found no where else beyond the Seas.

The Campagna of *Rome* seems to be good land, but is esteemed a very bad air and unhealthful Countrey to live in, which is the reason it is so desolate and thin of inhabitants.

I had almost forgot one natural Phænomenon we observed at *Rome*, which did a little surprize us. In sharp frosty weather in the middle of Winter, the water which the servants brought up to wash with in the morning was hot to that excess that we did verily believe they had heated it over the fire; nor could we be perswaded of the contrary till we went down to the fountain, and found it there of equal temper with what was brought up. It was formerly taken for granted by the Peripatetic Schools, that fountains of springing water are hotter in cold weather or winter and colder in hot or summer than at other times; the reason whereof they assigned to be an *Antiperistasis*, satisfying themselves with that, and seeking no further. Later Philosophers who could not content themselves with the notion of *Antiperistasis*, chose rather to deny the truth of the experi-



periment, and affirmed that fountain-water was not really warmest in the coldest weather, or coldest in the hottest, but only seemed so to our sense; the temper of which is much altered according to the difference of the weather: So that what is much colder than our temper in hot weather, is not much colder in cold weather, and so seems not so cold, and on the contrary. Or thus, We judging of the heat and cold of other things by the proportion they bear to the temper of the air about us, when the air is very cold, though the water hath the same degree of cold it had before, yet it may be hotter than the air, and consequently seem to us actually hot, and *vice versa*. But for my part whatever the reason be, I must needs assert the truth of the experiment, being very confident that the water, at least of some sources, doth not only seem to be but really is much hotter in cold frosty weather than at other times; else this water could not possibly have seemed to us, as it did, more than lake-warm.

Great store of rain falls heer in winter time to make amends for the extraordinary heat and drought of the summer.

*Rome* is a place not only well worth the seeing, but very convenient to sojourn in, there being wherewithal to entertain and divert men of all sorts of humors and tempers.

The present *Romans* seemed to me in their houses and furniture, particularly their beds and lodging, in their diet, in their manners and customs and in their very pronounciation (so liquid, plain and distinct) more to symbolize and agree with us *English* than any other people of *Italy*, whether it were that we learned of them or they of us or both mutually of each other, when there was that great commerce and entercourse between us and that City for so many years together.

To describe at large the Court of *Rome* with all  
its

its Officers and Ministers; the Ecclesiastical government of the *Romish* Church in general; their Ceremonies and shows; the civil government of the territories subject to the Pope and particularly of the City of *Rome*; the interest of the Pope and the terms he stands in with other Princes, would require a volume alone; and therefore I shall chuse rather wholly to omit those particulars for the present, and pass on to the description of our succeeding voyage:

January 24. 1664. We departed from *Rome* and began our journey to *Venice*; riding along the *Via Flaminia*, and passing the *Tiber* again by the *Ponte Molle* or *Pons Milvius*. At 7 miles distance from *Rome* we passed a small village called *Prima porta*. Some *Prima* suppose that anciently the City extended thus far: *Porta*: which conjecture I conceive is grounded upon the name of this place. Eight miles further riding brought us to a small town called *Castel novo*, where we lodged. All this afternoon we rode near the *Tiber*, upon the *Via Flaminia*, which reaches as far as *Rimini*. It is paved with broad flints, and pebbles, and hath on each side a border of stone; and in that border at every second or third pace a stone standing up higher than the level of the border. We observed in the fields we passed through this day great store of vernal *crocuses* now in flower:

We proceeded on to *Arignano* or *Ariano*, a little town and a post-stage 8 miles. Heer we left the *Via Flaminia*, and rode round a high hill (which stands single, and may be seen 20 miles forward) to *Civita Civita Castellana* a little town standing on a hill and a post-stage, 9 miles. Not far from hence we had the prospect of *Caprarola* and the Duke of *Parma's* Palace, *Caprarola* [where we were told is a whispering room like that in the Palace of *Te* at *Mantua*] which seemed not to be more than two or three miles distant in a right line, but we were assured that as the way lay it was ten or twelve miles thither.



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*Borghetto* Four miles further we came to a poor small town called *Borghetto*; a little below which we passed the *Tiber* by a bridge called *Ponte Felice*, begun by *Sixtus V* and finished by *Urban VIII*, for the benefit of Travellers and Pilgrims, as appears by an inscription upon it. Not far from the river on our right hand we passed under a little town, standing on the top of a hill, called *Magliano*, and rode on about 6 miles near the bank of the river, (having in prospect at a good distance on our left hand a town called *Horta*) till we came to *Utricoli*, which town at present stands upon a hill, but by the ruins that remain, the ancient *Oericoli* seems to have lain near the river, at least part of it.

*Narni.* From *Utricoli* we had stony way over the mountains for five miles. For about a mile before we entered *Narni* we rode upon the brink of a horrid precipice by the river *Nera's* side. *Narni* anciently called *Nequinum*, and afterwards *Narnia* from the river *Nar* which runs beneath that steep rocky mountain upon the ridge whereof this City stands, was formerly a Roman colony and a place of some account, but is now very mean, poor, and inconsiderable. *Leander Albertus* saith it was ruined and left almost quite desolate by the *Venetian* Souldiers who were quartered there in the time that the Emperour *Charles V* besieged Pope *Clement VII* in the Castle *S. Angelo. Gattamelata* the famous Captain for the *Venetians*, to whom they have erected a brass statue on horseback near *S. Antonies* Church in the City of *Padua*, was native of this town. Near *Narni* are seen the remainders of vast arches of stone, which some say were of a bridge, others more probably of an Aqueduct, over the river from one mountain to another.

26. We rode from *Narni* over a pleasant and fruitful valley, encompassed with mountains, and cultivated after the manner of *Lombardy*, to *Terni*, anciently *Interamna* from its situation, a handsome little City, having

having a pretty piazza, on which stands a Church that seems to have been an ancient temple. About 4 miles from this town is that famous Cascade or fall of water from the lake *di Pie di Luco*. At the further end of this valley beyond *Terni* and upon the hills were the greatest olive-yards or rather forests of huge olive-trees that I have any where seen in *Italy*, and at this time of the year we found the people very busie in brushing down and gathering of olives.

From *Terni* we had mountainous way to a little place called *Tritura*, another Post-stage, and from thence we descended to *Spoletto*, the chief town of *Spoletos Umbria* thence called *Ducato Spoletano*. The walls of this City are of a large extent, and the houses indifferently fair, and there are to be seen many ruines of ancient buildings in it.

From *Spoletto* we rode through a very pleasant and fruitfull valley of a great extent, surrounded with mountains, much resembling the *Arena* of an Amphitheater, planted with rows of trees and vines after the manner of *Lombardy*. The hills round about yield a pleasant prospect, being sprinkled every where with little towns and houses set thick upon them. About 4 miles short of *Foligno* we rode under an indifferent great town, standing on a round hill, called *Trevi*.

*Spoletos*

*Trevi.*

*Foligno* [*Fulginium*] is a pleasant and handsome little town, noted for confections and sweet-meats. At the end of the valley of *Spoletto* beyond *Fuligno* we observed the like woods of olive-trees as in the valley of *Terni*.

*Folignos*

Leaving *Foligno* we ascended again in a way cut out of the side of a mountain, having on our left hand a huge precipice, and below a valley between very high and steep hills, into which at the upper end falls down a little river called *Dale*, which drives some paper-mills; a pleasant place to behold. About 4 or 5 miles from *Foligno* we got up to the top of the

*Jan. 27.*



*Appennine*, where the mountains all about us were covered with snow. On the top of these mountains is a little plain, and upon it a small lake or pool of water, and a village called *Col fiorito*, a very pleasant place in Summer-time, as its name imports. When we had passed over this plain we began again to descend, and the next considerable village we came to was *Serravalle, ex re nomen habens*, it being situate in the jaws of a narrow valley, 14 miles distant from *Foligno*. From *Serravalle* we rode among the mountains by the side of a little river, passing several small villages, viz. *La Muccia* or *Muttia* and *Pulverina*, &c. and lodged at *Valcimarra*.

28. We rode through *Tolentino* a pretty little town, having a handsome piazza, distant 9 miles from *Valcimarra*. This was the Birth-place of *Franciscus Philadelphus* a learned man, and a great Critic in the Greek tongue. He it was that invented the word *stapes* for a stirrop, which before had no name in *Latine*. From *Tolentino* we had 10 miles to *Macerata*, a large, well-built and populous town, having a handsome piazza. It is the Capital city of *Marca Anconitana*, where the Cardinal-Legate or governor of the Province usually resides. From *Macerata* we rode to *Loreto* passing through *Recanati*, in *Latine Ricinetum*, a very pretty town, situate on the ridge of a hill, and but 3 miles short of *Loreto*. It arose from the ruins of *Helvia Ricina*, destroyed by the *Goths*. Heer we took notice of a table with a brass statue of the Virgin *Mary* in *basso relievo* upon it, and an inscription, giving thanks to her that she was pleased to fix her house in the territory of this City.

*Recanati.*  
*Loreto*

*Loreto* stands likewise upon a hill, a pretty small place, consisting only of one little street within the walls, and a Burgo or Suburb without likewise of one street, as big as the City within. The Church and College of the Canons stands at one end of the street. Before the Church is a little piazza having a cloyster

cloyster or Portico on one side where the Canons lodgings are. In the midst of this piazza is a handsome fountain, and before the Church door a brass statue of *Sixtus V* in a sitting posture, with an inscription signifying that he had advanced *Loreto* to the dignity of a city, giving it a Bishop. The doors of the Church are of brass cast and graven with several histories. The Church is built like our Cathedrals in form of a Cross, having a *Cupola* in the middle, directly under which stands the *Santa Casa* or holy house (as they call it) enclosed in a case of white *Parian* marble, curiously engraven with several figures in b. r. representing several histories, by the best sculptors then living. The house it self is sufficiently described in the history of it written by *Tursellinus*. The walls (which are now only remaining, the roof being removed) are made of a kind of red stone (as they would have us believe) not only of the colour but also of the figure of bricks, indeed so like bricks that I can hardly perswade my self they were any other. This kind of stone, they say, at this present is found about *Nazareth* and no where else, which if true is one of the best arguments they have to prove that this house came from thence. That the Reader may see what weak proofs and little evidence they have of the miraculous transportation of this house from *Judea* hither, I shall heer insert the whole Relation of it made by themselves, which is translated into 13 several languages and hung up in tables heer in the Church: and in *English* runs thus,

*Ave Domina Angelorum.*

*The miraculous Origin and Translation of the Church of our Lady of Loretto.*

The Church of *Loreto* was a Chamber of the B. Virgin nigh *Jerusalem*, in which she was born and bred,



bred, and saluted by the Angel, and therein conceived and brought up her Son *Jesus* to the age of 12 years. This chamber after the Ascension of our Saviour was by the Apostles consecrated into a Church in honour of the B. Lady : and S. *Luke* made a picture to her, likewise extant therein to be seen at this very day. It was frequented with great devotion by the people of the Countrey where it stood whilst they were Catholics. But when leaving the Faith of Christ they followed the Sect of *Mahomet*, the Angels took it and carried it into *Sclavonia* and placed it by a town called *Flumen*, where not being had in due reverence, they again transported it over the Sea to a wood in the territory of *Recanati*, belonging to a Noble woman called *Loretta*, from whence it took the name of our Lady of *Loreto*; and thence again they carried it, by reason of the many robberies committed, to a mountain of two brothers in the said territory: and from thence finally, in respect of their disagreement about the gifts and offerings, to the common high-way not far distant, where it now remains without foundations, famous for many signs, graces and miracles; whereat the inhabitants of *Recanati*, who often came to see it, much wondering, environed it with a strong and thick wall, yet could no man tell whence it came originally, till in the year 1296. the B. V. appeared in sleep to a holy devout man, to whom she revealed it, and he divulged it to others of Authority in this Province, who determining forthwith to try the truth of the vision, resolved to chuse xvi men of credit, who to that effect should go all together to the City of *Nazareth*, as they did, carrying with them the measures of this Church, and comparing therewith the foundationous remnant, they found them wholly agreeable; and in a wall there by engraven, that it stood there, and had left the place. Which done they presently returning back,

publish-

published the premisses to be true : and from that time forward it hath been certainly known, that this Church was the Chamber of the Virgin *Mary* : to which Christians began then, and have ever since had great devotion, for that in it daily she hath done and doth many and many miracles. One *Frere Paul de Sylva* an Eremite of great sanctity, who lived in a cotage nigh unto this Church, whither daily he went to Mattins, said that for ten years space on the 8th. of *September*, two hours before day he saw a light descend from heaven upon it, which he said was the *B. V.* who there shewed her self on the Feast of her *Nativity*. In confirmation of all which two virtuous men of the city of *Recanati* divers times declared unto the Prefect of *Terreman* and Governour of the forementioned Church as followeth, The one called *Paul Renalduci* avouched, that his Grandfather saw when the Angels brought it over the Sea, placed it in the forementioned wood, and had often visited it there: the other called *Francis Prior* in like sort affirmed, that his Grandfathers Grandfather, being 120 years old, had also much frequented it in the same place, and for further proof that it had been there, he reported that his Grandfathers Grandfather had a house nigh unto it, wherein he dwelt; and that in his time it was carried by the Angels from thence to the mountain of the two Brothers, where they placed it as abovesaid.

By order of the right reverend Monsignor *Vincent Cassal* of *Bologna*, Governour of this holy place, under protection of the most reverend Cardinal *Moroni*.

I *Robert Corbington* Priest of the Society of *Jesus* in the year 1634. have faithfully translated the premisses out of the Latine original hanging in the said Church.

To the honour of the ever-glorious Virgin.



The Treasury of this Church is very rich, full of Jewels, precious stones, gold and silver vessels, and *tabula votiva*, embroidered Altar-clothes, copes, vests, &c. of great value, besides other ornaments and curiosities, which have been presented by several Princes and great persons. The most considerable particulars those that are curious may find set down in *Lassels his Voyage of Italy*, as also of the vessels and plate in the house it self. The earthen pots in the Apothecaries shop, most part of them painted by the hand of *Raphael de Urbino*, and the great wine cellar, are things that use to be shewn to travellers.

30.  
*Ancona.*

We travelled from *Loreto* to *Ancona* 15 miles of foul way. This is a considerable city, well peopled and frequented by Merchants, by reason of the commodiousness of the harbour, which was formerly the very best in all the gulf, but is now run much to decay. The chief remarkable we took notice of were [1.] The Remains of the stones securing the ancient port, where stands that famous triumphal arch of white *Parian* marble, by order of the Senate erected to *Trajan*: composed of huge stones and thus inscribed.

*Imp. Cesari. Divi. Nervæ. F. Nervæ. Trajano.  
Optimo. Aug. Germanic. Daci. Co. Pont. Max.  
Tr. Pot. XIX. Imp. IX. Cos. VI. PP. providentissi-  
mo. Principi. Senatus. P. Q. R. Quod. accessum.  
Italia. hoc. etiam. addito. ex. pecunia. sua. portu.  
tutiores. navigantibus reddiderit.*

On the right side is inscribed, *Plotinæ. Aug. Conjug.*  
*Aug.* and on the left side *Divæ. Marcianæ. So-  
rori. Aug.*

On the top of this Arch formerly stood a *Statua*  
*equestræ* of *Trajan*, which is now taken down and set  
set

set over the gate of the Merchants Hall or Exchange, which was [2.] the second remarkable. [3.] The Theatre for Comedies. [4.] The *Donio* or Church of S. *Cyriacus*. [5.] The Cittadel. [6.] The shell-fish called *Pholades* in *Latine*, because they live in holes within a soft kind of stone, or hard clay, which being exposed to the air in process of time becomes a perfect stone for hardness. The *Italians* call these stones *Balle di Sasso*, and the fish *Ballare* or *Dattylide mare*. They find the stones (as they told us) but at Sea in great plenty, and taking them up bring them into the harbour where they keep them. We had a dish of them drest which were no unpleasent meat, inferiour for tast to no shell fish except an oyster.

We travelled along the Sea-coast 20 miles to *Sinigaglia*, anciently *Sena Gallica*, a handsome little city well walled about and fortified. Heer is a small harbour for boats and barges. From *Sinigaglia* we still followed the Sea-shore to *Fano*, 15 miles distant; by the way, passing over two long bridges. *Fano*, anciently *Fanum Fortunæ*, is a much larger city then I had imagined, well walled and fortified. There is an old triumphal Arch erected to *Augustus*, which because it had been somewhat broken and defaced in the wars with *Malatesta*, they have in the wall by set a model of it as it was when entire, whereon is inscribed, *Effigies arcus ab Augusto erecti, posteaque ex parte diruti bello Pii II. contra Fanenses; Anno MCCCCLXIII.*

31.

*Sinigaglia.*

*Fano.*

DIVO AUGUSTO PIO CONSTANTINO  
PATRI DOMINORUM.

IMP. CAES. DIVI F. AUGUSTUS PONTI-  
FEX MAXIMUS COS. XIII TRIBUNITIA  
POTEST XXXI IMP. XXVI PATER PA-  
TRIAE MURUM DEDIT.

CURAN-



CURANTE L. TURCIO SECUNDO APRO-  
NIANI PRÆF. URB. FIL. ASTERIO V.C.  
CORR. FLAM. ET PICENI.

Heer we saw the ancient temple of *Fortune* now the Augustine Freres Church : And the brass statue of *Fortune* which was adored, taken out thence, now standing in the palace. In this City is a Senate of 70 Gentlemen changed every third or fourth year, who out of their own number elect every two months 2 Priors and a Confalonier, but the Governour or Monsignor placed heer by the Pope is the *Dominus fac totum*. *Malatesta* tyrant of *Rimini* (as they call him) seized also upon this place, but was driven out by Pope *Pius II*, assisted by the Duke of *Urbino*, *Carignano* of *Ancona* and one *Cassaro*. These two Gentlemen had each of them a ladder for his arms, the one red, and the other white. The city out of gratitude took these two ladders for their Arms, leaving their former, which was a gate or Arch with this motto under it, *In hac porta stat hic Leo fortis*. This City is by some esteemed one of the best situated in *Italy*.

Feb. 1.  
1664.  
*Pesaro*.

We still held along the shore till we came to *Pesaro*, anciently *Pisaurum*, 7 miles. This is a very elegant and pleasant City, having a handsom piazza, encompassed with fair buildings; therein stand many ancient stones with inscriptions. We passed through a long well-built street, and had a prospect of the *Cupola* of the *Domo*. The haven is almost choaked up. It is walled about and fortified with bastions and a castle. We saw this town only *in transitu*, but it merited a little demurr. From hence we crossed the Countrey to a village called *Catolica* 10 miles. We left *Gradara* on our left hand but came not in sight of it. From *Catolica* we rode along the Sea-shore for the most part till we came within 2 or 3 miles of *Rimini*, and then left the shore and took the *Via Flaminia*. From

*Catoli-*

*Catolica* to *Rimini* they reckon 15 miles, yet may *Rimini* easily be seen from thence. *Rimini* is a pretty proper City, having streight streets like *Pesaro* and *Fano*, yet are the buildings but low. Within the walls of this town we passed under a high stone-arch erected to *Tiberius* (*Schottus* saith *Augustus*) *Cæsar*, but the inscription was somewhat defaced. In the *piazza* we viewed the stone on which *J. Cæsar* is said to have stood when he made a Speech to his Souldiers, animating them to accompany him to *Rome* and invade the Cities liberty. On it are these modern inscriptions,

*C. Cæsar Dict. Rubicone superato civili bell. commilit. suos hîc in foro Ar. adlocut.*

*Suggestum hunc vetustate collapsum Coss. Ariminen- sum Novembris & Decembr. MDV. Restit.*

In another *Piazza* we saw a brass statue of *Paulus V.* Being Carneval time we found the Gentlemen heer tilting. They ran not at one another but at a Puppet or man of straw, *Bamboccio* they call it.

We made a digression to *S. Marino*, a little town standing on the top of a very high hill, some 10 miles or more distant from *Rimini*. This place hath maintained it self in the condition of a free State or Commonwealth, as the Inhabitants boast, for above 1000 years, but its well if half so long. The territory of this Republic is but one mountain about 3 miles in length, and some 9 or ten miles round. In this small territory they have 4 *Castelli* or villages, viz. *Serravalle*, *Fietano*, *Monte Giardino*, and *Fiorentino*: 8 corn mills upon the little river *Canova*, which bounds this territory towards the North, and 2 powder-mills: the number of souls is about 4000 or 5000, of Souldiers or fighting men 1500. The Arms of this Republic are 3 towers upon a mountain, and under it this Motto, *Libertas perpetua.*

The

2.  
S. Mari-  
no.



The *Borgho* of *S. Marin* stands at the foot of the hill upon which the town is built, and is like some of our *North-Wales* towns. In this *Borgho* weekly on Wednesdays is held a market, where are bought and sold a great number of Swine, especially in Carnival time, 3, 4, or 5 thousand on a market-day. The reason of this great concourse to buy and sell heer is because they pay so little toll, *viz.* about six pence for a drove be they more or less. From the *Borgho* up to the town are two ascents, the one more easie and winding about to the furthest gate, by which coaches may make a shift to get up, the other steep to the nearer gate. On one side the town is walled about, on the other side it needs it not, for it stands on the brow of a precipitious rock of a very great height, whereon they have placed 3 towers in a row. On the side where the wall goes the hill is very steep and almost impossible to climb but by the made ways. There is no hill near it that can any way offend it, and those that are next far lower than that whereon the town is built. The streets of the town are narrow, and the houses but mean. Heer live about 60 Jews. Two cloysters they have within the walls, one of discalceate *Franciscans* or *Succolanti*, the other of Nuns of the Order of *Santa Clara*; without the walls in the *Borgho* is a Monastery of *Capucines*, and about a mile from the town a fair Convent of the *Servite*. They have 25 small pieces or Drakes and 2 Culverines. This place is a Bishops Sea and the Bishop of it is Bishop also of *S. Leo*, *Monte Feltrè*, and *La Penna*. This Republic is surrounded by the territory of the Pope; they stamp no money; they have neither friendship nor enmity with any of the States or Princes of *Italy*; and in the several wars of *Italy* they have enjoyed peace. On occasion they send Embassadours to the neighbouring Princes and States. At *Rome* they have their Protector, who at present is Cardinal *Carlo Barberini*,

ini, to whom they sometimes send presents, viz. 100 little Cheeses or a Butt of *Muscataella*. They acknowledge no Superior under God, but have absolute power in civil and criminal causes. If a person banished from other places retires hither, they sometimes give him protection, but it is done by the major vote of the Council. If one man kill another, though in his own defence, he is sentenced by the Commissary or Judge to pay 100 *Scudi*, but he petitioning the Council, they usually bring it down to 25. If one murders another and flies, he is banished for ever and all his goods confiscate. This Republic maintains a Physician and a Surgeon at the public charge. The *Muscataella's* of this place are much esteemed, and the Gentry heerabout in Summer-time come ordinarily hither to drink them, and enjoy the *fresco*. Cows they have none, but sheep and goats good store; of whose milk they make little cheeses that eat well. From the hill we had a prospect of *Monte Leone*, a strong fortress formerly belonging to this Republic, but taken from them by the Duke of *Urbino*. They have 4 great Fairs every year, the chiefest of all is on *S. Bartholomew's* day, at which time there is a general muster of all their Forces. At these Fairs there is great abundance of young cattel sold. Many veals driven as far as *Florence*. These fairs and markets disgust the neighbouring Princes, as being a great diminution of their tolls.

The Government of *S. Marino* is by a Council of 45, which they call *Corpo di Prencipe*. Of these 15 are Gentlemen (for there are about 20 families of Gentlemen in this State) 15 Artisans or tradesmen and 15 farmers or countrey men. They continue for their lives, and when one dies another is chosen by two third parts of the votes, when a Gentleman a Gentleman, and so of the rest. These Counsellors chuse out of their own number from 6 months to 6 months



( 302 )  
6 months 2 *Capitanei*, (which have the like power as Consuls, or Maior, with us ) after this manner. When the old Captains go out of office they nominate 12 ; the names of these are written in 6 scrolls of Paper, viz. two names in a scroll. These scrolls are put into a hat or box, and a boy puts in his hand and draws out 3. These 3 the elder Captain takes and carries to the Church of the Sacrament, and *Te Deum* being sung, a Priest puts the 3 scrolls into a hat, and a young child puts in his hand and draws out one, and they whose names are therein written are *Capitanei* for the next 6 months. These *Capitanei* cannot be elected again for two years following. Besides, the Great Council elect out of themselves by major vote a lesser Council of 12, viz. 4 out of each order. And to this Council civil and criminal causes and quarrels of right and wrong are referred. This Commonwealth hath a Commissary or Judge, who must be a Doctor of Law, and always a foreigner. He is elected by the Council and continues 18 months. His stipend is ten crowns the month. His sentence is confirmed, or may be repealed or mitigated by the Council. The Chancellor is elected in like manner. He is a notary and his allowance is 60 scudi or crowns *per annum*. They have also a Captain of the *Militia*, who continues in office as long as the Council pleases. But enough and more then needs will most Readers think of this petty Commonwealth ; concerning which I should not have been so large, but that no body that I know of before me hath made any particular description of its State and Government, as accounting it not worth their while to enquire into it, or their pains to set it down.

3.

We travelled from *Rimini* to *Ravenna*. We passed the famous bridge over the river *Rimino*, begun by *Augustus* and finished by *Tiberius*. The people say that the stones are joyned together without any cement.

ment. Indeed the sides or walls of it are of vast stones, each as high as the border and of breadth proportionable, immediately contiguous without any mortar or cement between that I could discern. There is upon it an inscription in large letters signifying when and by whom it was built. At 15 miles distance from *Rimini* we passed through a little town called *Cesenatico*; then *Cervia* about 5 miles further, a place environed with fens. It is a Bishops Sea and therefore hath the title of a City, yet is it but a mean and pitiful town. All the way between *Cervia* and *Ravenna* till we came within 2 or 3 miles of the town, we had a wood of Pine-trees on our right hand called *Pigneda*, bearing fruit enough (as *Schottus* saith) to serve all *Italy*.

*Cesena-  
tico.  
Cervia.*

*Ravenna* stands between two rivers [*Bedesis* and *Montone*] one running on one side, and the other on the other. It is a large town but ragged and not well built, the houses are all very low. It hath 5 gates, an old castle of brick; 3 very fair Covents, one called the *Classe*, belonging to the *Monachi Classenses*, the Church whereof is dedicated to *S. Romualdo*. A second called the *Porto*, because it is dedicated to *S. Maria Portuensis*. It belongs to the *Canonici regulares Lateranenses*. A third of *Benedictine* Monks dedicated to *S. Vitale*. The Church of this Covent is a double octagon, the one concentrical to and included in the other, built as they told us by *Justinian*. The Monks shew'd us heer 2 marble pillars, for which they said the *Venetians* offered them their weight in silver; but we have seen the like elsewhere, viz. in the Library at *Zurich*, and at *Verona* in our Ladies Chappel in the Garden of Signior *Horatio Giusti*. Their generation at first was of a mass or heap of small flints and pebbles united into one body by a cement petrified as hard as themselves and capable of politure. Probably this cement was separated by degrees from a fluid wherein these stones

*Raven-  
na.*

4



stones lay. To these Monks belongs the *Rotonda*, a little round Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile without the walls: the entire roof whereof is of one single stone, notwithstanding that the Diameter of the Church is 14 of my ordinary paces, which are near so many yards. In the midst of this stone is a round hole to let in the light. Upon the top of it formerly stood a porphyry monument of *Theodoricus* a *Gothick* King who is supposed to have built it. This monument is now taken down and set in the wall of the Covent of the *Succolanti*, by the way-side with this inscription, *Vas hoc Porphyriacum ol. Theodorici Gottor. imp. cineres in Rotundæ apice recondens, huc Petro Donato Cæso Narnien. præfule favente translatum ad perennem memoriam Sapientes Reip. Rav. PP. C. MDLXIII.*

The Monastery of the *Succolanti* is one of the fairest we have seen belonging to that order, and the Church dedicated to *S. Apollinaris* deserves notice taking, as well for the double row of marble pillars brought from *Constantinople* by *Theodoricus*, as for the ancient figures of Mosaic work in the walls. In the *Domo* we noted the figures of the Archbishops of *Ravenna* in Mosaic work. Eleven of them had a Dove standing upon their heads, which they say were chosen by a Dove alighting and sitting upon their heads, the legend whereof may be seen more at large in *Schottus*. Near the *Franciscans* Cloyster is the monument of *Dante* the famous Poet, which is an arch erected to his memory by *Bernardus Bembus* the *Venetian* *Podestà* in *Ravenna*; under which is his effigies, and two inscriptions in *Latine* verse,

## I.

*Exiguâ tumuli Dantes hîc sorte jacebas,  
 Squallenti nulli cognite penè situ ;  
 At nunc marmoreo subnixus conderis arcu,  
 Omnibus & cultu splendidior nites.  
 Nimirum Bembus musis incensus Etruscis  
 Hoc tibi quem inprimis hæ coluere dedit.*

## II:

*Jura monarchiæ, superos, Phlegetonta lacisque  
 Lustrando cecini voluerunt fata quousque :  
 Sed quia pars cessit melioribus hospita castris,  
 Auçtorémque suum petiit felicior astris,  
 Hîc claudor Dantes patriis extorris ab oris,  
 Quem genuit parvi Florentia mater amoris.*

These verses are said to have been made by *Dantè* himself, *sed Musis parùm faventibus*, and if he had not composed better in *Italian* he had not deserved the reputation of so great a Poet. This City may boast of its antiquity and what it hath been, not what it is, and yet the Cardinal Legate Governour of *Romandiola* usually resides heer. It is very ill served with fish, notwithstanding it is so near the Sea: there's scarce a good Inn in Town, it lying out of the way of travellers, and strangers, and being no throughfare: What was true of old is true still heer; Its harder to get good water than good wine, *Sit cisterna mihi quam vinea malo Ravennæ*, the water being all brackish: Neither yet was the wine we met withal any of the best. I wonder this City should not be more populous and rich; the Countrey on the Northside all along to *Faenza*, seeming to be fat and fertile land, and being planted after the manner of *Lombardy*. It lies indeed very low, yet I believe now adays is never overflown.

We observed in this journey from *Rome* to *Venice* a great difference between the temperature of the air on this side and on the other side the *Appennine*



mountains, on the other side it being very temperate and warm, but on this side as cold and raw as it is at any time in winter with us, or indeed can well be in open weather; and that this cold did not proceed from a general change of weather since our coming on this side we are well assured; for we heard of no such change, and we found snow lying heer in the low grounds in many places, which on the other side was all melted and gone even upon the hills before our coming over. The reason of this is obvious, because this ridge of hills being higher than the lower region of the air, or place where the Sun-beams are reflected, hinders the commixture of the warm Southerly and Western air with the cold Northerly and Eastern, but especially stopping on one hand the South and West winds which else would drive the temperate air and tepid vapours into these parts; and on the other hand the cold Northern and Eastern blasts, which else would temper and much abate the warmth of those beyond the mountains. Hence I do not think incredible nor much wonder at what is related by some Travellers of a mountain in the *East-Indies*, on the one side whereof it is Summer when on the other it is Winter.

Feb. 5. We left *Ravenna* and rode along the bank of the River *Montone* till we came within 4 or 5 miles of *Faenza*. The Countrey on each side this river was much like to *Lombardy*. The river ran very swiftly notwithstanding to the eye the Countrey seemed to be an exact level. From *Ravenna* to *Faenza* we had 20 long miles.

*Faenza*. *Faenza* is a pretty little City, encompassed with a strong brick wall, at present neglected and out of repair; famous for earthen ware made heer, esteemed the best in *Italy*. Before we entred the Town we passed a little Suburb, and then the bridge, in the midst of which stands a tower. Upon *S. Thomas* his day yearly all the Gentlemen of *Faenza* meet and chuse

chuse Magistrates for all the year, viz. 8 Antiani or Senators and a Chief who is called Prior for every month, so that for every year there are 12 several Senates.

From *Faenza* we travelled on to *Imola* 10 miles. *Imola*.  
The way was very streight, I suppose part of the *Via Æmilia*. About the midway between *Faenza* and *Imola* we passed through a little walled Town called *Castel Bolognese*. Half a mile short of *Imola* we ferried over the river *Senio*.

*Imola* anciently *Forum Cornelii* is a lesser Town then *Faenza*, hath a fair square piazza with a cloyster or *Portico* on one side it.

We travelled to *Bologna* upon the *Via Æmilia*.

6.

In this side of *Italy* they have a custom to boil *Bologna*.  
their wines to make them keep the better. The boil'd wine, which they call *Vin Cotto*, seemed to us much stronger than the wine unboil'd, which they call *Vin Crudo*.

We took the *Florentine* Procaccios boat to *Venice*.  
Passing through 9 *Sostegni* we came to *Mal Albergo*, where we shifted our boat going down from a higher to a lower channel, which brought us to *Ferrara*, which they reckon to be 45 miles distant from *Bologna*. From *Ferrara* we were towed by a horse up a streight artificial channel to a place called *Ponte*, where we changed our boat again, coming into the river *Po*: In the *Po* we were rowed down stream about 27 miles to *Corbola*; where we shifted our boat the fourth time, not for any necessity of the place as before, but because we then came into the *Venetian* territory and so must take a *Venetian* boat. We went but 2 or 3 miles further down the *Po*, and then struck into a channel on our left hand, passing a sluice to a little Town called *Loreo*, and proceeding on about 15 miles further we passed near to *Chiozza* a large Town built among the *lagune*, and *Pelestri- Chiozza*.  
*na* a village standing upon the *Argine* or *Lido*, we

7.



entred into the *lagune* at the haven of *Malamocco*, and soon after arrived at *Venice* Feb. 9. of which City we have already written as much as suffices for our purpose.

- March* We began our journey from *Venice* to *Geneva* by  
 13. the way of *Rbatia* and *Switzerland*. Passing by boat to *Mestre* 7 miles, and from *Mestre* to *Treviso* by coach 12 miles. At *Treviso* we took horses and a Vitturine for *Trent* : in which journey we spent two days and an half, it being almost 80 miles riding. The first day we passed through *C. Franco* 12 miles, and then over a fair champian Countrey to *Bassano*, a very handsome and pleasant walled Town upon the river *Brenta*, over which there is a good bridge of wood. This Town drives a great trade of weaving silks.
- Castel* As soon as we were past *Bassano* we entred among  
*Franco.* the mountains, going up beside the river *Brenta* 14  
*Bassano.* miles, and lodged at *Pont Sigismund*. The second day we rode still up beside the river, and about 2 miles from *Ponte* we passed through a gate where we paid *Datii* to the Arch-Duke of *Inspruck*. At this pass is hewn out of the rock a box or little castle called *Canolo* a great height above the road, to which there is no avenue at all, but both the Souldiers that keep it and all their provisions must be drawn up by rope and pully, only there is a fountain of fresh water in it. Notwithstanding that this fortress belongs to the Arch-Duke, yet the *Venetian* territory extends 4 or 5 miles further to a place called
- Canolo.* Sixteen miles riding brought us to a pretty little  
 Town called *Borgo*, and 13 miles more to *Perzine*  
*Perzine.* a rich and populous Borgh, 5 miles short of *Trent*. Near this Town is a good valley, but at our being there the snow was not melted. Between *Bassano* and *Ponte* the Countrey on the left hand the river *Brenta* as we went up belongs to the *Sette Commune*, and on the right hand to *Bassano*. Upon the river were several saw-mills, and a great quantity of timber floted down

down

down the stream to *Padua*. As soon as we got among the mountains we every where found stoves in the houses instead of Chimneys. The plants we observed in this journey were *Erica Pannonica* 4. *Clus.* now in flower upon the sides of the mountains and the Rocks plentifully: *Fumaria bulbosa*; *Leucoium bulbosum vulgare* C. B. & *Leuc. bulbosum minus triphylon* J. B.

We got early to *Trent*, a pretty little City, seated 16. *Trent* upon the river *Atbesis* at the foot of the mountains, which do encompass it almost round, save the valley where the river runs. The inhabitants speak altogether *Italian*; and the *Venetian* money passes current among them, notwithstanding their present Prince is Arch-Duke of *Inspruck*. Beside the North door of the *Domo* we found the monument of *Matthiolus* having on it these inscriptions.

Above,

*Herbarum vires nec rectius edidit alter,  
Nec mage te clarus hac super arte fuit.  
Si mens ut corpus depingi posset, imago  
Una Dioscoridis Matthiolique foret.*

Under his Effigies this,

D. O. M.

*Petro Andrea Matthiolo Senensi III Cesarum  
Ferdinandi, Maximiliani & Rudolphi Consiliario  
Et Archiatro,*

*Et Hieronymæ Comitissæ ex antiqua & illustri  
Castellanorum seu Comitum Varmi familia,  
Ferdinandus Matthiolus Cesari Ferdinando Aus-  
triæ Archiduci, & Joanni Georgio Saxonie Elec-  
tori à consiliis & cubiculis medicus;*

*Apostolica & Imperiali auctoritatibus Sacri Pala-  
tii Lateranen. Auleque Cesareæ comes,*

*Et armatæ militiæ eques auratus,*

*Una cum Maximiliano fratre*



*Anniversariis precibus institutis  
Parentibus bene merentissimis PP. Ann. MDCXVII.  
Vixit ille an. LXXVII.  
Ann. Christi MDLXXVII. obiit Tridenti.  
Vixit illa an. XXXII.  
Obiit ibidem An. Dom. MDLXIX.*

Below this Distich,

*Saxa quidem absunt tempus, sed tempore nunquam  
Interitura tua est gloria Matthiæ.*

On the front of the Quire is this following inscription concerning the Council held in this City.

Sacrofanctum postremum Oecumenicum generale Concilium fuit in hac celeberrima civitate celebratum; & quidem sub Papa *Paulo III*, Anno MDXLV, XIII Decembris pro felice inchoatione fuit facta Processio generalis per totam Urbem, ab Ecclesia Sanctissimæ Trinitatis ad hanc Ecclesiam Cathedrallem; quâ finitâ primus Cardinalis Præsidens, qui postea fuit Papa *Julius III*, [prout etiam alter Card. Præsidens fuit Papa *Marcellus II* nominatus] in hoc loco eminentiore, tunc magis amplo, ad celebrandum Concilium & Sessiones faciendas deputato, ad altare S. & Gloriosissimi martyris *Vigilii* hujus Ecclesiæ patroni celebravit missam de Spiritu S. Ac reliquis cæremoniis peractis fuerunt sub D. *Paulo III* celebratæ octo publicæ Sessiones cum decretis, & aliæ tres ob vastam pestem in hac Urbe grassantem *Bononiæ*, ubi nihil fuit decretum, Anno MDXLVII. Postea cessante peste & bellis fuit reductum hoc Concilium, & in hoc eodem loco fuerunt sub Papa *Julio III* celebratæ aliæ publicæ sex Sessiones cum Decretis Annis 1551, 1552, quibus interfuerunt tres Serenissimi Principes Ecclesiastici, S. R. I. Electores Archiepiscopi, *Moguntinus*, *Trevirensis*, *Coloniensis*, 1<sup>o</sup> Die Septemb. 1551. hanc Urbem ingressi; prout etiam

etiam Serenissimus Elector Brandenburgensis duos oratores huc ablegavit. Demum sub Papa Pio IV Anno 1561 & 1563 fuerunt celebratæ ultimæ novem publicæ Sessiones cum Decretis in Ecclesia S. Mariæ majoris hujus urbis, istius Ecclesiæ Reverendissimo Capitulo incorporata, sicuti etiam Ecclesia S. Petri. Et nihilominus ad pedes Sanctissimi Crucifixi tum in hoc loco existentis & nunc aliò translati pro Decretorum corroboratione semper fuerunt publicata omnia dicti Concilii Decreta. Interfuerunt sub dictis summis Pontificibus celebrationi Cardinales Legati 13, inter quos *Christophorus Madrucius*; non Legati 4, inter quos *Ludovicus Madrucius*: Oratores Principum totius Europæ 29: Patriarchæ 3: Archiepiscopi 33: inter quos Archiepiscopus Rossanensis, qui postea fuit *Urbanus* 7 nominatus: Episcopi 233: Abbates 18: Generales ordinum 12: Theologiæ Doctores 148; Præcuratores 18: Officiales Concilii 3: Cantores 9: Notarii 4: Cursores Papæ 2.

Sacrofancto Spiritui S. omnium Conciliorum directori sacratissima Die Pentecostes, Anno 1639. dictatum.

Heer are no remarkable Churches or other buildings. The Bishop is both spiritual and temporal Prince. Under him there is a Governour who yet can do nothing without the Council, which consists of 8 persons, viz. The Podestà or Mayor of the City; the *Capitaneo*, two Canons of the Church and 4 Gentlemen or Citizens. All these are nominated and appointed by the Bishop and continue in power during life *modo bene se gesserint*. There be 14 Canons belonging to the Cathedral all Noblemen, and by these the Bishop is chosen. The Bishops name then was *Sigismundus E. of Tirol*, commonly called Arch-Duke of *Inspruck*.



Of the natural Abilities, Temper and Inclinations, Manners and Customs, Virtues and Vices of the Italians.

\* Icon.  
anim.

THE *Italians* are, by the general confession of all that write of them, ingenious, apprehensive of any thing and quick-witted. \* *Barclay* (who is not too favourable to them in the Character he gives of them) saith, they have *animum rerum omnium capacem*; and again that there is nothing so difficult *ad quod Italici acuminis præstantia non tollatur*.

They are patient and assiduous in any thing they set about or desire to learn, never giving over till they master it and attain the perfection of it.

They are a still, quiet people, as being naturally melancholy; of a middle temper between the fastidious gravity of the *Spaniard* and unquiet levity of the *French*, agreeing very well with the *English*, as the *Scots* are observed to do with the *French*, and *Spaniards* with the *Irish*.

They are very faithful and loving to their friends, mindful of a courtesie received, and if it lies in their way or power for one good turn will do you two. This I had from a very intelligent person who hath lived and conversed long enough among them to know them thoroughly. *Barclay* himself confesseth, that where they do truly love *omnia discrimina habent infra tam humani fœderis sanctitatem*. Understand it of the better sort; for Shopkeepers and Tradesmen are false and fraudulent enough; and Inn-keepers, Carriers, Watermen and Porters as in other places horribly exacting if you make not an explicit bar-

bargain with them beforehand: insomuch that in many places the State hath thought it necessary by public *Bando* and decree to determine how much Inn-keepers shall receive of travellers for their dinner and for their supper and lodging.

They are not easily provoked, but will bear long with one another; and more with strangers than their own Countrey-men. They are also very careful to avoid all occasions of quarrel; not to say or do any thing that may offend any person, especially not to abuse any one by jesting or drollery; which they do not like nor can easily bear.

No people in *Europe* are more scrupulous and exact in observing all the *punctilio's* of civility and good breeding (*bella creanza* they call it) only methinks the Epithets they bestow upon mean persons are somewhat extravagant, not to say ridiculous, as when they stile a mechanic or common tradesman *Signor molto magnifico* and the like.

When they are in company together they do not only give every man his turn of speaking, but also attend till he hath done, accounting it a piece of very ill breeding to interrupt any man in his discourse, as hating to be interrupted themselves. Contrary to the manner of the *French* and *Dutch*, who make no scruple of interrupting one another, and sometimes talk all together. As careful are they, not to whisper privately one to another when in company, or to talk in an unknown language which all the company understands not. They do also shew their civility to strangers in not so much as asking them what Religion they are of, avoiding all unnecessary disputes about that subject, which are apt to engender quarrels: which thing we could not but take notice of, because in *France* you shall scarce exchange three words with any man, before he ask you that question.

It is not easie for a stranger to get acquaintance and fami-



familiarity with the *Italians*, they not much delighting to converse with strangers, as not knowing their humours and customs. Yet is their conversation when gotten pleasant and agreeable, their discourse profitable and carriage obliging.

Most of them, even of the ordinary sort of people, will discourse intelligently about Politic affairs and the government and interest of their own Country; being much addicted to and delighted in Politic studies and discourses.

Most of them are very covetous of liberty, especially such Cities as have been formerly Commonwealths, discourses or treatises of that subject making deep impressions on their minds: So that in some places not only books but also discourses about former revolutions are prohibited. *Barclay* also saith, that they are *gloriosa libertatis cupidi, cujus adhuc imaginem vident*. Hence the Princes of *Italy* build store of Castles and cittadels in their territories, not so much to defend themselves against their enemies as to bridle their Subjects, and secure themselves against tumults and insurrections. A strange thing it is, that of all the people of *Italy* the *Neapolitans*, who never tasted the sweetness of liberty, nor mended their condition by their commotions, but always (as we say) *leapt out of the frying-pan into the fire*, should be the most tumultuous and given to rebel against their Princes. *Leti* tells us of one of those petty subordinate Princes in this Kingdom of *Naples* called *Thomaso Ferrari*, who governed his subjects not like vassals, but with that sweetness and gentleness, as if they had been his own children; yet some of these fellows taking arms come into their Princes presence, and say to him, *Sir Prince, we are come to drive you out of your Palace and burn all your moveables. Why* (answers the Prince) *can you find fault with my government? Are you aggrieved in any thing and it shall be redressed: No* (replied they)

but

but because we understand that many of our Country-men have revolted from their Lords, we also to shew that we love revolutions, are resolved to rebel against you.

The *Italians* are greatly delighted in Pictures, statues and music from the highest to the lowest of them, and so intemperately fond of these things that they will give any rate for a choice picture or statue. Though all of them cannot paint or play on the music, yet do they all affect skill and judgment in both: And this knowledge is enough to denominate a man a *virtuoso*. Many of them are also curious in collecting ancient coyns and medals.

They are great admirers of their own language, and so wholly given to cultivate, polish and enrich that, that they do in a great measure neglect the *Latine*, few of them now adays speaking or writing well therein; but mingling so many *Italian* idiosyncrasies with it, that you have much ado to understand what they speak or write. As for the *Greek*, few or none have any tolerable skill in it, the study thereof being generally neglected and laid aside.

They are very temperate in their diet, eating a great deal of fallet and but little flesh. Their wine they drink well diluted with water, and seldom to any excess. We saw only one *Italian* drunk by the space of a year and half that we sojourned in *Italy*. Whether it be that in hot Countreys men have not so good stomachs as in cold; or whether meat as being better concocted nourishes more there; or that the *Italians* are out of principle, temper or custom more sober and temperate than other nations. Their herbs seemed to me more savory and better concocted than ours. Their water also was not so crude. But for flesh ours in my judgment much excels theirs, being much more succulent and sapid. Yet in *Rome* have I eaten beef not inferiour to ours: but I suppose it might be of *German* oxen; of which (as we were informed) there are many driven thither: and for sucking veal  
the



the *Romans* (as we have already noted) think theirs preferable to any in the world.

The *Italians*, especially those of inferiour quality, are in all things very sparing and frugal: Whether it be because they are so educated and accustomed; or because the gabels and taxes which they pay to their governours are so great that they cannot afford to spend much on themselves; or because naturally loving their ease they had rather live nearly then take much pains.

The Nobility and great persons chuse rather to spend their revenues in building fair palaces and adorning them with Pictures and statues, in making stately and spacious orchards, gardens and walks, in keeping coaches and horses and a great retinue of servants and staffiers, than in keeping great houses and plentiful tables; giving board-wages to their servants and attendants, which in my opinion is the better way of spending estates, these things finding poor people employment, so that the money comes to be distributed among them according to their industry; whereas the other way maintains in idleness such persons for the most part as least deserve relief: those that are modest and deserving chusing rather (if possibly they can) to maintain themselves and their families by the labour of their hands, than hang about great houses for a meals meat. Besides that great house-keeping is very often, not to say always, the occasion of great disorder and intemperance. Were I therefore Gods steward for a great estate (for such all rich men are or ought to be) I should think it more charity to employ poor people and give them mony for their work, than to distribute my estate among them freely and suffer them to live in idleness, I mean such as are able to labour.

The inferiour Gentry affect to appear in public with as much splendour as they can, and will deny themselves many satisfactions at home that they may  
be

be able to keep a coach, and therein make the *tour à la mode* about the streets of their City every evening.

The *Italians* when they call, speak to, or of one another, use only the Christian name, as *Signor Giacomo*, *Signor Giovanni*, &c. unless it be for distinctions sake, so that you may converse among them perchance some months before you hear any mans surname mentioned.

The *Italian* Gentry live for the most part in the Cities, whence it is that the Cities are so splendid and well built, so populous and rich; and the Countrey so poor and thinly inhabited. Yet are the Noblemens Palaces rather great and stately, than commodious for habitation. In many Cities the paper windows (which are for the most part tatter'd and broken) disgrace the buildings, being unsuitable to their magnificence.

The houses are generally built of stone, thick walled and high rooff, which makes them warm in Winter and cool in Summer: but they contrive them rather for coolness than warmth, and therefore make the windows large to give them air enough.

Of the Gentry in *Italy*, especially in *Venice*, if there be many brothers of one house only one usually marries, and that the eldest if he pleases; if he be not disposed then any other, as they can agree among themselves. The rest do what they can to greaten him that is married, to uphold the Family. The brothers that marry not keep concubines or whores; which though it be a sin, yet their Confessors can easily absolve them of it.

In most of the Cities and Towns of *Italy* there are *Academies* or Societies of *Virtuosi*, who have at set times their meetings and exercises, which are for the most part prolusions of wit and *Rhetoric*, or discourses about moral subjects, curious questions and Problems, or Paradoxes, sometimes extempory,



rany, sometimes premeditated. These have their head whom they call Prince, and a certain number of Academists, who are chosen by balloting, but they seldom refuse any that offer themselves to election. Many of these Academies assume to themselves conceited or fanciful names, and take a suitable *impresa* or coat of arms; as for example the *Academists* of *Bergamo* call themselves *Eccitati*, and their *impresa* is the picture of the morning. In *Manua* the Academists called *Accesi* have taken for their Emblem a Looking-glass reflecting the Sun-beams; those called *Timidi* a hare. As for the other Cities of *Italy*, in *Rome* there are 3 *Academies*, the *Humoristi*, the *Lyncei* and the *Fantastici*: in *Padua* 3, the *Ricoverati*, *Inflammati* and *Incogniti*: in *Bologna* 3, *Ardenti*, *Indomiti*, and one innominate: in *Venice* 2, *Discordanti* and *Gussoni*: in *Naples* 2, *Ardenti* and *Intronati*: in *Luca* 2, *Oscuri* and *Freddi*: in *Florence* *la Crusca*: in *Siena* *Intronati*: in *Genoa* *Addormentati*: in *Vicenza* *Olympici*: in *Parma* *Innominati*: in *Pavia* *Affidati*: in *Milan* *Nascosti*: in *Ferrara* *Elevati*: in *Rimini* *Adagiati*: in *Cesena* *Offuscati*: in *Ancona* *Caliginosi*: in *Fabriano* *Disuniti*: in *Perugia* *Insensati*: in *Viterbo* *Ostinati*: in *Brescia* *Oculti*: in *Faenza* *Philoponi*: in *Treviso* *Perseveranti*: in *Fermo* *Raffrontati*: in *Verona* *Philarmonici*: in *Macerata* *Catenati*: in *Alessandria* *Immobili*: in *Urbino* *Asfordini*.

Most of the *Italians* of any fashion wear black or dark coloured cloths, and for the fashion of them follow the *French* (but not too hastily) excepting those Countries which are subject to the King of *Spain*; which use the *Spanish* habit.

As for their vices, they are chiefly taxed for three:

1. *Revenge*; they thinking it an ignoble and unmanly thing to put up or pass by any injury or affront. Many times also they dissemble or conceal their displeasure and hatred under a pretence of friend-

friendship, that they may more easily revenge themselves of whom they hate by poisoning, assassinating or any other way; for nothing will satisfy them but the death of those who have injured them: and there be *Bravo's* and cut-throats ready to murder any man for a small piece of money. Besides, which is worst of all, they are implacable, and by no means to be trusted when they say they pardon. Hence they have a Proverb among them, *Amicitie reconciliate & menestre riscaldate non furono mai grate*. The women also provoke their children to revenge the death of their fathers by shewing them the weapons wherewith they were murdered, or cloths dipt in their blood or the like; by which means feuds between families are maintained and entail'd from generation to generation. These are the qualities for which we usually say, *An English man Italianate is a Devil incarnate*.

2. *Lust*, to which the inhabitants of hot Countreys are by the temper of their bodies inclined. Hence it is that all Cities and great Towns do swarm with Courtezans and Harlots; and to avoid worse evils the State is necessitated to give them public toleration and protection. As for masculine venery and other works of darkness, I shall not charge the *Italians* with them, as not having sufficient ground so to do; and because (as *Barclay* saith) *Hec scelera tenebris damnata & negari facilius à consciis possunt, & ab emulis fingi*.

3. *Jealousie*, which strangely possesses this people; so that for every little suspicion they will shut up their wives in a chamber, and carry the key with them, not suffering them to stir abroad unless themselves accompany them. To salute an *Italians* wife with a kiss is a stabbing matter; and to call a man *cornuto* or Cuckold in good earnest is the greatest affront or disgrace you can put upon him. The married women in *Italy* by this means have but bad  
lives,



lives, being for the most part confined to their houses except when they go to Church, and then they have an old woman attending them: the doors of their houses shut up at dinner and supper; all visits and familiar discourses with men denied them; neither can they speak or smile without suspicion: one reason of this among others may be, because the husbands knowing themselves to be so dishonest and false to their wives, they presume that had they opportunity they would not be more true to them. And yet for all this guarding and circumspection are not the *Italian* Dames more uncorrupt than the matrons of other Nations, but find means to deceive their husbands, and be dishonest in spite of jealousy.

To these I might add *Swearing*, which is so ordinary among all sorts, the Priests and Monks themselves scarce abstaining from oaths, that I believe they account it no sin.

It is a general custom all over *Italy* to sleep an hour or two after dinner in Summer time; so that from two of the clock till four in the afternoon you shall scarce see any body stirring about the streets of the Cities. Indeed if one sits still it is very hard to keep his eyes open at that time. Either this custom did not prevail when the School of *Salerno* wrote their Physic precepts, or that direction, *Sit brevis ant nullus tibi somnus meridianus*, was calculated for *England*, to whose King that Book was dedicated. And yet the *Italian* Physicians still advise people either not to sleep at all after dinner, or if they must sleep, to strip off their cloths and go to bed, or only to take a nod in a chair sitting.

In many Cities of *Italy* are Hospitals where Pilgrims and poor travellers are entertained, and have their diet and lodging for three days (if they have reason to stay so long) *gratis*, besides a piece of money when they go away.

There are also Hospitals to receive exposed children, if I may so term them; that is, any without exception that shall be brought and put in a grate on purpose, whither upon ringing of a bell an Officer comes presently and receives the child, and asking the party that brought it, whether it hath been baptized? carries it to a nurse to give it suck; and there it is maintained till it be grown up. The place where it is put in is so strait as to admit only children new born or very young. This I look upon as a good institution in great Cities, taking away from women the temptation of murdering their new-born children, or destroying their conceptions in the womb, to hide their shame. I know what may be objected against it, *viz.* that it emboldens them to play the wantons, having so fair a way of concealing it: *Sed ex malis minimum.*

In *Rome, Venice* and some other Cities of *Italy* they have a way of exercising charity little used among us. Several Confraternities of well-disposed persons raise sums of money by a free contribution among themselves, which they bestow yearly in portions for the marrying of poor maids, which else might want husbands, and be tempted to dishonest practises to maintain themselves. This I look upon as well-plac'd alms and worthy the imitation; it being very convenient and in a manner necessary, that new-married people should have somewhat to furnish their houses and begin the world with; and no less fitting, that young persons should be encouraged to marry, as well for multiplying of people, wherein the strength of the Commonwealth chiefly consists, as for the preventing those evils to which young and single persons are strongly tempted and inclined.

It is a troublesome thing to travel with fire-arms in *Italy*, you being fore'd in most Cities to leave them at the gate with the Guard, who give you a



tally or token; and when you leave the City you bring your tally and receive your arms. This is done to prevent assaults and murthers, which are so frequent in many Cities of *Italy*. For this the *G. Duke* of *Tuscany* is much to be commended, there being no such murthers and outrages committed in any of the Cities under his dominion as in other places: so diligent is he in searching out, and severe in punishing *Bravo's*, Cut-throats, Affassins and such kind of malefactors. As much might be said for the *Pope* in the City of *Rome*, but in other Cities in his Territories there is killing enough.

When you depart from any City you must be sure to take a *bill of health* out of the Office that is kept every where for that purpose: without which you can hardly get to be admitted into another City, especially if it be in the Territory of another Prince or State. If any one comes from an infected or suspected place he is forced to keep his *Quarantain* (as they call it) that is, be shut up in the *Lazaretto* or Pest-house 40 days before he be permitted to come into the City. So scrupulously careful are they to prevent Contagion.

In *Rome* and other Cities of *Italy* we have often observed many labourers that wanted work standing in the market places to be hired; whither people that want help usually go and bargain with them. Which custom illustrates that Parable of our *Saviour* recorded in the beginning of the 20th. Chapter of *S. Matthew's* Gospel, wherein the householder is said to go out about the third hour, and see others standing in the market-place, ver. 3. and in ver. 6. he is said to find others about the eleventh hour, and to say to them, why stand ye here all the day idle; and ver. 7. they answer, because no man hath hired us.

In *Italy* and other hot Countreys so soon as they have cut down their corn they thresh and winnow it usually, or at least a great part of it, on a floor made

made in the open air, before they bring it into the house. Hence in the Scripture we read of threshing floors as open places without roof or cover. Such I suppose was that where *Boaz* winnowed barley, *Ruth* 3. 3. Neither is it any wonder that he should lie there all night: for at *Aleppo* and even in *Malta* in Summer time they set their beds upon the roofs of their houses, and sleep *sub Dio*, in the open air.

One custom we have in *England*, which (as far as I could observe) is no where used beyond the Seas, and that is for children to beg their Parents and Godfathers blessing upon the knee.

One custom which prevails generally in foreign Countreys is but little used in *England*, that is to salute those that sneez by vailing the bonnet, and praying God to bless, assist or defend them, &c.

There is a kind of sport or game much used this day by the *Italians*, called *Gioco di mora*, which seems to have been used by the ancients and called *micare digitiis*. It is for the most part between two, who put out just at the same time each of them as many fingers as they please and also name each of them what number he thinks fit, and if either of them happens to be the number of the fingers which both of them together threw out, then he that names that number wins one.

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### Several sorts of Meats, Fruits, Sallets, &c. used in Italy, and other Observations about Diet.

1. **I**N Lombardy and other parts of *Italy*, *Tartufale* (as they call them) i. e. *Tubera Terræ*, a kind of subterraneous *Mushrome*, which our Herbarists



*English Trubs*, or after the *French* name *Truffles*, are accounted a choice dish, held by naturalists to be incentive of lust. The best of all are gotten in *Sicily*, and thence sent over into *Malta*, where they are sold dear. The way to get them is to turn swine into a field where they grow, who find them by the smell, and root them up out of the ground, and set one to follow the swine, and gather them up.

2. *Snails* boil'd and served up with oyl and pepper put into their shells are also accounted a good dish: I am sure they are sold dear at *Venice* and elsewhere, especially the great whitish or ash-coloured shell-snails, which we had not then seen in *England*, but have since found plentifully upon the Downs near *Darling* in *Surrey*, whither (as we were informed by the honourable *Charles Howard* Esq;) they were brought from beyond Seas by

*Mr. Martin Lister* hath found them on the banks of that hollow lane, leading from *Puckeridge* to *Ware*. These snails before winter stop up the mouth or aperture of their shells with a thick hard white paste like a good lute or plaister, and are kept all Winter in barrels or other vessels, and sold by the Poulterers. The first place where we met them to be sold in the market was *Vienna* in *Austria*, where they imitate the *Italians* as well in their diet as in the manner of their buildings.

3. *Frogs* are another *Italian* viand which we in *England* eat not. These they usually fry and serve up with oil. At *Venice* they eat only the loins and hind-legs, as also at *Florence*, and that upon fish-days. In some places of *Lombardy* they eat their whole bodies, and besides their frogs are of a larger size than ordinary. Their flesh shews white and lovely as they lie in the markets skin'd and ready prepared to be fried. Howbeit even there in *Italy*, *Kircher* in his book *de Peste* condemns them as an ambiguous and dangerous meat, and I think deservedly; wherefore

we do well having plenty of better food, wholly to abstain from them.

4. *Land Tortoises* are accounted with them a better meat than *Sea-tortoises*, and are commonly to be sold in the markets. They are eaten by those Orders of Freres whose rule obliges them to abstain from flesh, as *Carthusians*, *Carmelites*, &c.

5. They eat also many sorts of *Shell-fish*, which we either have not or meddle not with, as *Purples*, *Periwinkles* of several sorts, *Patellæ* or *Limpets*, *Sea-urchins*, which last are to be found every day in the markets at *Naples*. They also eat the *Sea-tortoises*, of which the blood put into the stomach and boil'd is the best part.

6. *Paste* made into strings like pack-thread or thongs of whit-leather (which if greater they call *Macaroni*, if lesser *Vermicelli*) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their *menestra* or broth of, much esteemed by the common-people. These boil'd and oil'd with a little chéeſe scraped upon them they eat as we do buttered wheat or rice. The making of these is a trade and mystery; and in every great town you shall see several shops of them.

7. They scrape or grate *Cheese* upon all their dishes even of flesh; -accounting that it gives the meat a good relish; which to those that are unaccustomed makes it rather nauseous or loathsome.

8. *Chestnuts* roasted and the kernels served up with juyce of *Lemon* and sugar are much esteemed, and by some called the *Pistachios* of *Italy*. At *Bononia* they grind them and make little cakes of the flower of them, which though eaten by the poor are no desirable dainty to a delicate palate. Roasted *Chestnuts* are a great part of the diet of the poor *Peasants* in *Italy*; as we have elsewhere noted.

9. They eat all manner of *small birds* as well as the *Germans*, viz. *Wrens*, *Stares*, *Titmife*, *Butcher-*  
D d 3 *birds*,



birds, &c. and several great ones which we touch not in *England*, as *Mag-pies*, *Jayes*, *Wood-peckers*, *Jack-daws*, &c. nay we have frequently seen *Kites* and *Hawks* lying on the *Peulterers* stalls; as we have already noted in our description of *Rome*.

10. They use several herbs for *Sallets*, which are not yet, or have been but lately used in *England*: v. g. *Selleri*, which is nothing else but sweet smal-lage, the young shoots whereof with a little of the head of the root cut off, they eat raw with oyl and pepper: In like manner they eat *Fennel*: *Artichoke* also they eat raw with the same sauce; [the same part of it that is eaten boild.] In *Sicily* at the highest village upon that side *Mount Aetna* that we ascended, they gave us to eat for a *Sallet* the stalks of a tall prickly thistle, bearing a yellow flower, I suppose it was the *Carduus Chrysanthemus* Dod. which the rankness of the soil had caused to mount up to that stature. Besides in most of their *sallets* they mingle *Rocket*, (*Rachetta* they call it) which to me gives them an odious taste. *Curl'd Endive* blancht is much used beyond Seas; and for a raw *sallet* seem'd to excel *Lettuce* it self: Besides it hath this advantage that it may be kept all *Winter*.

11. Many *fruits* they eat which we either have not or eat not in *England*, v. g. *Fujubes*, sold by the *Hucksters* while they are yet green: *L'azarole*, the fruit of the *Mespilus Aronia*, of a pleasant acid taste: both fruit and tree exactly like the common *Hawthorn*, but bigger. *Services* or *Sorbes* the true, as big as little *Pears*; those that grow with us are the fruit of the *Sorbus torminalis*: *Green figs* both white and blew in great plenty; a most delicate fruit when fully ripe, comparable for the taste to the best *marmalade*, and which may be eaten freely without danger of *surfeiting*: The husks or cods of *Carobs*, called in *Latine* *Siliqua dulcis*, in *Greek* *νεεγνια*, the word used *Luke* 15. 16. and therefore by some sup-  
posed

posed to be the husks the Prodigal is said to have desired to fill his belly with. Indeed we thought them fitter meat for swine than men; for though they had a sweet taste, yet afterwards they troubled our stomachs and purged us: but they have not upon all men the like effect; for the *Italians* and *Spaniards* eat them ordinarily without any such trouble: *Love-apples*: *Mad-apples* both raw and pickled; *Water-melons*; which they use to eat to cool and refresh them, and some Physicians allow sick persons to eat them in Feavers. They are almost as big as Pompions, have a green rind and a reddish pulp with blackish seed when ripe. The *Italians* call these *Cucumeri*, whereas Cucumers they call *Citrulli*. Several sorts of Gourds, as *Cucurbita lagenaria*, and *Cucurbita flexuosa sive anguina*; which eats very well boild in pottage: *Cucumis anguinus*, which is more esteemed and indeed better tasted than the Cucumber. The common people both in *Italy* and *Sicily* eat green Chich-pease raw, as our people do common pease.

12. In their Desserts and second courses they commonly serve up pine-kernels, and in time of year green Almonds: also a kind of sweet-meat or Confection made up of mustard and sugar, which they call *Italian* mustard.

13. To cool and refresh their wines they use generally snow, where it may easily be had, else ice, which they keep in conservatories all Summer. Without snow they that are used to it do not willingly drink, no not in Winter.

14. In the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily* they make a sort of cheese which they call *Caseo di cavallo*, i. e. Horse-cheese, for what reason I could not learn. These cheeses they make up in several forms; some in the fashion of a blown bladder, some in the fashion of a cylinder and some in other figures. They are neither fat nor strong, yet well-tasted and accep-



able to such as have eaten of them a while. The pulp or body of them lies in flakes and hath as it were a grain one way like wood. They told us that they were made of Buffles milk, but we believed them not, because we observed not many Buffles in those Countries, where there is more of this cheese made than of other sorts.

15. In *Italy* and other hot Countries their meat is not only naturally more lean and dry then ours, but they roast it also till it be ready to fall from the bones, and there be little juyce left in it. Besides when they roast their meat they draw coals under the spit, and let the fat drop on them, the *nidor* whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our gust who are not used to it, and what they lose in dripping they save in fewel. Their roasting differs not much from our broiling or carbonadoing. I speak this of ordinary Inns and mean peoples houses, in great houses and Inns it is otherwise.

The *Italians* count not their hours as we do, from twelve to twelve, beginning at midday and midnight; but from one to four and twenty, beginning their count at Sun-set, which is a much more troublesome way; - the setting of the Sun being a moveable point or term, and they being therefore necessitated to alter and new-set their clocks every day: whereas midday and midnight being fixt points, the clocks need no setting anew. As for *Italy* in general, though the *Italians* imagine it to be the best Countrey in the world, and have a Proverb among them that *Italy is the garden of the world*: yet setting aside *Lombardy*, *Campania felix* and some few other places, the rest is mountainous and barren enough: the earth so parcht by the Sun-beams that it bears no grafs, and (as *Barclay* saith) seldom yieldeth grain enough for three years successively to supply the necessities and uses of its inhabitants, whatever they may boast of the *Itala gleba*. The reason why the

*Italians*

*Italians* are so conceited of their own Countrey is, because they seldom travel abroad, and so see not the beauty and fertility of others.

I might have taken notice of, the vast and incredible number of Religious houses there are in *Italy*. I have sometimes thought they might in all of both sexes amount to eight or ten thousand. Of these the Gentlemen make advantage. For such of their daughters as either they cannot get husbands for, or are not able to give portions to, suitable to their birth and quality, they can in one of these houses for a small matter honourably dispose of and settle for their lives. The institution of such houses as these, whether young women of quality, who for want of sufficient fortunes or personal endowments cannot easily provide themselves suitable matches, might retire and find honourable provision, might perchance be tolerable, yea commendable, were they purged from all superstition, the women not admitted too young, and under no vow of perpetual chastity, only to leave the house in case they married. But because of the danger of introducing Monckery, I think it more safe for a Christian State not to permit any such foundations.

Buffles are a common beast in *Italy*, and they make use of them to draw their wains as we do of oxen: only because they are somewhat fierce and unruly, they are forced to lead them by an iron-ring put in their noses, as our Bear-wards do their Bears.

For insects the most remarkable sorts which we want in *England*, are,

1. The *Cicadae* before mentioned.

2. The flying *Glow-worms*, which are there every where to be seen in Summer time. These flying or winged *Glow-worms* are nothing else but the males of the common creeping or unwinged *Glow-worm* *Fabius Columna* relates; that *Carolus Vintimiglia* of *Palermo* in *Sicily* having out of curiosity kept



kept many unwinged Glow-worms in a glass did put in among them a flying one, which presently in his sight did couple with them one by one after the manner of silk-worms; and that the next day the unwinged ones or females began to lay their eggs. That the males are also flying insects in *England*, though they do but rarely or not at all shine with us, we are assured by an eye-witness; who saw them in conjunction with the common shining unwinged Glow-worms. Heer by the way it may not be amiss to impart to the Reader a discovery made by a certain Gentleman and communicated to me by *Francis Jessop Esq*; which is, that those reputed Meteors called in Latine *Ignes fatui*, and known in *England* by the conceited names of *Jack with a Lanthorn*, and *Will with a Wisp*, are nothing else but swarms of these flying Glow-worms. Which if true, we may give an ealie account of those strange *phenomena* of these supposed fires, *viz.* their suddain motion from place to place and leading travellers that follow them into bogs and precipices.

3. *Scorpions*, which in *Italy* sting not, or at least their stings are not venenose, as the learned *Franciscus Redi* affirms; though by experience he found the stinging of the *African* Scorpions to be mortal, or at least very noxious.

4. *Tarantula's* so called because found about *Tarentum*, (though we have seen of them at *Rome*) which are nothing else but a large sort of Spiders; the biting whereof is esteemed venemous, and thought to put people into Phrenetic fits, enforcing them to dance to certain tunes of the Music, by which means they are cured, long and violent exercise causing a great evacuation by sweat. These fits they say do also yearly return at the same season the Patient was bitten. But *Dr. Thomas Cornelius* of *Cosenza* before mentioned, a learned Physician and Virtuoso in *Naples*, diligently enquiring into this generally

nerally received and heertofore unquestioned story, that he might fatisfie himself and others whether it were really true in experience

5. *Cimici* as the *Italians* call them, as the *French* *Punaise*. We *English* them *Chinches* or *Wall-lice*, which are very noifome and troublefome by their bitings in the night time, raifing a great heat and rednefs in the skin. They harbour in the straw of the bolsters and mattresses and in the wood of the bedfeds, and therefore in fome *Nofocomia* or *Hospitals* for fick persons, as for example at *Genua*, the bedfeds are all of iron. This infect if it be crufted or bruifed emits a moft horrid and loathfome fcent, fo that thofe that are bitten by them are often in a doubt whether it be better to endure the trouble of their bitings, or kill them and fuffer their moft odious and abominable ftink. We have of thefe infects in fome places of *England*, but not many, neither are they troublefome to us.

We departed from *Trent* intending for *Coira* or *Mareb Chur* in the *Griſons* Countrey called in *Latine* *Curia Rhetorum*. We rode up the valley wherein the river *Atheſis* runs, called *Val Venoſta*, every 5 miles paſſing through a large village, and one handfome little town called *Burgo*, and lodged at a ſmall place called *Brunſole*. 18.

We rode through *Bolzana* conſiderable Town and for bigneſs comparable to *Trent*, and 10 miles further *Maran* a large Town, and lodged at a village called *Raveland*. 19. *Bolzana*. *Maran*.

We paſſed through *Latourn*, *Slach*, *Schlanders*, *Maltz*, all villages and Towns of note, and laſt of all *Cleurn* a pretty great walled Town, and then ſtruck up on the left hand among the mountains to a village called *Tavers* where we lodged. 20.

We rode on through the ſnow to *Monaftero*, where the *Griſons* Countrey begins, and *S. Maria* a ſmall *terra*, and ſtopt at *Gherſ* a village at the foot of the high 21.



high mountains. In this Countrey the people use a peculiar language of their own, which they call *Romansch*, that is *Lingua Romana*. It seems to be nearer *Spanish* than *Italian*, though distinct from both. Besides their own language they generally speak both *Italian* and *Dutch*: so that after we had lost *Italian* in the valleys we wondered to find it heer again among the hills. Their wines they bring all out of the *Valtelline*, from *Tirano*, about 2 days journey distant. The Countrey at this time was all over covered with snow, so that they are fain to keep their cattel within doors for six months: yet the people said that heerabouts the snow did not lie all Summer, no not on the tops of the highest mountains. Heer we observed that to draw their sleds over the snow, instead of Oxen they make use of Bulls, one Bull drawing a little sled. About *Tavers* we observed them sowing of dust upon the snow, which they told us was to make the snow melt sooner: I suppose it was rather for manure. They use stoves in all places, and good reason they have the Countrey being so cold, A great number of *Chamois* or *Gemps* [*Rupicapra*] are taken all over these Countries upon the high hills, as, though the people had not told us, we must needs have gathered from the multitude of horns we saw stuck up in the houses where we lodged. Bears there are and Wolves among the high mountains but not many. The men generally wear ruffs and long bushy beards. All the people (as far as we had experience or could judge of them in the short stay we made among them) we found to be honest, hearty and civil, and the common sort very mannerly. Their houses are built of stone, and covered with shingles of wood, the walls thick and the windows very small to fence against the cold. They have no strong holds or fortified places among them; nor will they permit any to be erected; having so much confidence in their own valour, that they think

think they need no other defence : indeed their Country is such as one would think none of their neighbouring Princes should covet unless for the security of his own Territories.

We passed the Mountain of *Bufalora* in 7 or 8 hours. In the top of the Mountain, in the mid way between *Cherf* and *Zernetz*, is an Inn called *Furno*. From *Zernetz* we rode in the Valley of the higher *Engadine* through *Zuotz* a great *terra*, and two other Villages, and lodged at a little place called *Ponte*.

22.



OF THE  
GRISONS.

THE *Grisons* are divided into 3 Leagues, and each League subdivided into *Communes*: each *Commune* contains several Villages; not all an equal number, but some more some fewer. The *Lega Grisa* (according to *Simler*) hath 19 *Communes*. The *Lega della casa Dio* hath 21 *Communes*, which are sometimes contracted into 11. *Cleurn*, *Tavers* and *Maltz* have lately revolted from this League, and put themselves under the Archduke of *Innsbruck*. The *Dieci Dritture* have ten, as the name imports. Each *Commune* hath its annual chief Magistrate, whom in some places they call *Maestrale*, and a certain number of *Affessors* or Judges, which in their language are called *Truæder*. Each *terra* or Village chuses its Judges by majority of votes. [Sometimes the People chuse only a certain number of Delegates, which Delegates are to make choice of the Judges.] All the People, as well rich as poor, as well Servants as Masters, have their Suffrages. so soon as they come to the age of 16 years. The time of their Election is *St. Matthias* day. The *Commune* of *Engadina alta* hath 10 great Villages (*terre* they call them) 16 Judges called *Truæder*, one *Maestrale*, one Chancellour or Notary. The *Maestrale*, the Chancellour, and 4 *Truæder* are always of *Zuotz*. The other *terre* have some one, some two, according to their bigness. [In other Communities the several *terre* have the *Maestrale* and other Officers by turns.] These Magistrates are changed every two years, but confirmed every year, and may be put out by the People if they

they please. The *Maeſtrale* ( called in ſome places *Landamman* ) is the chief, and aſſembles the *Traeder* together, makes Proceſſes, and in ſum hath the executive power. When they have occaſion to meet to decide any buſineſs, or judge in any criminal cauſe, he that is caſt or condemned, if he hath goods bears the charges, if he hath none then the *Commune* bears the charges; So that every *Commune* is a Common-wealth by its ſelf, and its government purely Democratical. Every two years they have two Diets or general Councils: The firſt Diet ( when the Officers which they ſend to their ſeveral *Praefecturae* are elected ) is at *Michaelmas*, the ſecond ( when they take an account of their Officers ) is on *St. John Baptiſts* day. To theſe Diets each *Commune* ſends its Delegates, *Meſſi* they call them, or Commiſſioners, ſome one and ſome two. Theſe Delegates muſt act according to the inſtructions given them by their ſeveral Communities. Each League hate its Head or Chief. The Burgomaſter of *Coira* is always Head of the League *della caſa di Dio*. In the *Lega Griſa* there are four Communities that by ancient cuſtom have the Head ( who is here called *Landtreichler* ) by turns. In the *Dieci Dritture* fix Communities have the choice of the Chief, who is called *Landamman*. Thoſe fix *Communes* ſend each its Delegate to *Tavas*, and the Delegates by the major vote chuſe the new *Landamman*. Theſe ſometimes with ſome aſſiſtants meet as a leſſer Council, but have no abſolute or deciſive ſentence. There lies an Appeal from the general Diet to the Communities, and what the major part of thoſe concludes or agrees upon is valid. The *Griſons* pay no ſort of *Datii*, Gabels or Taxes. In *Italy* the County of *Chiavenna* and the *Valtelline* are ſubject to the *Griſons*. To the County of *Chiavenna* they ſent formerly two *Podetta's* or Bailiffs, one to *Plurs*, which Town was miſerably deſtroyed by the falling of a

Moun-



(415)  
Mountain upon it, and one to *Chiavenna*, who is called *Commissario*. Near *Plurs* are made Pots and Vessels of stone turned after the manner of wood, which will endure the fire. The *Valtelline* according to *Simler* is divided into six *Præfectura*, whether the *Grisons* send *Podesta's* or Governors. Those are *Bormio*, which some make a County by it self, *Tirano*, *Tellio*, *Sondrio*, *Morbegno* and *Travona*. They named to us two more, *viz.* *Ponte* and *Chiur*. These *Podesta's* are changed every two years, the principal or head of them is the Prefect of *Sondrio*, who is not called *Podesta*, but *Governatore* as we were told, as *Simler* saith *Capitano*. In the chusing of *Præfects* the order both of the Leagues and of the Communities is observed. So that for example, if the *Lega Grisa* chuses the Governor of *Sondrio* for this two years, the *Lega della casa di Dio* shall have the choice of him the next two, and the *Dieci Dritture* the following. The like order is observed in the several Communities of each League. The People of *Valtelline*, the County of *Bormio*, and the County of *Chiavenna* pay no Taxes or Gabels more than for the maintenance of their Governors or *Podesta's*.

Mar. 24. We left *Ponte*, and passed over another high Mountain called \_\_\_\_\_ in a very bad season, for that it snowed exceeding fast all the while we were abroad, which in many places so filled up the track that we could see no way at all, only we could presently find when we were out, for then our horses were almost up to the belly in snow: besides a brisk gale of most bitter cutting wind blew just in our faces, which did so affect my eyes that I could not open them without great pain for three days, nor easily endure to look upon snow for a great while after. The reason why my eyes were more affected than others I conceive was, because I was not careful to wipe the snow off my face, but suffered it to freeze to the hair of my eyebrows and eyelids:

lids : the cold whereof being contiguous to them; stupified, and would in time have quite mortified my eyes. And here by the way we may take notice, that the People living in this mountainous cold Country look more swarthy and dusky, at least their faces and parts exposed to the air, and have not so good complexions as those that live below in a milder and more temperate Region. It is an observation of *Bodin* in his *Method of History*, That the Inhabitants of the temperate Zone, as you go further and further from the Tropic are still whiter and whiter, till you come to a certain degree of latitude, and then they grow dusky and dark-coloured again; witness the *Greenlanders*, *Laplanners*; &c. extremity of cold parching and tanning the skin as well as excess of heat. And we found this true by our own experience; for our faces were so hackt and burnt (if I may take leave so to use that word) by the cold in our passage over these Mountains, that for some time after we lookt like so many Gypsies. This night we lodg'd in a *terra* called *Bergun*.

We went on to *Coira* the capital City of the *Grisons*, a pretty little Town standing on a small River that falls into the *Rhene*, about half a mile below, environed almost with Mountains, save only on that side the River *Rhene* runs; where there is a pleasant Valley, having very good Meadow and Pasture grounds. The Inhabitants of *Coira* are all Protestants, excepting the Bishop (who covys money that is current here) and 24 Canons. The Bishop hath nothing at all to do in the Government of the Town. The form of Government is much like that of *Zurich* and *Basel*, viz. the Citizens are divided into five Tribes or Companies, each of which chuses 14 Senators, which make up the great Council of 70. These are called *Ratsheren*, and are chosen by the people anew every year on *S. Martins* day; a-

25.  
Coira of  
Chur.



new I say, for the same are usually chosen again so long as they live. Out of this greater Council are chosen yearly of each Tribe five into the lesser Council, to which are added the 5 Masters of the Companies for the last year, who make up the number of 30. Half these are called Senators, and govern the Common-wealth. The chief Officers who preside in the Senate are the two Burgomasters who rule alternately, one one year, the other the next. The Council of 30, with the regent Burgomaster, who is called *Stattvocht*, judge in criminal causes. Besides there is a Bench of Judges made up of the five Masters of the Companies, and ten out of the Council of 30, wherein the Prætor of the City called *Stattribcher* presides, which determines civil controversies and actions of debt. But from them there lies an Appeal to the Council of 30.

Plants  
observed  
about  
*Coira*.

In the mountainous Pastures about this Town we observed growing plentifully *Crocus vernus flore albo*, & *flo. cæruleo*, & *flo. ex albo & cæruleo variegato*; *Hepatica nobilis ubique*; *Leucoium bulbosum Tab.* & *Ornithogalum flore luteo*. Besides *Coira* the *Grisons* have two little Towns which they call Cities, *Mayfield* and *Eylandts*. For their Religion the *Grisons* are divided; some Communities being *Romanists*, some *Protestants*; but most *Protestants*, of whom they told us there were in all the Country about 17000 fighting men.

Mar. 29.  
1665.  
*Walenstat*.

We travelled from *Coira* to *Walenstat*, situate beside a small Lake, thence called *Walenstatter-Sea*: passing by the way through *Mayfield*, *Ragats*, and *Sargans*. Both *Sargans* and *Walenstat* are *Voghria's* or *Præfecturæ* belonging the seven Cantons.

30.  
*Glaris*.  
The  
*Steinbuck*  
or *Ibcx*.

We ferried over the Lake to *Wesen*, and from *Wesen* rode to *Glaris*, one of the 13 Cantons of *Switzerland*. Here we saw the horns of the *Ibcx*, (which they call *Steinbuck*.) They are somewhat like to Goats horns, but larger. They told us that there  
were

were none of these beasts found heerabouts, but that in *Wallisland*, and in the Archbishoprick of *Saltzburgh* in *Germany* there were of them. But of the *Rupicapra* or *Gimpfes*, and *Mures Alpini majores*, called *Marmottoes*, they have good store. Of birds they have in plenty *Merula torquata*, which they call *Ringer-Amzel*; *Merula aquatica*, which they call *Wasser-amzel*; *Urogallus*, or *Cock of the wood*, *Lagopus*, a milk white bird somewhat bigger than a *Partridge*, feathered down to the very toes and claws, of the *Heath-cock* kind; but more of these in the *Grisons* Country, where they brought them us to sell. The people of this Canton of *Glaris*, as also *Appenzel*, are mixt, two third parts Protestants and one third Roman-Catholics. They both make use of the same Church for their several Services: first the Priest comes and does Mass, then the Minister and preaches.

Chamois  
or  
Gemps.  
Marmot-  
toes.

The Governments of the several Cantons of *Switzerland* may be reduced to three forms or heads. The first is of those Cantons which have no Cities, whose chief Officer is called *Landamman*; and in these the supreme power is in all the People, by whose counsel all businesses of moment are decided. Of this sort are *Uri*, *Suits*, *Underwalden*, *Zug*, *Glaris* and *Appenzel*. The second, of those which have Cities that were either built by, or sometime subject to Princes, whose chief Officer is called *Scultetus* or *Scout*: This form is most Aristocratical of all others; and of this sort are *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburg*, and *Solothurn*. The third, of those which have Cities divided into several Tribes or Companies, by whose suffrages the Magistrates are yearly chosen; of this Order are *Zurich*, *Basel*, and *Schaffhausen*.



## G L A R I S

Is divided (according to *Simler*) into 15 parts, but as we were told there into 12 Parishes, of which some have five Counsellors, some six; some more some less, according to their bigness. These make up the Senate or Council, which consists of 60, whereof two parts are of the reformed Religion and one of the *Romish*, besides the *Landamman* and other chief Officers, who have the privilege of sitting in Council when their term is expired. The chief and supreme power is in the whole people. Upon the last Sunday in *April* yearly there is a general Convention of all the males above 16 years of age, together with the Magistrates at a place called *Schuan dan*. This general Meeting or Convention is called *Landtsknein*: and by these by majority of Suffrages the Magistrates and Officers are chosen; and first the *Landamman*, who continues in Office sometimes two, sometimes three years. Into this Office they may choose out of all the people whom they please without any regard of place. 2. The *Statthalter*, who is the *Landammans* Lieutenant. These Offices in this Canton are thus divided between the Protestants and Papists. Three years the *Landamman* is a Protestant, and the *Statthalter* a Papist; then the two following the *Landamman* is a Papist and the *Statthalter* a Protestant. 3. The *Seckelmeister* or Treasurer. 4. *Pannerbeer* or Standard-bearer. 5. *Landshauptman* or chief Captain, and under him in time of war a Lieutenant. 6. *Landtsfendricht* or Ensign. These three last continue for life. 7. Three *Landtschriben*, *i. e.* Secretaries or Chancellours, who are present in Council, but have no suffrages. 8. *Landtweible* or Apparitour; he gathers the votes in the general Convention, summons the Council by Proclamation in the Church,

&c.

&c. The *Landſchein* chuſes alſo the *Landvogts* or Prefects, and either confirms or abrogates public Edicts and Conſtitutions. The 60 Senatours uſually continue in office during life *modo bene ſe geſſerint*, yet are they yearly choſen anew or confirmed at the general Convention, not by the whole Convention, but each one by that part or Pariſh to which he belongs, and by which he was choſen; who alſo when any one dies chuſe another into his place. The *Landamman* when his Office is expired is called old *Landamman*, and may ſtill ſit in council, which is a favour allowed him in regard of his former dignity. The aforementioned Officers do alſo ſit in council. The *Landamman* puts men in priſon by his Authority, propounds buſineſs to the Council, appoints the days of the Councils meeting, and to that end appoints the Officer to give them notice in the Church. In this Canton, to avoid the ambition and inordinate expences of Candidates for Offices, who were wont to court and feaſt the people, they have lately introduced Lottery in the choice of Officers and Governours. All the Candidates are firſt put to the vote, and thoſe eight (if there be ſo many for any one place) who have moſt ſuffrages are ſet in the middle. Then the *Landſchrieb* or Secretary takes eight balls, one of which is gilt, and wraps them up in ſingle papers, and puts them into a hat which he holds under his arm, whiſt a little child puts in his hand and takes out the balls one by one, and gives them to the eight. He who happens to have the gilt ball is the Officer. Beſides theſe Councils there are alſo two Conſiſtories of Judges; one conſiſting of nine, choſen by the *Landſkhein* out of the Council or *Ratſheeren*, to whom the *Landamman* is added as Preſident, who determine all cauſes of injuries, and all buſineſs of inheritances, and where money is gained with hazard of life: the other conſiſting of five who determine actions of debt. Theſe



Consistories ( saith *Simler* ) sit only in *May* and *September*. Private quarrels by consent of the parties are usually referred to a Councillour of the Parish. To the general Diet at *Baden* the Reformed send the *Landamman* when he is a Protestant, and the Roman Catholics the *Statthalter*, and so *vice versa*.

The Territory of *Glaris* is about eight hours long, that is allowing 3 *English* miles to an hour, 24 miles : The number of Freemen of both Religions about 2500. This Canton hath one *Vogtia* or Bayliewick proper to it self, that is *Werdenburg*, to which every three years they send a new *Landtvogt* or Prefect, who is a Protestant.

In the Cantons of *Basel*, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Schaffhauss*, *Triburg* and *Soloturn*, the Citizens only are Freemen, and the Territory or Country round about with all the Towns therein are Subjects, and divided into several Bayliwicks or *Præfecturæ*, (*Vogties* they call them) to every of which the Cities send a *Bayliff* or *Landtvogt*, who is Governour there, whom they change in some Cantons every second, in some every third, in some every sixth year. In the other Cantons where there are no Cities, all the Countrymen inhabiting the Canton, properly so called, are freemen ; I say the Canton properly so called ; for these also have their Subjects, whom they govern likewise by their Prefects or *Landtvogts*. Besides the proper there are also common *Præfectures* or *Vogties*, some to two, some to three, some to seven, some to twelve, and some to all the Cantons : to which the Cantons concerned by course send their *Landtvogts*. To the 12 Cantons (*Appenzel* is the excluded ) belong the 4 *Italian Præfecturæ*, which they obtained by the donation of *Maximilian Sforze Duke of Milan*, An. 1513. viz. *Lugano*, *Logarno*, *Mendriz* and *Val Madia*. To the 7 Cantons, that is *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Suitz*, *Uri*, *Underwald*,

*derwald, Glaris and Zug*, belong *Baden, Libera Provinciae*, and *Sargans* : to these 7 and *Bern* belongs *Turgow*; to these 7 and *Appenzel* belongs *Rhineck* or *Rheinthal*. To the 3 Cantons, *i. e. Uri, Suintz*, and *Underwald* belongs *Bellinzona* in *Italy*, whose Territory is divided into three Bayliwicks, to which those three Cantons send Landvogts by course, *viz. Bellinzona, Val Palensa and Rivicra*. To the two Cantons of *Suintz* and *Glaris* belong *Uznach* and *Wesent*, or *Castra Rhetica*.

At *Glaris* they told us, that in their own Country those of the Canton of *Suintz* were good Soldiers, but living most upon milk and white meats, they could not last and endure abroad. That those of *Uri, Appenzel*, and the lower part of *Glaris* made the best Soldiers of all.

We travelled from *Glaris* through *Nafels* a little April 1.  
 Village, and several other Villages near the Lake of *Rappersville* or the *Zurich-sea*, especially *Lachen*, where they usually take boat for *Zurich*; and after an hours riding by the Lakes side, and in sight of *Rappersvill*, and the long Bridge cross the Lake, we climb'd up a very high Mountain on our left hand, to the top of which when we were ascended we rode through a Country all covered with snow, which in the Summer time seems to be a very pleasant place. Heer we found *Eynsidle*, where is a famous Eynsidle.  
 Monastery of *Benedictine* Freres, in whose Church is an Image of our Lady, which works great miracles, *si credere fas sit*. This is a place of great devotion, visited by Strangers and Pilgrims after the manner of *Loreto*. And as there is the *Holy house*, so here is a *Chappel divinely consecrated*, set in the body of the Church, and enclosed in a case of Marble, given by an Archbishop of *Saltzburg*. Near the door of this Church is an Alley of Shops of Beads and Medals, as at *Loreto*; and here as there an incredible number of Beggers continually waiting. The Canton of



*Switz* is Protector of this Abbey. If any one desire to know more of this place he may consult the History of it, entitled (as I remember) *Sanctæ Virginis Eynsiddlensis*.

3.  
*Schwytz*. We rode again over the snow for about three hours, and then descending by degrees we passed through three Villages, and at last arrived at *Smyts*, a fair Village (for its counted no other, though it be comparable to the best of our Market Towns) having a large *Piazza* handsomely paved.

The Government  
of the  
Canton  
of *Switz*.

The government of this Canton is much what the same with that of *Glaris*. The whole Canton is divided into 6 parts or quarters. Each division hath 10 Counsellors; so that the Council or Senate consists of 60, which they call *Ratsheeren*. When a Senatour dies, that quarter to which he belonged chuses another by the major vote of all the people. Every quarter hath its head, who is called *Siebener*: because they are seven in all, the *Landamman* making one of the number; which make a lesser Council to manage and take care of the public revenue. The Senatours are obliged in important causes to take each his man to be his assistant, and in the most weighty of all (as concerning peace and war) each two men; so that then the Council is tripled. The last Sunday of *April* (as at *Glaris*) is the Convention of the whole Canton called the *Landtskmein*, when all the males above 16 years of age meet and elect by major vote the *Landamman* and other Officers and *Landvogts*. To this meeting all the people that can conveniently are obliged to come; and every one to swear fidelity to their Country, to maintain their Liberties, &c. The Officers are the same as at *Glaris*. This Canton and every one of the rest send two *Messi* to the general Diet at *Baden*, of which the *Landamman* is usually one. This Canton hath also the like two little Councils or Consistories as *Glaris*.

We rode about 3 miles to a place called *Brunen*, beside the lake of *Lucern*, and there embarkt. for *Altorff*.<sup>3.</sup> spending in our passage upon the water about 3 hours, and then we had but a mile to the town. From *Smytz* to *Altorf* there is no travelling by land (as they told us) unless we would go some scores of miles about. *Altorf* hath no piazza, yet is it a larger town than *Schmytz*, and hath a pretty Church and a Monastery of *Capucines*. Heer we heard at large related to us the story of *William Tell* and the *Lantvogt*, which he that is desirous to know may consult *Simler*. On the top of a pillar over one of their fountains in the street is set the statue of this *Tell*, with his cross-bow on his shoulder, and leading his son by the hand. At some distance stands a tower on which are painted the several passages of the Story.

The Government is almost the same with that of *Schmytz*. The number of Senators, and manner of their election the same. The Officers and Magistrates the same, only they mentioned a *Suk-beer*, who hath the charge of the Ammunition, whom they told us not of in other Cantons, and 6 *Fierprachts*, i. e. Proctors or Councillors, but not of the Council. The Senatours being to judge in criminal causes take to them another man, so that then the Council is doubled. They have also a lesser Council of 15 called the *Landtram*, which decides civil causes. These are taken out of the great Council, and go round in a *rota*. They meet the first Munday every moneth. A third Council also they have called the *Poderade*, which sits weekly about actions of debt where the sum exceeds not 60 livers. The Senators (as they told us) have no Salary or allowance at all. When one of the Council is chosen *Landtvogt* he is put out of the Council. *Uri* is the first Canton that set it self at liberty.



*April 4.* We returned to the lake of *Lucern*, and taking *Underwalden*. boat we went by water within one hour of *Stantz*, the principal village of *Underwald*, where we lodged. As we sailed upon this lake we happened to see a great fall of snow from the tops of some mountains hanging over the lake, which made a rattling and report not unlike thunder, as *Monfieur de Cartes* in his *Meteors* notes. At *Stantz* they have a very fair Church, and two Convents, one of *Capucine Freres*, and one of Nuns. Heer and at *Altorf*, *Switz*, *Lucern*, &c. we observed in the Church-yards crosses set upon the graves, some of wood, some of iron, and on some of them hanging a little copper kettle with holy water in it. Some women we saw coming with a bunch of herbs in their hands, which they dipped in the kettle, and sprinkled the water therewith upon the graves. These I suppose were Widows or Mothers who sprinkled the water upon the graves of their dead Husbands or Children.

This Canton is divided into two parts, *Oberwald* or the upper, whose capital village is *Stanner*, and the lower or *Underwald*, the head whereof is *Stantz*. In the lower are 60 Senatours chosen by 11 *Communes*, some whereof have more, and some fewer, according to their bigness. The Officers are the same, and chosen in like manner as in *Schmütz* and *Uri*, only the *Landamman* and *Statthalter* continue in office but one year.

The *Lantweibel* or Apparitor and 7 Judges, chosen one out of a *Commune*, judge in civil causes. From these there is an appeal to another Tribunal of 11, consisting of the *Landamman*, and one elected out of each *Commune* save that the *Landamman* is of. These 11 are chosen out of the Council, the seven indifferently. In capital causes the Council of 60 Judges, and besides any one of the Countrey may be present and give his suffrage if he pleases, though ordinarily none do but the Senators who

who are all thereto by oath obliged. The Senators and Officers of this Canton have all salaries. Heer and in *Uri* all the males of all conditions that are 14 years old and upward have their suffrages at the *Landtskneind*. *Oberwald* hath likewise a Council, *Landamman* and other Officers by themselves, indeed nothing common with *Underwald*. They nominate *Landvogts* and Embassadors by turns. They might be esteemed two Cantons were it not for that they have but two Delegates at the Diet at *Baden*, as the other Cantons have.

These three Cantons, *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Underwald*, consist chiefly, not to say wholly, of pasture ground: No cornfields or vineyards heer. Their wine is imported from *Italy*, their corn from several parts. They boast that by this means their ground is not so subject to the casualties of weather, or injuries of bad seasons as either plowed fields or vineyards, and yields to the owners a more certain profit. It's well if one reason why they maintain all their ground pasture, be not because they are unwilling to take pains in husbandry. Wine is dear heer. At *Altorf* and *Stantz* they have it from *Logarno*. At *Switz* they have both *Valtelline* and *Logarno*-wine. The people are very honest and good natured, keep their houses neat and cleanly, and withal very polite and in good repair. The men are given much to drinking. The meat stands before them three or four hours, and they now and then eat a bit, but the main business is drinking.

We travelled to *Lucern*, crossing over a part of the lake. This is a very neat city and pleasantly situate upon the lake: divided into parts by a river which runs out of the lake; over which there are three bridges, one for carts and horses, the other two handsome foot bridges covered over with a roof or penthouse, one near a quarter of a mile long. Besides there is a fourth bridge which leads towards the

April. 5.  
Lucern.



the Church covered like this last, and longer than it. The great Church stands without the city wall, a very handsome tall, and lightsome structure. Over the Western door is the greatest Organ that ever I saw : A man might very well creep into the hollow of the greater pipes of it. The account of the Government that was given us heer was much different from *Simlers*. They told us that the Great Council consisted of 136, whereas he writes that it consists of no more than 100 : but these may be reconciled ; for that, I suppose, he excludes the lesser Council, which they included. They continue in office during life ; and when one dies, the rest of the Council chuse another into his place, out of the Citizens whom they think fit. *Simler* saith that the lesser Council of the last half year chuse the new Senators. This Council hath two Presidents whom they call *Sculteti*, who preside *alternis annis*, and continue in office during life. *Simler* saith they are chosen yearly by the Suffrages of both the Councils. The manner of chusing Officers and Senators is this. Behind a curtain according to the number of Competitors are placed two, three, or more boxes. Every Senator hath given him a little medal or piece of money for that purpose ; and so the Senators go one by one behind the curtain, and put the medal into what box they please, and he that hath most of these pieces is understood to be chosen. Out of the great Council is chosen a lesser of the most ancient and wise, who also continue during life, and judge in civil causes, and take care of the ordinary concerns of the City ; and for that purpose they sit daily. They are divided into two equal parts, 18 for the Summer, and 18 for the Winter. If one of the Winter dies, those of the Summer elect one into his place out of the 100, and *vice versa*. The great Council of 136 judge in criminal causes. Those of the lesser Council have five

*Batz* [about 10 *d.* or 1 *s.* *English*] and those of the great Council two *Batz per diem* for every day they sit in Council. All the people of the territory of this city are Subjects, and divided into 19 or 20 *Præfecturæ*: the number of fighting men about 18000. The Subjects in time of peace pay no more tribute than 5 *Batz* or a hen the man *per annum* to the *Lantvogt*.

From *Lucern* we travelled to *Zug* called in *Latine* *Tugium*, about 15 miles. This City is by one half less than *Lucern*; it stands by the side of a little lake. The Government of this Canton is popular like those of *Uri*, *Switz* and *Underwalden*. Besides the City there are 3 *Communes* which have an interest in the government, *viz.* *Eyry*, *Mensinguen* and *Baar*. They have a Council of 40 (as they told us there) but according to *Simler* of 45; 9 out of each *Commune* and 18 out of the City. The 3 *Communes* have the *Landamman* 6 years and the City 3. So that when the *Landamman* is of a *Commune* he continues in Office but two years, when of the City three years. When one of the Council dies another is chosen into his place by major vote of all the males above 18 years of age of the City or that Community to which he that died belonged. The Magistrates are the same and elected in like manner as in *Uri* and *Switz*, &c. All the *Præfecturæ*, (which are in number eight) belong to the City only. The City together with its subjects can arm 4000 Souldiers: the 3 Communities not 2000. Yet are they obliged by ancient Convention to bear two third parts of the charge in case there be any war. In criminal causes they have 12 Judges taken out of the Council, 3 of the City and 3 of each Community. In civil the Senators judge in their several Communities. To the general *Diet* at *Baden* the City sends one and the three Communities another. The nomination of the common *Lantvogts* the City hath once and the Communities twice.

April. 6.  
Zug.  
The Government of the Canton of Zug.



twice. When the *Landamman* is of the Communities he is obliged during his Office to reside in the City.

The lake of *Zug* hath great variety of fish, more than any other lake of *Switzerland*, if the people there may be believed. They named to us *Eels*, *Carps*, *Perches*, *Trouts*, *Salmons*, which is very strange, there being no way for them to get thither but up the *Rhene*, and so they must have a course of above 500 miles; and besides there being at *Wasserfal* a huge Cataract of the whole river, which one would think it were impossible to pass. *Esch* called by the *Italians* *Temelo*, and in *English* *Grayling*, *Trisea* or *Trasine*, in *English* *Eelpout*, *Pikes* (of which we saw one taken that weighed 30 pound) *Weiss-fish* or *Alberlin*, called at *Geneva* *Farra*. This fish is taken in the lake of *Bala* in *Merionethshire* in *Wales*, and there called *Guiniad* from the whiteness of it: and in *Huls-water* near *Pereth* in *Cumberland* and there called *Schelle*: *Hassler*, which I take to be the *Charre* of *Win-andermere* in *Westmerland*, and the *Torgoch* of *Northmales*: *Balla*; *Nase*, called by Naturalists *Nasus*, *Breams*, *Crevises*, and a great many sorts more to the number of at least 50. In many of the shadowy lanes we passed through about *Stantz*, *Zug* and elsewhere we observed growing plentifully *Anblatum Cordi* or *Dentaria aphyllus*.

April 7. We travelled from *Zug* to *Zurich* which is 5 good  
*Zurich.* hours riding. But of that City we have already written.

13 From *Zurich* we rode to *Mellingen* a free Town  
*Mellin-* not far from *Baden*, 4 good leagues; and then  
*gen.* through a little walled Town belonging to the *Ber-*  
*Lens-* nese called *Lensburgh*, and lodged at *Arauw* a consi-  
*burg.* derable Town upon the river *Aar*, subject also to the  
*Arauw.* *Bernese*, 4 short leagues.

14. We travelled a streight rode passing no consider-  
*Soloturn.* able Town till we arrived at *Soloturn* 9 leagues di-  
stant

stant from *Aarau*. This though it be the head of a Canton is no large Town, nor very considerable for its strength.

We diverted out of the common rode to *Geneva* 15. to see *Bern*, 6 hours distant from *Soloturn*. This is *Bern*. a handsome City, built all of stone, though the houses be not tall. It hath one fair long street with narrow portico's or Cloysters on each side. It lies stretched out in length upon a hill which I may call a *Peninsula*, it is so almost begirt about with the river

. On that side where it is not compassed with the river it is strongly fortified with good bastions and outworks. The Founder of this City as also of *Friburg* in *Switzerland*, and *Friburg* in *Brisgoia* was *Berchtoldus* Duke of *Zerin*; as appears by the inscription upon their moneys. To him they have erected a monument in the great Church. This Church is one of the handsomest stone-fabrics in all *Switzerland*.

The territory of this City is more then one third part of the Countrey of the *Swisses*, and is divided into 60 *Præfectura* or Bailyages, besides 4 which are common to them with *Friburg*. For this reason there must needs be many rich men in the City, though they have but little trade. The *Landtvogts* or Bayliffs continue in office 6 years, during which time they enrich themselves well; yet do not their subjects complain, but acknowledge themselves well used by their Governours. Heer they keep 5 or 6 Bears in a pit. These Bears I observed to climb the fir-trees growing in the pit, and delighting to sit on the tops of them like birds on a perch. The Arms of the Town is also a Bear, which they took I suppose alluding to their name *Bern*: And they first coyned the mony called *Batzes* from the figure of a bear stamped upon it: which afterward all the Cantons imitated, calling it also by the same name.

From *Bern* we rode to *Friburg* a handsome Town 17. and *Friburg*.



and the head of a Canton, built upon a hill almost begirt with a river after the manner of *Bern* and by the same Founder, on all sides environed with hills, save where it is continuous to the land. Their territory is surrounded with and enclosed in the territory of *Bern*.

18. From *Friburg* we travelled through *Maulton* to *Lausanna*, a great Town and an University, and from *Lausanna* April 19. through *Morges* a large Town, *Rolle* and *Nion* considerable Towns by the lake of *Geneva's* side and *Verfoy* a little Town on the lake near *Geneva*, belonging to the *French*, and came to our lodging at *Geneva*, where we rested and sojourned near 3 months.

The Governments of *Soloturn*, *Bern* and *Friburg* are much like that of *Lucern*. In *Soloturn* the number of the lesser Council is 35, and of the greater 115. When one of the 35 dies, the 34 remaining chuse one into his place out of the 115. When one of the 115 dies or is advanced the rest chuse one into his place out of the number of the Citizens. In *Bern* the greater Council consists of 200, and the lesser (as we were told there) of 42, though *Simler* makes them but 26. These Councils are chosen by 20 Electors and the *Scultheffs*, viz the four *Signiferi* of the City and 16 whom they pick out of the whole body of the Citizens and joyn with themselves. In *Friburg* the lesser Council is of 24 and the greater of 200. When one of the lesser Council dies they chuse one into his place out of the greater: and when one of the greater dies or is removed the lesser (as I understood them) chuse one into his place out of the number of the Citizens. All these Cities have 2 *Sculteri* or Consuls who rule *alternis annis*. He that desires a more full and particular account of the government of these Cities may consult *Simler de Repub. Helvetiorum*. Each of the Cantons have some Saint or other to be their Patron and protector, whose

whose image the popish Cantons set on the reverse of their monies, *v. g.* *S. Oswald* a King of *England* Protector of *Zug*. In their Church they have his reliques, and have set up his image on horseback. The Protestant Cantons are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Basel*, *Schaffhaussé*, part of *Glaris* and part of *Appenzel*. That which most frequently breeds differences and quarrels among the Suitzers is the business of the common *vogts* or Bailywicks. For most of these [I mean the *Dutch* ones] being of the reformed religion are oppressed and injured by the Popish *Lantvogts*, the Protestant Cantons not knowing how either to help and relieve them or retaliate. For the Popish Cantons being more in number than the Protestants, they send *Lantvogts* to these places twice to the Protestants once. This one of the Ministers of *Zurich* told me was *fundi sui calamitas*, and occasioned the two late breaches among them. The *Switzers* on each side are very stiff in their Religion; the Papists not permitting or tolerating one Protestant, nor the Protestants one Papist in their proper territories. Though the Cantons adhering to the Church of *Rome* are more in number, yet the reformed are much the greater, besides that their land is better, very like to ours in *England*. The *Romanists* are accounted the better Souldiers, and good reason they have, being more exercised in War, serving the *Spanish* and *French* Kings, as being of the same Religion. Besides, the *Zurichers* who anciently had the reputation for valour, are now much given to merchandise and to accumulate riches, and so taken off from martial studies and exercises. The *Berneſe* though they have far the greatest and best territory of all (so that it's said they can arm as many men as the Dutchy of *Milan*; send into the field 100000 Souldiers and yet leave enough at home to till the land) yet have they no reputation for Souldiers; they lost their credit quite in the late skirmish with the



*Lucerneſe*, who account them rather *Savoyards* than *Switzers*. All the Cantons of *Switzerland* coyn money except *Appenzel*, *Underwald* and *Glaris*, of which *Glaris* formerly hath coined though now it doth not. All the *Swizzers* in general are very honeſt people, kind and civil to ſtrangers. One may travel their Countrey ſecurely with a bag of gold in his hand. When we came to our Inns they would be troubled if we diſtrufteſt them ſo far as to take our *Portmanteau's* into our lodging-chambers and not leave them in the common dining rooms. They keep their houſes very clean and polite like our good houſewives in *England*. For plants, going from *Zurich* to *Mellingen* we obſerved common *Gooſeberry* in the hedges and by the way-fides very plentifully, and in ſome places *Barberries*. *Sigillum Solomonis* and *Herba Paris* are the moſt common plants that grow in this Countrey in the woods and hedges every where: *Anonymus flore Colutea* on the mountains near *Zurich*. From *Aarau* to *Soloturn* *Helleboraster maximus* ont he hills fides, as alſo *Chriſtophoriana*, not to mention *Fumaria Bulboſa* every where (growing in the ſhady lanes.

*Geneva.*

*Geneva* is pleaſantly ſeated at the lower end of the *Lacus Lemanus*, now called *Genffer-zee* or the lake of *Geneva*, upon a hill ſide reſpecting the lake; ſo that from the lake you have a fair proſpect of the whole Town. It is divided by the river *Rhodanus* or *Rhofne* into two parts, which are joyned together by two wooden bridges, one of which hath on each ſide a row of houſes after the manner of *London-bridge*, only they are low. The two principal and indeed only conſiderable ſtreets in the Town are the low ſtreet [*Rüe bas*] which runs along by the river and lakes ſide: and the high ſtreet or great ſtreet [*Rüe grand*] which runs up the hill. The City is indifferently ſtrong, and they have lately been at great expences to fortifie it *alla moderna* with ramparts

parts and bastions of earth. Though it be but small yet is it very populous, being supposed to contain 30000 souls. St. Peter's Church, formerly the Cathedral, is handsome and well-built, and in it is a stately monument for the Duke of *Roban*. The Citizens are very busie and industrious, subsisting chiefly by trading: the whole territory of this Republic being not so great as some one Noblemans estate in *England* for extent of land. All provisions of victuals are very plentiful and cheap at *Geneva*, especially milk-meats, the neighbouring mountains feeding abundance of cattel.

The tops of *Jura*, *Saleve* and other high mountains of *Savoy*, *Daulphin* and the *Alps*, where they are bare of wood, put forth very good grass so soon as the snow is melted off them, which usually is about or before mid-May. And then the Countrey people drive up their cattel to pasture, and feed them there for three months time. Upon these hill tops they have heer and there low sheds or dairy houses, which serve the men to live in and to make their butter and cheese in, so long as they keep their beasts above. The men I say, for they only ascend up thither and do all the dairy work, leaving their wives to keep house below; it being too toilsome for them to clamber up such high and steep hills. By reason of these cotes it is very convenient simpling upon the mountains, for if a man be hungry or thirsty he may soon find relief at one of them. We always found the people very kind and willing to give us such as they had, viz. brown bread, milk, whey, butter, curds, &c. for which we could scarce fasten any mony upon them.

For the temper of the air in respect of heat and cold *Geneva* I think is very like *England*, there being no great excess of either extreme. The City is well governed, vice discountenanced, and the people either really better or at least more restrained than in



other places: Though they do take liberty to shoot and use other sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of their Ministers disallow it and preach against it.

Plants  
observed  
about  
Geneva.

Our long stay heer at *Geneva*, and that in the proper season for simpling, gave us leisure to search for and advantage of finding many *species* of plants in the neighbouring fields and mountains, of which I shall heer present the Reader with a catalogue: Such as are native of *England* are in the *Roman* letter.

*In Colle la Bastie dicto & Sylvis clivosis ad Rhodani ripas.*

*Colutea scorpioides*: *Melissophyllon Fuchsisio* flore albo atque etiam vario: *Lilium flore nutante ferrugineo majus* J. B. *Monophyllon* Ger. *Orobus Pannonicus* 1 Clus. *Hepaticum trifolium* Lob. *Frangula*; *Chamaedrys falsa maxima*, &c. J. B. *Bellis sylvatica* J. B. *Trifolium purpureum majus folio & spica longiore* J. B. *Orobus sylvaticus viciae foliis* C. B. *Tithymalus cyparissias* J. B. *Tithymalus non acris flore rubro* J. B. *Horminum luteum* sive *Colus Jovis*; *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

*In monte Saleve dicto unâ circiter leucâ à Geneva distante.*

*Cotoneaster Gesneri* J. B. *Diospyros* J. B. *Bellis carulea Monspeliaca* Ger. *Scabiosa* 10 sive *repens* Clus. *Alsine muscosa quibusdam* J. B. Ad rivulos propè *Salève*. *Ageratum purpureum Dalechampii* J. B. ad radices montis. *Sanicula Alpina guttata*, In summitate propè fontes. *Pes cati* flo. albo & suaverubente *ibid & copiosissime*. *Gentiana major* Ger. In pascuis propè summitatem montis abunde. *Gentianula quæ Hippion* J. B. *ibid*. *Cacalia quibusdam* J. B. in sylvis suprema montis parte. *Polygonatum angustifolium*, *ibid*. *Polygonatum floribus ex singularibus pediculis*

lis J. B. In rupibus & saxosis ad latera montis. *Draba alba siliquosa repens*, juxta fontes propè montis summitatem. *Hesperis sylvestris latifolia flore albo parvo* Park. *Ribes Alpinus dulcis* J. B. In sylvosis summo montis cacumine. *Anagyris sive Laburnum*, In sylvosis ad latera montis. *Ferrum equinum Gallicum siliquis in summitate* C. B. *Periclymenum rectum fructu rubro* Ger. *Doronicum vulgare* J. B. *Dentaria heptaphyllos* C. B. In sylvosis ad latera montis. *Barba capri* J. B. *ibid.* *Lilium convallium*, *ibid.* *Christophoriana*, *ibid.* *Lilium floribus reflexis montanum* C. B. *Aria Theophrasti*; *Melissophyllum Fuchsi*; *Polygonatum vulgare*; *Polemonium petræum Gesn.* *Colutea scorpioides*; *Thlaspi oleraceum* Tab. *Fraxinus bubula*; *Alchimilla vulgaris*, in pascuis in suprema montis parte abundè. *Pyrola vulgaris*; *Pyrola fol. mucronato serrato* C. B. utraque in sylvosis. *Filix ramosa minor* J. B. *Libanotis Theophrasti minor* Park. In saxosis ad latera montis. *Siler montanum Officinarum* J. B. *Carum*: *Lactuca sylvatica purpurea* J. B. *Cyclaminus folio anguloso* J. B. *Filix Saxatilis non ramosa minima*; *Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus*; *Aconitum lycoctonum luteum* C. B. *Vicia maxima dumetorum* J. B. in sylvis in ascensu montis. *Sedum Alpinum hirsutum luteum* C. B. E saxorum rimis emergit. *Peucedani facie pusilla planta* Lob. E rupium fissuris. *Sedum serratum* J. B. *Uva ursi*; *Colus Jovis*; *Gramini Luzule affine flore albo* J. B. In sylvosis & dumetis propè imam montis partem. *Thlaspi Alpinum minus capitulo rotundo* C. B. In rupibus humidioribus. *Rubia cærulea elatior* J. B. inter segetes. *Phalangium pulchrius non ramosum* J. B. *Androsæmum Campoclarense* Col. *Helianthemum Alpinum folio Pilosellæ minoris Fuchsi* J. B. *Helleborine ex albido sublutea* J. B. In sylvosis ad radices montis. *Astragalus Monspeliano candidior* & *Onobrychis quorundam* J. B. In saxosis. *Helleborine flore albo*, In sylvis suprema montis parte. *Astrantia nigra*, In pratis montosis.



tofis. *Cicutaria latifolia hirsuta* J. B. *ibid.* *Pentaphylloides erectum* J. B. Propè arcem antiquam jam dirutam. Chamænerium vulgare : *Pilosella majoris sive Pulmonaria lutea laciniata species minor* J. B. *Hieracium parvum hirtum caule aphylo crispum ubi siccatum* J. B. ad radices montis. *Orchis strateumatica minor* J. B. *Pseudo-asphodelus quibusdam* J. B. In paludosis ad radices montis. *Orchis parva autumnalis lutea* J. B. *ibidem.* *Diospyros* J. B. In sylvosis ad latera montis. *Thymella quædam incana.* Ad pedalem & sesquipedalem altitudinem affurgit, & in plures ramos dividitur hic frutex. Lignum ejus supra modum fragile, Cortex cinereus ; Folia Mezerei Germanici sed minora, acuminata, utrinque hirsuta, glauca. Flores in summitatibus ramulorum 4 aut 5, aut etiam plures simul conferti, pediculis nullis, nullo calice, è tubo longiusculo in 4 foliola alba acuminata expanduntur, Stamina crocea intus continentis. Floribus succedunt baccæ longiusculæ quæ nondum maturuerant. Floret initio Maii ; in sylvosis ad latera montis. *Dentaria Pentaphyllos* ; *Damasonium purpureum dilutum sive Helleborine* 4 Clus. J. B. In sylvosis ad latera montis. *Calceolus Mariæ, ibid.* *Carduus Cirsium dictus folio laciniato nigrius* J. B. *Pentaphyllum rectum* J. B. è rupium fissuris. *Campanula repens flore minore cæruleo* J. B. *Digitalis flore minore sublutea, angustiore folio* J. B. *Alsine maxima* Hist. Lugd. *Valeriana Alpina* J. B. Hanc Patavini Valerianam Trachelii folio denominant, aptâ sanè appellatione : Sunt enim ei folia Trachelii majoris. Radix valdè aromatica est & odorata. *Valeriana Alpina altera foliis integris, inodora* : Radices longæ, repentes, fibris donatæ subinde germina protrudunt. Folia valerianæ minoris sylv. ex rotundo oblonga pediculis longis insident, non laciniata, ne illa quidem quæ in caule consistunt, ad margines obiter nonnunquam dentatâ, violæ foliis quodammodo similia. Radix nec saporem nec odorem (quem quidem ego sentire potui) aromaticum

ticum habuit. Caulis pedalis, rotundus, striatus, concavus, duplici plerunque foliorum pari, quæ sine pediculis illos amplectuntur, præditi. Flores albi, Valerianæ sylvestris simillimi, uti sunt & semina. *Scabiosa maxima dumetorum folio non laciniato* J. B. *Herba Doria*, Propè Carthusianorum cœnobium. *Ranunculus magnus valde hirsutus flore luteo* J. B. *ibid.* Sedum an potiùs *Draba minima filiquosa flore albo.* *Radice* nititur simplici, fibrosâ, albâ: *Folia* juxta terram plura Senecionis aut Bellidis majoris sed minora & pro magnitudine breviora, per oras rarioribus incisuris dentata, extremitatibus subrotundis, atrovirentia, rarioribus pilis iis tamen rigidiusculis aspera. E medio foliorum emergunt caules rotundi, rubentes, rarioribus pilis hirsuti, foliis nudi præterquam ad florum pediculos. Flores in summitatibus caulium singulorum 5 vel etiam 6 & nonnunquam plures, albi, quadrifolii, è calice longiusculo, herbaceo, quadrifolio exeunt. In summitate montis sub initium Maii florere incipit.

*In monte Jura circa vertices Thuri & la Dolaz rariores.*

*Helleborus albus* in pascuis montosis copiosissimè. *Tussilago Alpina minor folio rotundo* J. B. in summis verticibus. *Soldanella Alpina quibusdam* J. B. *ibid.* *Scabiosa montana maxima* Park, In vertice Thuri. *Ranunculus albus simplici flore* J. B. In sylvosis propè summitates montis. *Ranunculus montanus albus hirsutus* J. B. *ibid.* *Thalictrum majus folliculis angulosis, caule levi* J. B. *ibid.* *Oxalis maxima sylvatica* J. B. *Oxalis folio rotundiore repens* J. B. *ibid.* *Lonchitis altera cum folio denticulato, sive Lonchitis altera Matthioli* J. B. In ipso montis vertice in rupibus. *Sedum majus vulgare* *ibid.* *Sedum tridactylites Alpinum, ibid.* *Chamædryas Alpina flore Fragariæ albo* J. B. *Auricula muris pulchro flore, folio tenuissimo*



nuissimo J. B. Accedit hæc planta ad Saxifragam no-  
 stram palustrem Anglicam. *Antithora flore luteo Aco-*  
*niti* J. B. in summis montis jugis. *Linaria purpurea*  
*parva* J. B. *Dentaria quinquefolia* J. B. in sylvosis ad  
 latera montis. *Coralloides altera sive septifolia* J. B.  
 ibid. *Cacalia quibusdam* J. B. ibid. *Pentaphyllum sive*  
*potius Heptaphyllum argenteum flore muscoso* J. B. Ca-  
 rum; *Phyllon thelygonon Dalechampii*; *Sigillum So-*  
*lomonis angustifolium*. *Echium Alpinum luteum* C. B.  
*Libanotis Theophrasti minor* Park. *Astrantia nigra*; *Sa-*  
*nicula Alpina guttata*; *Helianthemum Alpinum folio*  
*Pilosellæ minoris Fuchsi* J. B. *Crocus vernus latifolius*  
*flore purpureo minore* J. B. *Helianthemum tenuifolium*  
*glabrum luteo flore* J. B. ad radices montis. *Pes cati*;  
*Ribes Alpinus dulcis* J. B. *Lactuca sylvatica purpurea*  
 J. B. *Valeriana Alpina*; *Cyanus major*; *Polygonatum*  
*floribus ex singularibus pediculis* J. B. *Digitalis lutea*  
*magno flore* J. B. Ad radices montis. *Thora folio Cy-*  
*clamini* J. B. i. e. *Phithora Valdensium*; in summitate  
 montis copiosè. *Diospyros* J. B. In sylvosis ad latera  
 montis. *Plantago angustifolia Alpina* J. B. *Nerium*  
*Alpinum quibusdam, aliis Ledum glabrum* J. B. *Cha-*  
*mæmespilus* J. B. *Acini pulchra species* J. B. *Veronica*  
*saxatilis* J. B. *Chamedryi vulgari falsæ aliquatenus*  
*affinis Alpina, an Clinopodium Alpinum Pona?* J. B.  
*Gentiana Alpina magno flore* J. B. in altissimo vertice  
*Thuirî*. *Bistorta minima* J. B. an *Bistorta Alpina*  
*media* C. B? *Orchis palmata flore viridi* C. B. in pas-  
 cuis montosis. *Orchis rotunda Dalechampii* J. B. *Lu-*  
*narina Botrytis* J. B. *Ranunculus flore globoso, qui-*  
*busdam Trollius flos* J. B. *Pilosella sive Pulmonaria*  
*lutea angustiore folio* J. B. *E. rupium fissuris exori-*  
*tur. Nasturtiolum Alpinum tenuissimè divisum* J. B.  
*Aster purpureus montanus* J. B. *Viola martia lutea* J. B.  
*Sideritis Valerandi Dourez brevi spica* J. B. *Geranium*  
*phæd sive pullo flore Clusii* J. B. *Daucus Creticus se-*  
*mine hirsuto* J. B. *Apium montanum nigrum* J. B. Ad  
 radices montis. Circa verticem *La Dolaz* dictum.

*Sonchus cæruleus latifolius* J. B. *Tussilago Alpina folio longo* J. B. *Rapunculi genus folio serrato rotundiore* J. B. *Orchis palmata minor odoratissima purpurea sive nigra* J. B. In pascuis montosis. *Pentaphyllum Alpinum splendens aureo flore* J. B. *Gnaphalium Alpinum pulchrum*, In summo montis cacumine. *Asarum*, In sylvis non longè ab Abbatia de *Beaumont*. *Helleborine flore atro-rubente*; *Chamaeiasme Alpina* J. B. in Append. in altissimo vertice *la Dolaz*. *Hieracium Alpinum flo. singulari magno cauli cubitali infidente*, *ibid.*

*Iterum in monte Thuiri.*

*Pilosella minore flore, hirsutior & elatior non repens* J. B. *Astragalus quidam montanus vel Onobrychis aliis* J. B. *Caryophylli sylvestris quædam species, flore purpureo odorato, foliis glaucis. Caryophyllus flore tenuissime dissecto* C. B. *Solidago Saracenicæ; Siler montanum; Pulsatilla alba* J. B. *Lunaria major siliquâ longiore* J. B. *Hieracium latifolium montanum Genevense folio Conyzae majoris Monspessulanae* J. B. Ad latera montis *Caryophyllus montanus tenuifolius Lini flore*. Radix ei lignosa, vivax: Cauliculi ex eadem radice plurimi ut in caryophyllis, lignosi, cortice cinereo tecti, [vetustiores intelligo] geniculis crebris intercepti. Ad singula genicula ramulorum hornotiorum folia ex adverso bina Tunicæ minimæ vel Spergulæ purpureæ, angusta, graminea. Cauliculi in ramulos divisi, inferiùs terè glabri, supernè hirsuti, in summitatibus suis flores gestant amplos in pediculis longis hirsutis, albos, pentapetalos, striatos, Lini floribus similes; foliis quippe compositos subrotundis, & minimè bifidis cujusmodi solent esse *Alfines* & *Lychnidum*, non tamen caducas ut in *Lino*, stamina continentibus plurima herbacea seu luteola. Vasculum seminale longiusculum, crassum. Floret circa finem Junii & Julii initio. *Pseudostachys Alpina* C. B. *Ranunculus tenuifolius montanus luteus* J. B. *Bellis Alpina*



*Alpina major rigido folio* C. B. *Salix pumila latifolia* folio utrinque glabro, supernè autem splendente. Ramos per terram spargit minimi digiti crassitudine, annosos cortice glauco, juniores virente præditos, in plurimos surculos divisos, adèo ut terram cooperiant. Folia in ramulis crebra alternatim posita, pediculis brevibus fulta, parva, ex rotunditate acuminata, utrinque glabra, supernè saturo virore splendentia, nervosa, unciam plerunque rariùs fescunciam longa. Julos profert creberrimos, breviusculos, è pluribus vasculis feminalibus in acutum apicem ex latiori base paulatim fastigiatis compositos. In altissimis jugis montis Juræ. *Veronica Saxatilis parva caulibus nudis*. Eodem modo repit & in varios dividitur cæspites quo *Cotyledon Matthioli*, aut *Sedum ferratum*. *Folia* ei *Veronicæ parva*, subrotunda, hirsuta; ad margines serrata. *Caules* eodem modo exurgunt quo in *Phyllo Dalechampii thelygono*, duorum triumve digitorum altitudine, rotundi, foliis destituti. *Flores* in summo 5, 6 aut etiam plures *Chamædryos spurizæ* aut *Veronicæ*, cærulei, quadrifolii. *Vascula feminalia magna Thlaspeos* aut *Veronicæ vulgaris repentis*. *Sedum minimum montanum non acre flore purpurascente parvo*. *Radix* ei alba, tenuis, nec ultra annum (ut mihi visum est) vivax, pluribus fibris capillata. *Caulis* nunc simplex, nunc plures, semipalmares, erecti, rotundi, rubentes, foliis vestiti creberrimis, circumcirca nullo ordine positos, crassis, teretibus fere, apicibus obtusis, rubentibus. *Flores* in summis caulibus velut in umbellas digesti, exigui, pentapetali, vix se pandentes. *Florum petala* acuta, purpurascencia, linea per medium saturationis purpuræ decurrente. *Vascula feminalia* quinquepartita, stellata.

In pratis, pascuis, satis, collibus, dumetis, aggeribus,  
alveis, muris, viis publicis, & alibi circa urbem.

*Thlaspi oleraceum* Tab. *Campanula Persicifolia*, in  
dumetis. *Chamædrys foliis laciniatis*; *Mezereon Ger-*  
*manicum*; *Christophoriana*; *Eryngium campestre*;  
*Sigillum Solomonis*; *Lilium convallium*; *Chamæ-*  
*pitys*; *Uva ursi*; *Rhamnus secundus* Clus. In areno-  
sis ad Rhodanum. *Aria Theophrasti*; *Berberis*;  
*Thlaspi minus* quibusdam, *allis Alysson minus* J. B.  
*paffim*. *Rapunculus Spicatus* C. B. in dumetis. *Pul-*  
*monaria maculosa* Lob. *ibid.* *Sinapi Genevense sylve-*  
*stre* J. B. In muris ad pontem *Arvæ* flu. *Pentaphyl-*  
*lum parvum hirsutum* J. B. *Saponaria minor* quibusdam  
J. B. *Tanacetum inodorum* clus. *Typha minor* J. B. in sa-  
liceto non longè à ponte *Arvæ* flu. *Trifolium pratense*  
*album* à *Fuchfio depictum* sive *mas* J. B. *Tithymalus*  
*cyparissias* J. B. In agris siccioribus ad aggeres ubiq;.  
*Tithymalus platy phyllos* *Fuchfii* J. B. *Psyllium ma-*  
*jus erectum*, in arenosis propè fluvium *Arvæ*. *Lysima-*  
*chia siliquosa speciosa angustifolia* J. B. In alveo flu.  
*Arvæ*. *Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta*, *ibidem* & co-  
piosè. *Chamædrys vulgaris*; *Abrotanum campestre*;  
*Phyteuma Monspeliensium*, J. B. *Perechymenum rectum*  
*fructu rubro & nigro* J. B. In sepibus & dumetis. *Be-*  
*tonica coronaria* sive *Caryophyllus sylvestris vulgarissimus*  
J. B. in pratis. *Gallitrichum sylvestre valdè*, sive *sylve-*  
*stris Sclaræa flore purpureo caruleove magno* J. B. *Or-*  
*chis galeâ* & *alis ferè cinereis* J. B. *Orchis myodes*;  
*Orchis fuciflora galeâ* & *alis herbidis*; In aggeri-  
bus sylvosis utraque & copiosè. *Asclepias flore albo*;  
*Tamarix Germanica*, sive *minor fruticosa* J. B. Ad  
*Arvæ* fluvium. *Polemonium petreum* *Gesneri*; Ad  
*Rhodani* ripas, inque ipsis urbis muris. *Crista galli u-*  
*traq; mas & fœmina* J. B. in pratis. *Lotus siliquosa lu-*  
*tea Monspeliensis* J. B. *Chamæmelum vulgare amarum*  
J. B. inter segetes. *Chamæbalanus leguminosa* sive *Ter-*  
*ræ glandes*; in vineis & seget :extra portam *S. Ger-*  
*vafii*.



*vasii*. *Lathyrus flore vario ex coccineo & albo*, inter  
 fegetes : *Rosa rubello flore simplici non spinosa* J. B.  
 in collibus. *Gramen cyperoides exiguum seminibus*  
*bullatis* ; *Melampyrum multis sive Triticum vaccinum*,  
 J. B. inter fegetes. *Melampyrum cristatum* J. B. *As-*  
*phodelus bulbosus Dodonæi, sive Ornithogalum spicatum*  
*flo. virente* J. B. inter fegetes. *Orchis magna latis fo-*  
*liis, galeâ fuscâ vel nigricante* J. B. Ad latus sylvosi  
 cujusdam collis propè montem Saleve. *Thlaspi umbel-*  
*latum arvense amarum* J. B. In arvis non procul à  
 Thuri copiosè. *Allium umbelliferum pratense* J. B.  
*Rapistrum monospermon*, in aggeribus fossarum. *Cam-*  
*panula rotundifolia minima* J. B. in glareosis ad fluv.  
 Arve. *Rosa sylvestris rubella parvo frutice* J. B. in colli-  
 bus & dumetis copiosissimè. *Medica major erectior*  
*floribus purpurascens* J. B. seritur aliquibus in locis  
 ad pabulum jumentorum. *Rubia erecta quadrifolia*  
 J. B. *Melilotus quinta Tragi* J. B. i. e. *Securidaca*  
 flo. vario filiquis articulatis : *Blattaria flo. albo & lu-*  
*teo*, ad vias. *Chamedrys spiria angustifolia* J. B. in  
 dumetis. *Pilosella minor folio angustiore, minus piloso,*  
*repens* J. B. *Hyacinthus maximus botryodes, comâ cæ-*  
*ruleâ* J. B. inter fegetes passim. *Thlaspi minus, jux-*  
*ta S. Gervasii*, in muris. *Sedum parvum folio circina-*  
*to, flore albo* J. B. in muris. *Heliotropium majus*, Ad  
 ripas fl. Arve. *Stachys Fuchsii* ; ad vias. *Cynoglossum*  
*minus* J. B. in ruderatis & ad vias. *Cardiaca*, ibid.  
*Lathyrus filiquâ hirsutâ* J. B. inter fegetes circa  
 Champe. *Atractylis*, juxta vias propè urbem. *Saxi-*  
*fragia Venetorum*, in collibus ad Arvam fl. *Anonis*  
*lutea non spinosa, Dalechampia Natrix* J. B. juxta fl.  
 Arve. *Armeria prolifera* Ger. Ad vias passim. *Orobus*  
*sive Ervum multis*, inter fegetes non longè ab oppi-  
 do Jay. *Lathyrus anguloso semine* J. B. Hujus duæ  
 varietates circa Genevam seruntur, alia flore albo, a-  
 lia flore dilutè cæruleo & striato. *Conyza media*  
*Monspeliensis, quibusdam Asteris Attici genus folio gla-*  
*bro rigido* J. B. *Tragorchis minor flore fuliginoso* J. B.

In pascuis quibusdam trans *Rhodanum*. *Sedum echinatum vel steliatum flore albo* J. B. in muscosis sepium aggeribus. *Allium spærocephalum purpurascens*. *Bulbus* ei simplex albus velut parvæ cepæ. *Folia* fistulosa, glauca tria quatuorve. *Caulis* dodrantalis, in cacumine *flores* gestans in orbiculare ferè capitulum conglobatos, è membranaceo purpurascente involucro, striato, in duas carinas dehiscente erumpentes. *Flosculi* singulares brevibus pediculis nixi, sex foliolis constant longiusculis, acuminatis, pallidè purpureis, saturatiore lineâ purpureâ per medium decurrente, stamina sex brevia cum apiculis purpureis occultantes. Floret initio Julii : in arenosis ad *Rhodanum* fluv. *Gramen cum panicula molli rubente* J. B. Besides these which we found out *J. Baubine* observed some few others, which we had not the hap to meet withal, viz. *Carduus pratensis Tragi*, in monte *Thuir* : *Eryngium Alpinum latis foliis, magno capite oblongo ceruleo*, ibid. *Ledum Alpinum minus hirsutum*, ibid. *Galega montana Dalechampii*, ibid. *Lapathum folio acuto Alpinum*, ibid.

From *Geneva* we travelled to *Lions*, the second City in *France* for greatness, handsome building, trade, riches, and multitude of people ; If any, setting aside *Paris*, may compare with it for any one of these ; for altogether I am sure none can. But because we were hurried out of *France* by the Kings Declaration before we had finished one third part of our intended travels there : and because this Relation is already swell'd to a greater volume than I at first intended, I shall only set down the names of the chief places we saw, and plants we found in that part of *France*, where we spent our time till we returned home to *England*. In our journey from *Geneva* to *Lions* we took notice only of two plants which were strangers to us, viz. *Valeriana rubra angustifolia* J. B. about *Nantua* a considerable town in *Savoy* and *Anchusa lutea*



lutea, in some barren fields we passed through about a days journey short of *Lion*.

July 25.  
Grenoble  
Le grand  
Char-  
truse.

From *Lions* we travelled to *Grenoble*, and thence to the grand *Chartruse*. By the way thither, but especially upon the mountains about this Cloyster, we found a great many plants which we had not met with any where before, to wit, *Linariæ aliquatenus similis folio Bellidis* J. B. In some fields about 5 or 6 leagues from *Lion* in the way to *Grenoble*: *Catanance Dalechampii folio Cyani, flore Coronopi* J. B. On the sides of the mountains about half a league above *Grenoble* in the way to the grand *Chartruse*. *Melampyro affinis Parietaria cærulea quorundam* J. B. *ibid.* in sylvis. In the mountains about the Cloyster, *Sambucus racemosa*; *Circæa minima* Col. *Helleborus niger* Lob. *Trachelium majus* Belgarum; *Radix Rhodia*, copiosissimè; *Gentianella Alpina verna* magno flore; *Pulsatilla alba* J. B. *Solidago Saracenicæ*; *Periclymenum rectum fructu nigro* Park. *Xylosteum Allobrogicum* i. e. *Periclymenum rectum fructu rubro* Ger. *Chamæmessilus Gesneri*; *Imperatoria vulgaris*; *Sonchus cæruleus latifolius* J. B. *Nesium Alpinum quibusdam, aliis Ledum glabrum* J. B. *Auricula ursi*; *Victorialis longa*; *Trifolium Alpinum argenteum* Park. *Helleborus niger Caniculæ folio minor*. Park. *Pedicularis* five *Crista galli montana*; *Radix* ei simplex, alba, paucis fibris donata, magnitudine & figurâ radicis *Tragopogi*, nisi quòd longior sit, sapore non ingrato nucis *Avellanæ* paulò amariore. *Folia* ad radicem pauca [unum aut duo] alata, ex pluribus pinnarum conjugationibus *Filicis* ferè in modum composita, inferiùs hirsuta, in acutum desinentia, pallidè viridia. Singulæ pinnæ ad margines serratæ *Cristæ galli vulgaris* folia benè imitantur. *Caulis* ab eadem radice singularis, dodrantis aut pedalis, rotundus, firmus, nonnihil hirsutus, intus concavus, in summitate gestans spicam palmarem florum densè stipatorum, pallidè luteorum, *Cristæ galli*

galli similia, nisi quòd vix sese aperiant, è calice  
ventricoso pentagono emergentium, pediculis nullis.  
In calice latet vasculum feminale turbinatum semini-  
bus minutis rotundis repletum. Unum habet hæc  
planta in caule folium infra Spicam : in ipsa Spica  
ad singulos flores singula folia.

*Horminum seu Pseudo-stachys quedam Alpina. Ra-  
dice nititur obliquè actâ, multis fibris præditâ. Fo-  
lia longis pediculis hirsutis insident hirsuta & ipsa,  
rugosa, urticæ similia, circa margines ferrata vel den-  
tata denticulis majoribus. Caules pedales hirsuti,  
medullâ farcti, striati & quodammodo quadrati,  
plerunque duobus, interdum uno duntaxat folio-  
rum pari vestiti : Folia quæ in caule iis quæ ad ra-  
dicem similia, sed minora, & brevioribus pediculis  
(ut in hoc genus plantis solenne est) fulta. In sum-  
mitate caulium spicæ breves compactæ, Betonicæ æ-  
mulæ. Flosculi galeati, lutei, è calicibus in 5 mol-  
liores spinulas terminatis exeunt. Julii 17 jam penè  
desfloruerat.*

*Asteri montano purpureo similis J. B. Radix ei fa-  
tis crassa, obliqua, intus nonnihil lutea, sapore acri-  
usculo, fibris aliquot donata. Folia ad radicem plu-  
ra, longa, angusta, figurâ ferè Polemonii petræi  
Gesneri, saturo virore splendentia, ad latera nonni-  
hil pilosa, neq; dentata neq; ferrata. Caules semi-  
pedales aut dodrantes, surrecti, foliis vestiti alter-  
natim positis, iis quæ ad radicem similibus, ramosi,  
singulis ramulis florem sustinentibus Bellidis mino-  
ris, nisi quòd limbus seu corona foliorum radiato-  
rum in margine minoribus brevioribusq; foliolis  
constet colore purpurascete præditis, interiores a-  
flosculi qui fundum floris componunt inter viridem  
quasi & luteum colorem ambigunt. In ascensu mon-  
tium Julii 17 florentem inveni, & Bellidem Alpi-  
nam ramosam flore purpurascete denominavi.*

*Parmica folio alato. Radix ei alba, obliqua, re-  
pens, fibris longis crebris firmata. Caules erigic cu-  
bitales,*



bitales, rotundos, inanes, brevi & vix perceptibili lanugine præditos, foliis crebris alternatim positis vestitos. *Folia* alata 4 aut 5 pinnarum conjugationibus constant; singulæ pinnæ circa margines dentatæ, & subinde etiam altius incisæ. *Flores* in summitate caulis velut in umbella, albi & Ptarmicæ vulgaris vel potiùs Absinthii albi umbelliferi floribus omnino similes. Nullus in hac planta vel odor vel sapor insignis: initio gustanti subamara videtur. In sylvis montosis *Junio* floret. *Bellis cærulea caule nudo* C. B. Hæc à *Globularia* vulgari Monspel. omnino specie diversa est.

*Pentaphyllum argenteum Alpinum flore albo.* Radicem non observavi. *Folia* quinquepartita reliquorum hujus generis more, exigua, lanugine molli argentea utrinq; canentia, in extremitatibus duntaxat crenata. *Caulis* ex eadem radice plures, pariter villosi, infirmi, foliis duobus tribusve tripartitò ut plurimum divisis vestiti; quæ appendicibus duabus caulem amplectuntur, *flores* in summitate sustententes duos vel tres pentapetalos, albos, cum numerosis intus staminulis purpureis apicibus ornatis. Vice styli congeries & velut fasciculus quidam filamentorum. *Calyx* (ut in reliquis hujus generis) 10 foliolis hirsutis constat, quinque nimirum latioribus, quinque angustioribus alternatim positis: Est hoc *Pentaphyllum* foliis infernè, & supernè incanis J. B.

*Muscus Alpinus flore insigni dilutè rubente* J. B. Hæc planta rectiùs meo judicio *Caryophyllus* aut *Lychnis* inscriberetur.

*Cerinthe quorundam major, versicolore flore* J. B. Perennis esse videtur hæc planta; foliis est maculosis, floribus purpurascens pentagonis; seminibus reliquis sui generis minoribus, cum planta ipsa omnium maxima sit.

*Alsine minima Alpina flore albo majore.*

*Hypericum nummulariæ folio* C. B.

Planta quædam umbellifera Pimpinelle similis, quam describere nescio quomodo omisi.

From Grenoble we travelled to Orange, in which Orange. journey we observed *Echinopus minor* J. B. which grows plentifully all over Gallia Narbonensis; *Facea cum spinosis capitulis purpurea tenuifolia* J. B. which is as common; *Thymum vulgare rigidius folio cinereo* J. B. This also is found every where in the stony grounds in this Countrey; *Pulegium cervinum* by the Rhosne side at Pont S. Esprit; *Lavendula major sive vulgaris* Park. As common every where as Thyme; *Dentellaria Rondeletii*; *Acanthium Illyricum*; *Chondrilla viscosa caule xnuudbφóεω* Col. *Echii sive Anchuse* quædam species flore carneo, An *Lycopsis* ?

From Orange we proceeded to Avignon, where- Avignon. about we observed whole fields sown with *Fœnum Burgundiacum*: and besides what we found about Orange, *Paliurus*; *Cistus Ledon Monspeliensium*; *Cistus femina folio Salviæ*; *Malus granata*; quæ per totam Galliam Narbonensem frequentissima est. *Catanance Dalechampii flore cyani folio Coronopi* J. B. per Galliam Narbonensem passim. *Helianthemum tenuifolium glabrum flore luteo* J. B. *Helianthemum flore albo, folio angusto hirsuto* J. B. *Fœniculum tortiosum* J. B. *Millefolium odoratum*; *Millefolium tomentosum luteum* J. B. quod non aded vulgare circa Monspelim; *Stæchas citrina tenuifolia Narbonensis* J. B. *Capparis*; *Ilex coccifera*; *Genista Hispanica*; *Botrys*; *Cucumis asininus*; *Aspalathus 2. Monspeliensis* J. B. and many others which grow also about Montpellier.

Our next Stage was Nismes, where besides those Nismes. mentioned about Avignon, most of which are also found heer, we noted *Thlaspi biscutatum asperum bieracifolium & majus* C. B. *Psyllium semper virens*, *Camphorata Monspeliensium*, *Trifolium bituminosum*; *Ruta sylvestris*, *Peganium Narbonensium*; *Tithymalus serratus*; *Lotus arbor*; *Convolvulus spicifolius*; *Plum-*



*bago Plinii; Scabiosa montana calidarum regionum Lob. Tithymalus characius Amygdaloides; Papaver corniculatum luteum; Clematis sive Flammula repens C.B. Phyteuma Monspeliensium; Sideritis verticillis spinosis; Alkekengi; Clematis daphnoides major; Lepidium vulgare; Chondrilla viscosa caule κννυαδδφφφφ, Col. Et quod nusquam alibi hactenus invenerim, Abrotanum femina foliis Ericæ sive Unguentaria Lutetianorum.*

Montpel-  
lier.

From Nismes we travelled to Montpellier, where we abode all the Autumn and part of the Winter, during which time, though the season of the year for simpling was past, we observed the following plants.

*Absinthium Seriphium Narbonense* Park. Ad mare. *Acarna flore purpuro-rubente patulo* C. B. in aggeribus. *Acarna major caule folioso* C. B. In arvis non procul à Miravalle: Juxta vias eundo a Monspelio ad Pedenatum. *Aisine oblongo folio serrato, flore cæruleo* J. B. in muris. *Alibæa frutescens folio rotundiore incano* C. B. In scopulis non longè à Specu Frontignano. *Alypum montis Ceti, &c.* Lob. In Promontorio Ceti; vidimus etiam in montibus propè oppidum S. Chamas in Galloprovincia. *Anchusa angustifolia* C. B. in collibus juxta Castelneuf & aux Garigues. *Anchusa Monspeliaca* C. B. in colle arenoso non longè à Castelneuf versùs Grammontium lacum. *Androsace* Matth. in fundo stagni Volcarum Estang dicto copiosissime. *Aristolochia Pistolochia dicta*; in arvis quibusdam aux Garigues copiosè. *Anonis pusilla fruticans Cherleri* J. B. in collibus siccioribus. *Aphyllantes Monspeliensibus* J. B. in collibus propè Castelneuf aliisq; oppido vicinis. *Aristolochia Saracenicæ* Ger. in vineis, fossis & aggeribus frequens. *Aspalathus 2 Monspeliensis* J. B. in collibus petrosis abunde. *Aster conyzoides odoratus luteus* hort. Eyst. Ad viarum aggeres variis in locis. *Bellis cærulea Monspeliaca.* *Bupleurum folio rigido* C. B. In sylva Grammontia & sylva prope Selneuf. *Bupleurum*

rum *angustifolium*; in locis saxosis non longè à *Bou-tonet*. *Caltha simplici flore*, in agris frequens. *Carduus bulbosus Monspeliensis*, sive *Acanthus sylvestris quibusdam foliis laciniatis* J. B. In pratis circa *Monspeli-um* passim. *Carduus chrysanthemus Hispanicus* Clus. Viâ inter *S. Lupian* & *Pedenatium*, & alibi propè urbem. *Carduus lanceolatus ferocior* J. B. Propè montem *Lupi*. *Carduus solstitialis*, ubique fere. *Chamelæa tricoccos*; *Chamæpitys sive Iva moschata Monspeliensium* J. B. in collibus saxosis. *Chondrilla lutea* J. B. in aggeribus ipsius urbis. *Cistus mas 4 folio oblongo al-bido* J. B. *Cistus Ledon Monspeliensium* J. B. *Cistus fe-mina* Ger. Omnes hæ species in collibus & sylvis frequentes. *Clematis sive Flammula repens* C. B. in saxosis collibus & arvis arenosis. *Convolvulus spicifolius* Park. *Conyza maritima cærulea* an *Jacobæa que-dam?* Circa *Peroul*. *Coris cærulea maritima* C. B. in arenosis ad mare præfertim. *Cyanus pulchro semine Centaurii majoris* J. B. i. e. *Crupina Belgarum* Lob. in collibus propè flu. *Ladum* juxta *Castelneuf*. *Cyperus paniculâ sparsâ speciosâ* J. B. in pratis propè *Bou-tonetum* & *Castrum novum*. *Dorycnium Monspeliense* J. B. in aggeribus sepium frequens. *Echinopus minor* J. B. i. e. *Carduus cæruleus sphærocephalus minor* C. B. in collibus & ad vias passim. *Erica arborescens Monspeliensis, flore purpurascente, ramulis ternis* J. B. in luco *Grammontic*. *Erica arborescens floribus luteolis vel herbaceis minimis* J. B. ibid. *Ferula* Lob. *Feniculum tortuosum*. passim. *Geranium folio Althææ* C. B. juxta munitiones arcis, non procul à nivis recondi-torio. *Geranium cicutæ folio, acu longissimâ* C. B. Ad agrorum margines & in aggeribus. *Gingidium um-bellâ longâ*, in prato quodam juxta viam quæ *Fron-tignanam* ducit copiosè. *Gnaphalium ad Stæchadem citrinam accedens*, juxta flu. *Ladum*. *Gramen mini-mum Dalechampii* J. B. in vineis, vere primo floret. *Gramen parvum pulchrum paniculâ compressâ nigrican-te* J. B. in aquosis. *Hedypnois Monspesulana sive Dent*



*leonis Monspessulanus* J. B. in aggeribus terrenis passim. *Helianthemum tenuifolium glabrum flore luteo* J. B. in collibus aridioribus passim. *Helianthemum flore albo folio angusto hirsuto* J. B. in collibus Castro novo vicinis & alibi. *Herba Doria* Lob. Ad Ladum amnem copiesè. *Herniaria glabra*, in prato quodam juxta lucum Grammont. *Hieracium parvum hirtum caule aphylo* J. B. in arenosis collibus propè Sellam novam & alibi passim. *Holosteum Plantagini simile* J. B. in aggere quodam inter urbem & Ladum amnem. *Hypericum tomentosum* J. B. in humidioribus circa Selneuf & alibi. *Ilex coccifera*, in collibus saxosis. *Facea cum spinosis capitulis purpurea tenuifolia* J. B. passim. *Facea montana capite magno Strobili* J. B. in collibus juxta Castelneuf, Selneuf, &c. *Facea lutea capite spinoso* C. B. satis frequens in pascuis & collibus. *Kali majus semine cochleato* Ger. In litoribus maris & salis palustribus. *Lathyrus major Narbonensis angustifolius* J. B. in collibus quos Garigues vocant. *Leucoium maritimum angustifolium*, in lingua illa inter stagnum Volcarum Estang dictum & mare. *Linum marinum luteum* Ad. in pratis circa Sellam novam, Castrum novum, itemq; ad mare. *Linaria lutea parva annua* J. B. in summitate montis Lupi. *Lotus siliquosa lutea Monspeliensis* J. B. in collibus & pascuis. *Marrubium nigrum longifolium* i. e. *Herba venti Monspeliensium*, in aggeribus & ad vias. *Moly moschatum capillaceo folio* C. B. propè sylvam non longè à Selneuf; & in collibus quos Garigues vocant. *Orobis receptus herbariorum* Lob. in agris passim. *Peucedanum vulgare*, propè sylvam Grammontium. *Phyllon arrhenogonon & thelygonon* J. B. in aggeribus fossarum & præcipue secus fluvios. *Phyteuma*, passim. *Polemonium sive Trifolium fruticans* Ger. in sepibus vulgatiss. *Prunella angustifolia* J. B. *Pulegium cervinum angustifolium* J. B. in locis ubi per hyemem aquæ stagnarant. *Polygoni quædam species erecta*, an *Arenaria* J. B. Ad agrorum margines. *Rhus folio Ulmi* C. B. in collibus propè

*Castelneuf* copiosè. *Rhus myrtifolia* *Monspeliaca*. Ad  
 sepès, præcipuè verò ad ripas *Ladi amnis*. *Rubia*  
*maritima*, in lingua illa inter *Estang* & mare. *Scam-*  
*monea Monspeliaca* foliis rotundioribus C. B. Ad  
 mare propè *Peraux*, *villam novam*, &c. *Scorpioides*  
*siliqua campoide hispida*, in aggeribusmunitionum.  
*Securidacæ* genus *triphyllon* J. B. in collibus propè  
*Castelneuf*. *Sideritis* *Monspessulana* J. B. Propè pati-  
 bulum, aux *Garignes*, &c. *Sideritidis* genus *verticillis*  
*spinosis* J. B. in agris copiosè. *Sinapi echinatum* J. B.  
 inter segetes. *Smilax aspera* J. B. Ad sepès passim.  
*Sonchus lanatus Dalechampii* J. B. *Sonchis affinis Ter-*  
*racrepola*, in pascuis. *Stoechas Arabica*, in *Grammon-*  
*tia* sylva copiosè & in sylva propè *Selneuf*. *Stæchas*  
*citrina tenuifolia Narbonensis* J. B. passim. *Stæchadi*  
*citrinæ affinis capitulis parvis raris squamosis, in pap-*  
*pos evanescentibus* J. B. in fissuris rupium juxta *Ca-*  
*stelneuf* & alibi. *Tamarix major sive arborea Narbo-*  
*nensis* J. B. Ad mare copiosè. *Telephium scorpioides*  
 J. B. circa *Castelneuf*. *Thlaspi clypeatum serpylli folio*  
 C. B. *Thlaspi fruticosum spinosum* C. B. in rupibus in  
 summa parte montis *Lupi*. *Thlaspi umbellatum tenui-*  
*ter diviso folio amarum Narbonensè* J. B. in arvis pro-  
 pè patibulum & alibi. *Thymum vulgare rigidius fo-*  
*lio cinereo* J. B. in aridioribus passim. *Tragos* sive  
*Uva marina minor*, ad mare copiosè. *Tribulus terre-*  
*stris*, in agris passim. *Trifolium argentatum floribus lu-*  
*teis* J. B. in collibus propè *Castelneuf* & alibi in agro  
*Monspeliaco*. *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale* seu *Lotus Libyca*  
*Dalechampii*, ad ripas *Ladi amnis*. *Trifolium stella-*  
*tum purpureum*, circa patibulum & alibi. *Valeriana*  
*rubra angustifolia* C. B. in rupibus montis *Lupi*.  
*Verbascum sylvestre Monspeliense flore luteo hiante* J. B.  
 in collibus saxosis. *Vinca pervinca major*. Ad sepès.



OF  
MONTPELLIER.

**M**ontpellier is a round Town, standing upon a hill in the midst of a stony Countrey; somewhat bigger than *Geneva* but not so populous. The number of Inhabitants at present being about 25000, of which two third parts are Papiſts and one Proteſtants. The Proteſtants have 2 Churches (Temples they call them) in Town. The ſtreets of this City are very narrow, ſhort and crooked, without any uniformity or beauty at all, ſo intricate that its half a years work to underſtand them all, and learn the way from place to place. The houſes are many of them well built of free ſtone, which were they ſet well together in order would make 3 or 4 handſome ſtreets. No large Piazza or market-place in Town. The number of Apothecaries in this little City is ſcarce credible, there being 130 ſhops, and yet all find ſomething to do: Their *Cypres powder*, *sweet bags*, *Caffolets*, *Treacle*, *Conſectio Alkermes & Hyacinthi* having a name all *France* over. The *Queen of Hungaries* water (as they call it) made heer is likewise much bought up. It is nothing but common Spirit of Wine in which Roſemary flowers have been macerated, diſtilled from the ſaid flowers. The wines heer about are very ſtrong and bear water well. Their vineyards are of dwarf vines without any ſupport, the ſtandards when the branches are prun'd off being like the ſtandards of our Oſier-gardens.

The man-  
ner of  
making  
Verdet.

At *Montpellier* the beſt Verdet or Verdegreece (*Viride aris*) is made. They told us that ſo good could not be made elſewhere though they uſed the ſame  
me-

method and the same materials , whether it be to be attributed to the just temper of heat , or the nature of the wine they use, or some other unknown quality. The manner thus,

First they take Grape-stalks well cleansed from the raisins and from all filth , and putting in the bottom of a pot a quantity of the best red wine, they set sticks cross a little above the wine, and upon them lay a quantity of Grape-stalks first also drenched in wine, and let them alone about 15 days more or less according to the season, till they come to make (as they call it) a rose, that is the out-sides become to appearance dry, and the middle only wet. These grape stalks being thus prepared , they put in the bottom of a large earthen pot of the best red wine that begins to be sower , but is not yet come to be vinegar, to the quantity of about two or three inches depth ; somewhat above the wine they set sticks cross the pot, and having ready many little plates of Copper, they lay upon the cross sticks first a layer of the prepared Grape-stalks, then a layer of copper plates , and so alternately S S S till the pot be full. In the middle of the pot they usually leave a hole all along for the vapour of the wine to ascend ; neither are the copper plates laid near together for the same reason. When they have filled up the pot they cover it, and set it in a cellar, and after some 5 or 6 days turn the copper plates , letting the pot remain in the cellar 3 or 4 days more. In 8 or 10 days according to the season the *Verdet* will be come. Then they take out the plates and laying them 6 or 7 on a heap put them in a trough and sprinkle the edges of them with the same wine for 3 or 4 days ; next they press them with heavy weights for 4 or 5 days, and last of all scrape off the *Verdet* with knives, and moulding it with a little wine, dry it and sell it. The same plates are again put into pots and used as before. So then the *Verdet* is nothing but the rust or

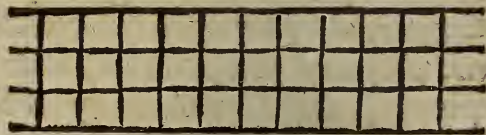


scurf of the copper calcined by the vapour of the wine.

The man-  
ner of  
blanch-  
ing wax.

Heer also we saw the manner and process of blanching of Bees wax.

First they melt the wax in a great copper Cauldron, then they have ready a mould or form of wood of the figure of a Sugar-loaf or the block of a steeple-crown'd hat, which having besmeared over with slime of snails they dip into the wax thus melted. This takes up a skin or film of wax as candles upon dipping do. This they smooth with their hands and dip in water, and when it is cold take it off the form, from which by reason of the 'nointing the form with the forementioned mucilage it will readily slip in the form of a cone or long-crucible. These cones (so let me call them) are set in a garden in ranks singly one by one, supported with canes or reeds crossing one another on this fashion,



Round about they set pots with water, where-with they sprinkle the wax often to keep it from melting. In Summer time, when the Sun lies hot upon it some 6 or 7 times a day, otherwhiles but 3 or 4 times. In 14 or 15 days the upper end of these cones will grow white, and then they turn them to whiten the other end. In a months time more or less according to the weather they will become white all over. Then they melt the wax again in earthen pans like *Metæ* or scuttles, and run it so melted through the neb of a tin pot into water, and as it runs down into the water a man either breaks it with his hand into grains, or works it into round figures like spiral wreaths or *corolle*, and these they expose again to the weather in the garden and order as before,

fore, till they become purely white; and then melt into great pieces to sell. The mucilage wherewith they besmear the forms is made of snails taken alive shells and all, and pounded in a mortar till they become a perfect pap or *viscus*. The form once besmeared well over with this pap will last dipping many times. Wax whitened is almost twice as dear as yellow wax. Yellow wax is solutive and used where there is an inflammation and the sore not ripe; white wax on the contrary very astringent. They say *Montpellier* is a place proper for the whitening of wax; and that the same workmen coming over into *England* found the air of a different temper and not convenient for this trade.

At *Montpellier* is made the best *Confectio Alkermes*, *Confectio Alkermes*, as reason there is it should, the grain which gives it its denomination being in no Countrey of Europe found so plentifully as heer. The manner of the preparation of this grain for the making the Confection you may find set down in the *Philosoph. Transactions*, *Numb. 20. page 362.* and I shall therefore heer omit. These grains have formerly been thought to have been proper to the dwarf or shrub-*Ilex*, called therefore *Ilex coccifera*, and a by-fruit or excrescency of the twigs of that plant. But my learned and ingenious friend Mr. *Martin Lister*, who hath been very happy in making discoveries in natural History, hath found the like grains heer in *England* upon the twigs of cherry and other trees, and judged them to be the work of an insect, and by her affixed to the twigs for nests to breed and harbour her young; and indeed to me they appeared to be so, easily receding and falling off from the wood when the young are hatcht and gone. As for the grains themselves they are so like the *Kermes* grains, that they are scarce to be distinguished and grow to the twigs just in the same places and manner. But for a more full and compleat History of them I refer the Reader  
to



to Mr. *Listers* Letters published in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

The man-  
ner of  
making  
Oil olive

At *Montpellier* I observed the manner of making oil-olive: First they take olives, whether fresh gathered or laid a while on a heap it matters not (as they told me) and bruise or grind them to a paste, as we do apples to make cider, with a perpendicular mill-stone running round in a trough. This paste or the olives thus bruised they put in round thin baskets made of *Spartum* like frails, having a round hole in the top; but both top and bottom clapping together, so that when pressed they look like a thin round cake. Half a score or more of these baskets filled with olive pounce they lay on a heap in the press and letting down the press-beam, squeeze them at first without any mixture. Then winding up the beam they take out the baskets, and into each one put a good quantity of scalding water, (which they have always ready) and shaking the basket mingle it with the pounce and then piling them one upon another as before, press them down a second time. This second operation they repeat again, and then taking out the pounce put in new and proceed as before. The oil together with the water runs out into vessels set to receive it. The water with the *Amurca* sinks to the bottom, and the oil swims above it, which they take off with a copper dish like a floating dish, as good housewives skim the cream from their milk. The water mixed with the red juice of the olives becomes red and thick, not at all mingling with the oil, so that it cannot easily the least drop of it be taken up without perceiving it. Its said that in *Provence* they spread their olives on a floor after they are gathered, and there let them rest 30 days to dry, and for that reason their oil is better than that of *Languedoc*. Others lay them on a heap a while to let them sweat, as they call it. It is worth the noting that though the olives be very bitter and of a fiery

fiery ungrateful taste, yet the oil which is drawn from them is sweet; the like is observed in bitter Almonds, and it is very likely might be in all other bitter fruits; which is a sufficient proof that the taste of such fruits doth not inhere in the oil, at least which is made by expression; and it deserves examination, whether the chymical oil may not also be devested of the taste of the vegetable from which it is extracted.

Olives when they come to maturity change colour and become black as some other plums do, but it is very late in the year first. They are then notwithstanding of a horrid and ungrateful taste, firing the throat and palate of one that eats them. They afford most oil when fully ripe, but best (as they told us) when gathered and pressed green. Sometimes they pickle ripe olives, but they will not last; therefore those which they pickle to send abroad are gathered green. The pickle they use is nothing else but a brine of salt and water.

Near *Peroul* about a league from *Montpellier* we saw a boiling fountain (as they call it) that is the water did heave up and bubble as if it boiled. This phænomenon in the water was caused by a vapour ascending out of the earth through the water; as was manifest, for that if one did but dig any where near the place and pour water upon the place new digged, one should observe in it the like bubbling, the vapour arising not only in that place where the fountain was but all thereabout. The like vapor ascending out of the earth and causing such ebullition in water it passes through hath been observed in Mr. *Hawkey's* ground about a mile from the Town of *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, which vapour by the application of a lighted candle, paper or the like, catches fire and flames vigorously. Whether or no this vapour at *Peroul* would in like manner catch fire and burn I cannot say, it coming not in our minds to make the experiment.

The boiling fountain.

From



From *Montpellier* we took a journey of pleasure to see the adjacent Country, and first we rode to *Frontignan*, a little wall'd Town by the Estang side, 3 miles distant, which gives name to the so famous muscate wine. The Country about this Town toward the Sea southward lies open to the Sun, but toward the land northward it is encompassed with a ridge of hills in form of a bow, touching the Sea at each end; so that the whole is like a Theatre: in the *Arena* and on the sides of the hills grows the muscate grape of which this wine is made. In this space are contained two other little Towns, the one called *Miraval*, the other *Vich*. This last gives name to a mineral water, springing near it, much used heerabout. It hath an acide Vitriolic taste, but nothing so strong as our Spaw-waters, and therefore I guess the operation of it is much weaker.

The manner of drying grapes to make raisins.

At *Frontignan* and other places we saw the manner of making raisins [*uvæ passæ*.] They take the fairest bunches, and with a pair of scissers snip off all the faulty grapes, and tie two bunches together with a string. Then they dip them in a boiling lye [*lixivium*] into which they put a little oil, till they are very plump and ready to crack. *Jo. Baubinus* saith that they let them continue so long in the boiling *lixivium*, *quoad flaccescant tantum & corrugentur*. But we observed no such thing, for they did not continue the bunches half a minute, but presently took them out again and washed them in a vessel of fair cold water, then they put them upon wooden poles for two or three days in the shade to dry, and after that exposed them to the Sun, taking them in in the night-time or rainy weather. *Cyprianus Eichovius* describes the manner of making raisins in *Spain* thus. There are (saith he) two sorts of *Uvæ passæ* or raisins: the one of those they call Raisins of the Sun, of a blew colour, the other of the *Uvæ passæ Lixæ*, which they call Frail or basket-Raisins. In preparing the

the first sort they thus proceed. When the bunch they design for that purpose begins to grow ripe, they cut the foot-stalk of it half asunder, that so the radical juyce or moisture may be at least in a great measure detained and not pass to the grapes; and so they leave it hanging on the vine. Then by the heat of the Sun the grapes are by degrees dried. When they are sufficiently dry they gather them and put them up in vessels.

The second sort they make on this fashion. When they prune their vines, they bind up the cuttings in faggots and reserve them till the vintage time. Then they burn them and of their ashes make a lye or *lixivium*, which they boil in great vessels, and therein immerse the bunches of grapes one by one. Afterwards to dry them they spread them upon a paved floor clean swept, made for that purpose in the vineyard, that so they may be the more speedily dried by the Sun-beams. When they are sufficiently concocted and dried they put them up in frails or baskets. After the same manner they prepare figs for to dry, by dipping them in a *lixivium* made of the ashes of the dried branches of the fig-tree cut off in pruning. But however they superstitiously observe to make their *lixivium* for raisins of the ashes of branches pruned off of the vine, &c. I doubt not but the ashes of any wood indifferently taken would serve as well for that purpose.

From *Frontignan* we rode to *Balleruch*, to see the Baths at *Balleruch*, hot waters which are used as well inwardly as outwardly. At our being there, which was in the beginning of *September*, the water was scarce luke-warm; they told us that in the Winter it was very hot. The Bath is not above two flight-shots distant from the *Estang*, and the water thereof tastes very salt and brackish; whether by reason of the Seas being so near it, or because the water comes from some salt mine I know not, yet the latter seemeth the more pro-



probable, because should it come from the Sea, the water straining through so much sand would probably lose its salt by the way, as we have found by experiment in *England*.

A fountain of  
*Petroleum*

At *Gabian* about a days journey from *Montpellier* in the way to *Beziers* is a fountain of *Petroleum*. It burns like oil, is of a strong pungent scent, and a blackish colour. It distils out of several places of the rock all the year long, but most in Summer time. They gather it up with ladles and put it in a barrel set on one end, which hath a spigot just at the bottom; when they have put in a good quantity they open the spigot to let out the water, and when the oil begins to come presently stop it. They pay for the farm of this fountain about 50 crowns *per. ann.* We were told by one Monsieur *Beausfosse* a Chymist in *Montpellier*, that *Petroleum* was the very same with the oil of Jet, and not to be distinguished from it by colour, taste, smell, consistency, virtues, or any other accident, as he had by experience found.

Making  
of salt by  
evaporating  
Sea-water by  
the Sun-  
beams.

Upon the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in several places, as at *Berre*, near *Martegue* in *Provence*, at *Messina* in *Sicily*, &c. they make salt of the Sea-water drawn into shallow pools and evaporated by the Sun-beams in Summer time. First they let the water into a large shallow plain like the cooler in a Brew-house and there being well heated they run it into several shallow beds like the beds of a garden, when the Sun hath dried up all the water they let in more, and so again 3 or 4 times till the salt remaining at the bottom of these receptacles come to be 3 fingers thick, and then they take it up with shovels, and heap it on little hills: but the whole process of this operation being exactly described in the *Philosophical Transact. Numb, 51. page 1025.* I shall forbear to enlarge any further concerning it.

The preparation  
of *Botargo*.

Now that I have mentioned *Martegue*, I shall add the manner of making *Botargo*, out of Mr. *F. Wilughbye's*

Jugbbye's notes. At *Martegue* they take abundance of Mulletts [*Mugiles* not *mulli* as one would be apt to think by the English name] in their *Burdigos*, which are places in the shallows, enclosed with hedges of reeds. The male Mulletts are called *Allettants*, because they shed the milt [*Lac piscium.*] The females *Botar*, of the rows or spawn of which *Botargo* is made. They first take out the spawn entire, and cover it round with salt for 4 or 5 hours: then they press it a little between two boards or stones; then they wash it, and at last dry it in the Sun for 13 or 14 days taking it in at nights.

Decemb. 7. 1665. from *Montpellier* we made an excursive voyage into *Provence*. The principal Cities and Towns that we saw were 1. *Lunel* about 4 leagues distant from *Montpellier*. 2. *Arles* a considerable City once the head of a Kingdom, called anciently *Arelate*, standing upon the river *Rhosne*, which a good way above this City divides it self into two branches, and makes an Island called the *Camarg*. All this Island is full of *Vermicularis frutex* growing by the ditch sides all along. Beyond this City in the way to *Marseilles* we passed over a large plain or level all over covered with stones, called now the *Craux* or *les Champs pierreux*, anciently *Campi lapidei*, to 3. *S. Chamas* a large burgh standing upon the ridge and on each side a narrow hill, which is perforated like *Pausilypus*. Upon the rocks near this town I found *Seseli Ethiopicum frutex* growing in great plenty, as also *Alypum montis Ceti*; *Coris Monspessulana*; *Ruta sylvestris minor*; *Colutea caule Genista fungoso* J. B. We observed also this day all along as we rode upon the hills and by the way sides our common Furze or *Genista spinosa*.

4. *Marseilles*, an ancient City not great but well built with tall stone-houses for the most part, and very populous. We were told that the number of souls was about 120000. The streets are narrow as



in most of the ancient Towns in this Countrey to keep off the scorching beams of the Sun in Summer time. The haven is the most secure and commodious that I have seen: the entrance into it so strait and narrow that a man may easily cast a stone cross it, but the haven within large enough to contain 500 vessels or more: of an oval figure. On one side of this haven the Town is built which compasses it more than half round, having before it a handsome kay well paved, which serves the Citizens for a walk or Promenade. This haven is not capable of ships of above 600 tun. On the rocks near this Town I found growing plentifully the same *Colutea* I observed at *S. Chamas*: *Valeriana rubra* Dod. *Carduus galactites* J. B. By the Sea side *Tragacantha Massiliensis* plentifully. *Aster luteus supinus* J. B. *Tithymalus myrsinites angustifolius*; *Coronopus Massiliensis* Lobs.

5. *Bausset*. 6. *Olliöle*, two little Towns. 7. *Toulon*, no great Town, but well fortified and the best haven the King of France hath on the *Mediterranean* Sea, having a large bay capable of the greatest vessels, where there is good riding for ships. At *Toulon* they make holes in their stone-walls at three or four foot distance, near the ground, and there plant capers, the fruit whereof they prepare and pickle after this fashion. They gather the buds or blossoms of the flowers before they be explicated, and spreading them thin, lay them in the shade to wither for three or four hours, to prevent the opening of the flower. Then they put them in a vessel, and pour vinegar upon them, covering the vessel with a board, and so let them stand for nine days; at the end whereof they take them out and press them gently, and put them in fresh vinegar, letting them stand as long as before: this done the third time, they put them up in barrels with vinegar. Some mingle salt with their vinegar, which is the best way, and preserves the Capers for three years both for colour and taste as good

*Bausset.*

*Olliöle.*

*Toulon.*

as at the first. I observed near *Bausset* great plenty of *Myrtle* in the hedges; near *Ollirole* *Acanthus sativus*; *Althæa frutescens folio rotundiore incano* C. B. *Fumaria minor sive tenuifolia surrecta* J. B. *Acacia trifolia*; *Teucrium vulgare*; *Arisarum latifolium*; *Chrysocome*  
 Ger. 8. *S. Maximine*, near which is the famous *S. Ma-*  
 Grot of *Mary Magdalen*, called *S. Baulme*. 9. *Aix*, *ximin.*  
 anciently *Aque Sextiæ* from the hot baths that are *S. Baulme.*  
 there. This is a very elegant and pleasant City, well *Aix.*  
 built with fair stone houles, having broad streets and  
 handsome piazzas.

10. *Selogne, Salonia*. In the *Cordeliers Church* *Selogne*  
 lies buried *Nostradamus* the famous *French Prophet*,  
 whose verses the *French-men* esteem as oracles. In the  
 Church wall is placed a stone with this inscription  
 to his memory.

D. M. Clariss. ossa M. Nostradami unius omnium  
 mortalium iudicio digni, cujus penè divino calamo  
 totius orbis ex astrorum influxu futuri eventus con-  
 scriberentur. Vixit an. 62. m. 6. d. 10. Obiit  
 Salo: MDLXVI. Quietem posterì nè invidete.  
 Anna Pontia Gemella Salonia conjugì optimo V. F.

11. *Aiguemortes*, a small Town but of great  
 strength, near the Sea in a fenny place some 6 leagues  
 distant from *Montpellier*.

From *Montpellier* we returned to *Lions*, from *Li-*  
*ons* we travelled with the Messenger to *Paris*, from  
*Paris* again to *Calais* and so cross the Strait to *Dover*:  
 whence we at first set out and began our Journey.



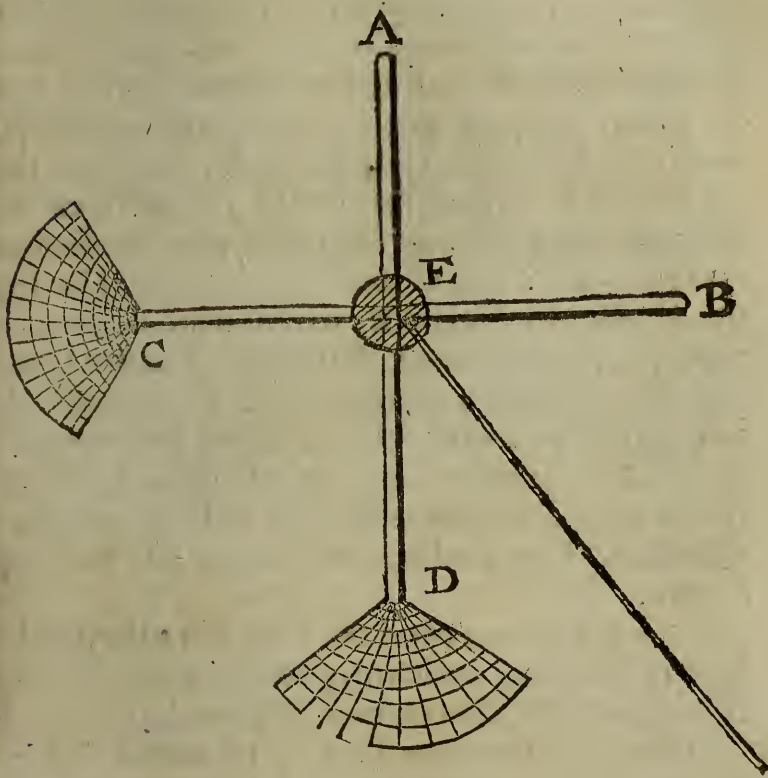
*A Relation of a Voyage made through a great part of Spain by Francis Wilughby Esq; containing the chief Observables he met with there, collected out of his Notes.*

**A**ugust 31. 1664. we left *Bagnols* in the County of *Roussillon*, being the last or furthest Town belonging to the *French*, and at about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a leagues distance came to a great stone erected heer for a boundary between *France* and *Spain*; and passing very bad way among desolate mountains after many hours riding we came to *Lansa* the first Town of the King of *Spains* Countrey. All along these mountains grew *Rosemary*, common *Furze* or *Gorsse* and *Agnus castus* of two sorts, the one with a carneous, the other with a blew flower. From *Lansa* we went on the same day as far as *Cau de Creux*, 5 leagues or 20 English miles from *Bagnols*. Among these mountains we met with no brooks and scarce any water.

*September 1.* We intended to have seen the *Coral-fishing* heer, but the windy weather hindred us. The *Sea* must be very calm and smooth, else it is impossible for them to fish for it. It grows downward (as the *urinators* told us) under the hollow rocks, and not upwards as trees. I believe rather that it grows indifferently either upwards or downwards according to the situation of the rocks.

The

The engine they use to get it is a great cross of wood ABCD, that at the middle E hath a huge weight of lead made fast to it and at each end



A, B, C, D, a round net. To the lead at E is fastened a long rope. They go out in little boats and let down this cross; and when they have found a rock at the bottom of the Sea, he that manages the rope thrusts it into the hollows, getting in one or two of the legs, and if there be any coral it entangles in the nets at the end of the cross, by which it is torn off and brought up. The natural colour of the coral while it is alive and growing to the rocks is a pale carneous; but when the scurf (which answers to the bark in trees) is rubbed off, it is red. The Coral that dies or is broken off from the rocks loses that carneous scurf or bark in the Sea and becomes red, though sometimes it gets a greenish white rust. They



say it is 50 years before it comes to its full growth : but that I conceive is an ungrounded conjecture. They sometimes but very rarely find branches of three or four pounds weight. It rots, dies, grows light, worm-eaten and full of holes like wood. They all affirmed it to be hard and not soft as it grows under water, contrary to the current tradition of the Ancients, *Mollis fuit herba sub undis*. I believe the outward scurf or bark may be soft, it easily crumbling off afterwards, which might give occasion to the fable. They told us that a piece of Coral (having the carneous scurf upon it) wetted is just the same as when it is first taken out of the Sea. The best Coral rude as it is found is worth a Pistol the pound, or two or three pieces of eight: Polished and wrought into beads, bracelèts, &c. at *Marsèilles* it is sold for 30, 40 and sometimes 60 sols (*i.e.* so many pence) the ounce. They find heer white coral also but very rarely.

Near *C. de Creux* upon the mountains they find a kind of *Selenitis*, which may be cut or slit into very thin plates, like the common *Muscovy-glass*.

Upon the shore are thrown up *conchæ venereæ* of several sorts and magnitudes, and other small shells of affinity to them, which they call *Porcellane*. These they put in the juyce of lemons or citrons, and set them out in an open bottle all night. The dew mingling with the acid juyce dissolves the *Porcellane*. This liquor they use for a *Cosmetic*.

They catch fish about *C. de Creux* as at *Naples* by hanging a fire-brand or other light at the end of the boat, which entices the fish into the nets.

This day we passed by *Rosas* a strong Garrison, *Castillon*, *Villa sacra* and lay at *Figera*.

Sept. 2. We passed *Crispia*, *Basalon*, *Argelagues*, *S. Ja* and lay at *Castel-foulet*, 5 leagues. All the way we observed abundance of Pomegranate trees. *C. Foulet* is a small Garrison.

3. We

3. We passed by *Aulot*, where we saw a *Busalore*, of which there are divers in that Town. It is a hole or cave out of which continually issues a cool air. They keep bottles of wine, fruit, &c. in a little house built over the cave. The wine heer kept drinks as cool as if it were kept in ice or snow. They say that it is the water running and falling down under the ground that makes these *Spiracula*, which is not unlikely. They are all on the left side of the river as you go to *Viët*, and none on the right. This day also we passed *Rhoda* and lay at *Viët*, 7 leagues.

4. We went to the hill where the Amethysts or Violet stones are found distant two leagues from *Viët*, called *S. Sigminont*. On the top of the hill is an hermitage and place of devotion, where *S. Sigminont* a *Burgundian* King did penance. The Amethysts are found lower in the side of the hill, Viscount *Jacque* is lord of the Soil, and whoever opens a mine pays him a pistol and an half *per menssem*. They find the stones by following a vein of reddish or black earth, or a vein in the rock so coloured. They are all hexangular and pointed like crystal. There are of three sorts, the best are the blackest or deepest violet. 2. Others are almost quite white. 3. Some, but very rarely, are found tinged with yellow. They sometimes stick a great many together to the rock like the *Frijtow*-diamonds; but those are never good: the best are found loose in the chinks of the rock in a fat yellowish or reddish earth. They scrape out this earth with long narrow knives that enter into the chinks, and then crumble it in pieces with their fingers to feel for the stones. They are afterwards ground and polished upon leaden moulds after the same manner as crystal is. First they use the dust of *Smiril* or *Emery*, and at last of *Tripoli*. All along the way to this hill we saw abundance of *Arbutus* and *Rhus ceriariorum* called *Rhondo*. In this Countrey they use not bark of Oak to tan their leather, as we do, but



the leaves and branches of this shrub, which they first bruise with a perpendicular stone, and then mingle with water, and heating the water luke-warm, steep the skins in it 3 or 4 days. In these mountains are also found Emeralds, Gold and other sorts of minerals and stones, but it doth not turn to account to search for them. Topazes are found in a lake called the lake of *Silles*, not far from *S. Colonna* near *Girona*. They find them upon the shore of the lake.

Sept. 5.

At *Vict* there is a great Market-place, and a Church at a *Covent*, said to have been built by *Charlemagne* when he had discomfited the Saracens & driven them out of *Catalonia*. This night we lodged at *Moia* having travelled only 3 leagues.

6.

We rode within sight of *Montserret*, broken at the top into rocks standing like the teeth of a Saw, from whence it took its name. There is a Chappel of our Lady, a place of great devotion. This night we lodged at *Casa della pobla*, a single Inn, 5 leagues.

7.

We came to *Cardona* 2 leagues. All the way as we rode the rocks and stones were full of round holes, just like those in the stones at *Ancona* in which the *Pholades* harbour; and there is no question but these holes have been made by some animal before the stones were hardned.

8.

We viewed the mountain of salt, where were three Officers, one to weigh the salt, another to receive money, and the third to keep accounts. The Revenue of this Salt amounts yearly to about 30000 pieces of eight. For every Quintal, that is 104 pounds, they pay ten *reals* of two *sous* to a *real*. The salt is hard and transparent like crystal, and when powdred fine as white as snow. They hew it out with axes and mattocks; and make chaplets, boxes, &c. of it. They say there is no end of it, but that it reaches to the center of the earth. Near the place where they work there are two caves within the rock of salt, to the end of one of which they never durst venture to go.

Not

Not far from this there is another mountain of salt, where the salt sticks to the rocks, and is most of it tinctured with red. Of this red salt they make broad plates like tiles, which they call *Ruggiolas*; these they heat before the fire, but never put them into it, and use them to take away aches, strengthen the stomach, keep the feet warm, &c. Well heated on both sides they will keep warm for 24 hours. Amongst this red salt there is a kind of *Selenitis*, (which some call Ising-glass, and the *Italians Gesso*, from the Latin word *Gypsum*, signifying chalk, because when burnt it is turned into a white *calx*) which naturally roches into Parallelipipedums of the figure of a Lozenge. Of which sorts of stones are found in several places of our nation. About these mountains of salt grows great plenty of *Halimus* and *Limonium*.

*Cardona* is a Dukedom containing 3 or 4 villages besides the town. The Duke thereof is one of the richest Grandees of *Spain*, having 3 Dukedoms, 4 Marquisates, 2 Earldoms, &c. The name of his family is *Folke*. He lives for the most part at *Madrid*, but sends every three years a Governour. The King of *Spain* hath nothing at all to do with this city: and the Duke never imposes any taxes, but hath only all the tithes of the corn, wine, &c. There is a Council of 36 changed every year, and he that hath been of the Council must wait three years before he can be chosen again. The last thing the Council does is to chuse a new Council for the year following. This new Council is divided into four Ranks, not equally, but as the old Council shall think fit; and their names are put into 4 boxes, out of every box a child takes out one to be Consul. He that is drawn out of the first box is the first Consul, and so in order. Near the town is a castle, and in the castle a tower said to be built by *Charlemagne*. Every Duke hath an oath given him by the Consuls,



wherein is an Article that he must reside in the castle, which is never kept.

Sept. 9. We passed through *Kalab*, and lay at a single Inn a league and an half further, four leagues and an half distant from *Cardona*.

10. We passed through *S. Columba*, *Roccafort*, and lay at *Sirreall* five leagues and an half.

11. We passed by *Pobla* a famous ancient Monastery, about two leagues distant from *Sirreall*. In the Church there are a great many monuments. They told us that 13 Queens and 7 Kings lay interred there. Then we passed *Praves*, and lay that night at *Coulnowil* 5 leagues. All over *Catalonia* they reckon a league two hours, and make account that 4 *Catalonian* leagues are equal to 6 *French*. We heard that there were Amethysts also found about *Praves*.

12. We passed by *Falsot* two leagues from *Coulnowille*, where are a great many Lead-mines. The oar is very rich, and they melt it just as it is taken out of the mine, without beating it to powder. They sell the oar for 40 *Reals* of *Ardit* the Quintal, a Quintal being 122 pounds: Five Quintals of oar usually yield four Quintals of lead. This town and the mines about it belong to the Duke of *Cardona*. They told us that the vein of metal lay always East and West. The best and finest of this oar they grind to powder, and thereof make varnish to lead earthen pots and vessels with, sprinkling the powder upon the pots. This night we lay at *Tivisa*, four leagues.

13. We passed *Venu-falet*, *Tivians*, and lodged at *Tortosa*, 6 leagues. All along the way we saw a great deal of *Palma humilis Hispanica non spinosa*. The fruit grew up in bunches out of the ground like the berries of *Arum*, and was not much bigger. Those that were ripe were of a reddish colour, of an oblong figure, and divided into 4 quarters: those that were less ripe were yellowish. The skin and pulp

very

very thin, and did but just serve to cover the stone. It hath the smell and taste of Dates. The stones being broken are not at all hollow, but have a hard white kernel or pearl within them. We observed also abundance of *Garoffus* (as they call it) i. e. *Caroba* sive *Siliqua dulcis*, the cods whereof they give their mules instead of provender. The *Spanish* Soldiers at the siege of *Barcellona* had nothing but these *Siliquæ* and water to live upon. All over *Catalonia* the people are generally poor. They use neither glass nor paper in their windows, but only shuts of wood.

*Tortosa* is a very poor and desolate town. There is a bridge of boats over the river *Iberus*, now called *Ebro*, in sight of which we rode all along from *Tivisa* hither. At *Tortosa* they were wont to make salt-fellars, mortars, bouls, beads, &c. of a kind of marble of a mingled colour, red and yellow, found near the town, which they call *Jasper*, and of another greenish marble spotted with black, brought from *Genoa*.

We went to the Jasper mine about 2 miles from the town, with one of the chief workmen. We saw there vast pillars hewn out and wrought for a Church in *Palermo*. He told us that all the veins of marble, jasper, &c. went from East to West. That they sawed these stones to make tables, &c. with only water and sand. That when there was not enough red in the stone they made little holes and set in red stones. That the cement they used for all stones in Mosaic works was made of one half mastic, and one half *Greek* pitch. That in building they joyned the stones together with ordinary lime, but on the outside they filled up the chinks with a cement made of the powder of the Jasper mingled with sulphur and *Mangra*; to make it more white they put in more sulphur, to make it more red they put in more *Mangra*. The Jasper was hew'd  
out



out with chizzels and hammers, just as stone in our stone-pits. It is afterwards polished with *Armoril*, i. e. the powder they use to polish armour with and to give it a lustre, so that one may see his face in it with the powder of the cinders of the best Tin.

This day we set out towards *Valence* passing the *Ebro* by the bridge of boats, and lodged at *Galera* a small village 2 leagues distant from *Tortosa*.

Sept. 16. We passed by *Tregera*, whereabouts seemed to be the ruins of an old *Romane* way; *Mattheau*, *Salsandail*, and lay at *Lescourvas*, 7 leagues. Near *Lescourvas* we found store of *Oleander* with a red flower.

17. We passed *Cabanos*, *Pobletta*, *Buriol*, *villa real*, *Annules*, 7 leagues. This journey we saw a great many rivers quite dried up, and for above a month together had scarce any rain. That little that was always came just from the sea.

18. We passed *Chinces*, *Almenaro*, *Moulvedere* (an *Saguntus*?) *Massa-magril*, *Albalade*, and arrived at *Valence*, 7 leagues. Near *Valence* the Countrey is very populous and well cultivated. Abundance of Mulberry-trees are planted in rows all the fields over. As we passed through the Market-place at *Valence* all the people houted at us, and threw parings of melons, &c. on our cloaks. It seems they are not used to see strangers and travellers there. This was the first place in *Spain* where we were searched. In this city is an University. I heard a Professor read Logic. The scholars are sufficiently insolent and very disputacious: One of them asked me, *Quid est Ens universale?* and whether I was of *Thomas Aquinas* his opinion: another, *Quid est Genus?* None of them understood any thing of the new Philosophy, or had so much as heard of it. None of the new books to be found in any of their Booksellers shops: In a word the University of *Valence* is just where our Universities were 100 years ago.

In the Kingdom of *Valence* the King of *Spain* is not absolute; but to impose taxes, raise soldiers, &c. he must have the consent of the three Estates, *i. e.* 1. The Clergy. 2. The Nobility. 3. The Cities and Villages: and if one of these refuse to consent nothing can be done. These three Estates have 6 Deputies, 2 for each, who are changed every third year. Of the two for the Cities one is for the City of *Valentia*, and the other for all the rest. Each City chusing a Syndic, one is taken by lot to be a Deputy. The six Deputies have the care and government of the *Militia*. Upon any urgent occasion the Deputies must assemble the 3 Estates, *i. e.* the chief of the Clergy, the Nobility, and the Syndics of the Cities.

The City of *Valence* is governed by six Jurats or Consuls. They are taken by lot out of 6 Urns or Burses, two out of each: In the first Urn are the names of all the better sort of Nobility that have the title of *Dons*: in the second Urn the names of all the lower rank of Nobility, that have not the title of *Don*: in the third the names of all rich Citizens that are not Gentlemen; they must have at least 400 crowns yearly rent besides what their wives bring. Besides these there is a Rationel and two Syndics changed every third year; six Advocates for their lives, and 40 Plebeians changed yearly. The City being divided into 15 Trades or Companies; each Company chuses two, which make 30; the other ten are chosen, two by the Rationel, and eight by the six Jurats and two Syndics, each chusing one. Of all these Officers and the 40 Plebeians consists the Senate. But nothing can be done unless there be 29 of the Plebeians present at least. There is also 1. a Judge for criminal causes, taken by turns out of the 3 Urns, and changed yearly. He hath an Advocate to assist him, who is changed yearly, but so that all the Advocates in  
the



the City have the place by turns : and a *Lieutenant criminel*, taken by lot out of the 40 Plebeians. 2. A *Mustafa* who has the care of all kind of victuals, corn, weights, measures, &c. He is taken by lot out of the 3 burfes as the criminal Judge is, and hath also a Lieutenant out of the 40. Moreover there is a Judge for civil causes taken out of the 3 Burfes, who has an Advocate like the criminal Judge; but he cannot decide causes of above fifteen crowns.

The Univerfity is governed by the Town, who every third year chufe a *Rector* that must be a Canon. The other Officers are a Bedel, a Sergeānt and a Puntadore, who is to take notice when any Professour fails to read. There are eight *Præpositi* in this Univerfity, four for Divinity, two for the Canon Law, and two for the Civil Law; who have each 500 crowns yearly. There are also four Readers for Philofophy, seven for Phyfic, one for the Greek tongue, one for the Hebrew, and two for the Mathematics. These have but small stipends, but all their scholars that come to hear their lectures pay somewhat yearly. If a Professor promote 3 rich scholars, that are able to pay the fees, to any degree, he may promote a fourth that is poor for nothing. The degrees are the same with those in our Univerfities, viz. 1. Batchelour after they have finished a course in Philofophy; which degree costs about 12 crowns. 2. Master of Arts, which costs 80. 3. Batchelour in Divinity, Law or Phyfic, which costs 16. 4. Doctor, which costs 150. They may be Masters of Arts presently after they are Batchelours if they will, and in like manner Doctors. In the Market at *Valence* and all *Spain* over they divide hens and chickens into pieces and sell them by quarters: They make great vessels of Goats skins to put wine and oil in, and lesser bottles which they call *boto's*. The women paint, laying it on so thick as

if one daubed *minium* upon a wall. No Garrison nor soldiers heer.

We set out from *Valence*, and passing by *Mas-* Sept. 24.  
*nasse, Catareggi & Seille* lodged at *Mussafes*, 3 leagues. Coming out of *Valence* we were fain to give money at 3 places to avoid searching.

We passed *Cullera*, where we ferried over a great 25.  
river called *Xucar*, and lay at *Gandia*. There is a College and an University, as appears by this inscription upon the wall of the Col. *Sanctus Franciscus à Borgia, Dux Gandiæ 4, Præpositus generalis Societatis Jesu 3 hoc Collegium & hanc Universitatem à fundamentis erexit A. D. 1546.* At *Cullera* the wine first began to be sweet, and 3 leagues off at *Gandia* the Plantations of Sugar-canes began. ¶ Whether the nature of the soil that was fit to nourish the Sugar-canes did not also contribute to the sweetness of the Grapes? At *Gandia* we first found raisins of the sun (as they are called in *England*) in *Spain* they call this kind *Pansus*, and they seem to be the *Duracinæ* of the Ancients. They are all white, round, and have a tougher skin than other Grapes. They gather them when fully ripe, and dip them in a boiling *Lixivium* of water and ashes, just dipping them in, and taking them out again; and then dry them upon boards in the sun, taking them in by night or in foul weather. The name Raisin comes from *Racemus*. Figs are dried just as they are gathered, not being dipt into any *lixivium*.

I went to *Olives*, where and at *Gandia* are the 26.  
Engines for Sugar-works, the best are at *Olives*. By the way we saw the Sugar-canes growing in several places. They are planted in low wet grounds, well mucked and dressed, divided into beds or hillocks and furrows. They cut the canes close to the roots in *November* and *December*, and cutting of the slender tops, which afford no good juice, keep them under ground till *March*, and then prick them into  
thes:



these hillocks or beds; out of every *talea* or cut shoot 4, 5, or 6 canes, which will be ripe the next December. The knots or joynts of the cane at the bottom are very close together, scarce an inch asunder, but upwards the distance is more as the cane grows slenderer. Within is a white pulp or pith, full of sap, sweet as honey. They sell them at *Gandia* to eat, and cutting them into pieces just in the middle between two knots, suck the pieces at both ends. To make sugar, after the canes are cleansed from the tops and leaves, and cut into pieces, they are first bruised either with a perpendicular stone running round, as apples to make cider, or olives to make oil; or between two axes strongly capped with iron horizontally placed and turned contrary ways; and then pressed as grapes or olives are. The juice thus pressed out is boiled in three several Cauldrons, one after another. In the third Cauldron it becomes thick and black, and is then put into conical pots which at the bottom have a little hole stopped only with course and foul sugar; Mr. *Ligon* saith with Plantain leaves. These pots are covered when full with a cake of past, made of a kind of earth called in Spanish *Gritto*, and found near *Olives*, which is good to take spots out of clothes, which cap or cover sinks as the sugar sinks. [Mr. *Swift* told me that the clay they use with us is tobacco-pipe clay, or very like it, and that the water in the clay served to wash down and carry away the *Mollossos*, at least the clay helps the separation and precipitation of it] These conical pots are put into other pots, into which by the hole at the *vertex* the juice dreins down through the course sugar at the bottom. It dreins so for 5 or 6 moneths, in which time the sugar in the conical pots grows hard and white, all the juice being either drunk up by the lute, or run out by the hole at the *vertex*. This juice is boiled again so long as it is good for any thing, but at last

it makes only a foul red sugar that will never be better. The conical loaves of sugar after they are taken out are set to drein over the same pots for 14 or 15 days. To make the sugar more white they must boil it again, but about one sixth is lost every time. A pound of sugar of 12 ounces is sold at *Olives* for three *sous* and a half; refined for 5 or 6 *sous*. The sugar-juice is strained through strainers of linnen, as it is put out of one Cauldron into another. They take it out of the first and second Cauldrons so soon as it begins to boil: but in the third Cauldron they let it boil till the scum rises, and then take off only the scum with a scummer, and put it into a long trough to cool, and when it is cool put it into the conical pots. One scum rises after another in the third Cauldron. The scum when it is taken off is white, but turns to a black liquor in the trough. They never refine the sugar more than 3 or four times. They use for the refining of it whites of eggs putting in 2 or 3 dozen into a Cauldron. They use but one Cauldron for refining. When it is refined it grows white and hard in 9 or 10 days. The juice boiled up is eaten with bread tosted as honey: The juice of the refined sugar is much better than the first juice. The Duke of *Gandia* sends presents of this refined juice to the Queen of *Spain*. When they refine it they put in a little water into the cauldrons to dissolve it the better. But for a more exact description of the whole process of the Sugar-works, I refer to *Piso* in his natural history of *Brasil*, and *Ligon* in his Description of the *Barbados*. The Sugar of *Olives* is better than the Sugar of *Gandia*. At *Meuttria* in *Granada* they also make a great deal of Sugar.

About *Valence*, *Gandia*, &c. the earth is alwayes wrought, and never lies fallow or idle. They reckon 5 *Raccolta's* or crops in one year. 1. Of Mulberry leaves for silk. 2. Wheat and other European grain. 3. *Darsi*, i.e. *Maiz* or *Indian* Wheat. 4. Grapes. 5. *Olives*;



5. Olives; and 6. at *Gandia* Sugar-canes. After the wheat is cut they presently sow the *Indian* Wheat. They complained that lately for a great many years together they had very bad *Raccolta's* for want of rain, which had almost ruin'd *Spain*.

- Sept. 27. We pass'd *Benegana* and lay at *Chativer* six leagues and a half. *Chativer* is an ancient Town of the *Moors*, and was once head of one of their little Kingdoms. About a league from the Town began a very remarkable Aquæduct made by the *Moors*. It was just over a river along the side of a hill, in most places not above a yard or two under ground, and had a great many funnels just like the tops of chimneys to give vent, and let out the water when there should be too much. The tops of these funnels were made of a red clay and pebble stones. The water came almost to the top in all of them, but run over but in one.
28. We pass'd in sight of *Montesa* a castle belonging to the Knights of *Montesa* that wear a red cross; *Ortenente*, and lodged at *Bechert*, 6 leagues.
29. Near *Alicant* among the mountains there is a very good breed of Falcons. In the plains near *Alicant* grows abundance of *Gramen Spartum Plinii sive Spertularum Officinarum* *J. B. i. e.* Matweed, of which the frails wherein they put raisins and other fruit are made. This in *Spain* they call *Spar*, at *Marseilles* *Auffe*. The women heerabout gather abundance of this, and steep it in sea-water till it be well softned. Then they dry it and carry it by sea to *Marseilles*, where they sell it at 8 *escus* the *Milliere*: Every *Milliere* consists of 10 *Packieres*; every *Packiere* of 100 *Manados* or handfuls. Of this they make cables for ships, baskets, &c. In this days journey we saw a great many fountains covered with long arches to hinder them from being dried up. We pass'd *Elda*, *Novelda*, *Aspe*, *Clavillente*, *Albitella*, and lay at *Orivola*, 11 leagues.

We came to *Murcia*, 4 leagues. Near *Orivola* (which City is an Episcopal Sea) we observed many Turpentine-trees, some in flower, and some with ripe berries. Near *Elda* they dig up a sort of *Selenite*, which they burn and put into wine to clarify it. About a league from *Orivola* began the Kingdom of *Murcia*: two leagues from *Orivola* we were fain to give money to avoid searching. *Murcia*, which gives denomination to this Kingdom is a pitiful desolate Town. The Fish-market heer is shut up in a cage or grate as at *Genoa*, the people crowding about it, and thrusting in their baskets as there.

We travelled through a miserable desolate Countrey to *Mula*, 7 leagues. Sept. 30.  
Octob. 1.

We passed through *Caravacca*, where they drive a great trade of making little crosses of silver, brass, wood, &c. After that Pilgrims, Travellers, &c. have bought them, they carry them to the Castle to touch them by a famous Cross, which according to their fabulous Legend descended miraculously from heaven, which forsooth infuses a wonderful virtue into them. We lay this night at an odd house four leagues off *Caravacca*, having travelled in all ten leagues. 2.

We passed by *Venta nova*, and came to *Huesca*, 8 leagues. At *Huesca* we first saw a yellowish white wine like sack. The Kingdom of *Granada* began about 4 leagues before we came to *Huesca*. The town of *Huesca* belongs to the Duke of *Alva*. 3.

We passed by *Basa* and rested at *Venta*, 8 leagues. 4.

We travelled to *Guadix*, an Episcopal Sea, and ancient Roman Colony. Upon the gates we took notice of this inscription. *Recepit Colonia Accitana Gemeliensis provincie caput prima omnium Hispaniarum fidem Christi Jesu, rejeclis idolis, evangelizantibus sanctis Torcato & sociis, Anno salutis 70, Pontificatus S. Petri 37, imperii Neronis 13. Urbs Accis patrono suo sanctissimo D: D: 1593.* 5.



*Honorati sunt Amici tui Deus.* Colonia Accitana.

6.

We travelled to *Granada* 6 leagues distant from *Desinos*, where we lodged the night before. Heer we saw the Castle called *La Lhambra*, the seat of the Kings of *Granada*. Within the walls of the Castle live abundance of people which dare not live in the City for debt or other causes. There is a fair Palace begun by *Charles V* and yet unfinished: the outside of it is square, but it is round within, having two rows of Cloysters one above another round about the Court. Adjoyning to this is the antient Palace of the Kings of *Granada*: within there is all the same kind of Moresco-work wrought in mortar and stone with gold and painting. The Cloysters are supported by long slender pillars. In this Palace is an octagonal Chamber vaulted at the top, with 8 doors, one in every side. If one stand in one angle and whisper to another that stands in the angle diametrically opposite, the voice is conveyed as in the the whispering place at *Glocester*: but if you stand in an angle that is not diametrically opposite you hear nothing. The reason of the conveying the voice is the vault above, and the corners being freightned into a very sharp angle or channel. In *Granada* are two great Market-places, one called *Plassa nova*, the other *de villa Rambla*. In the great Church are two Monuments, one for *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, with this inscription, *Mahometicæ sectæ prostratores, Hereticæ pervicaciæ extinctores, Fernandus Aragonum & Helisabetha Castelle, vir & uxor unanimes, Catholici appellati marmoreo clauduntur hoc tumulo.* The other is of *Philippus I*, and *Joanna*, daughter and heir of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* without an inscription. In the river *Daro* that runs by *Granada* they find gold among the sand. In the mountains of *Sierra nevada* near *Granada* are said to be divers sorts of minerals, which are not at all looked after. Near *Motril* at the *Capò di Gatto* there is a Mine of Granates covered with  
the

the sea. They are pointed as Amethyfts and Cryftal, but the beft come from *Africa*. We faw that day *Monte facro*, a place within half a league of the Town, of great devotion. In *Caftile*, *Granada*, &c. the greater Cities have a *Corregidore*, and the leffer an *Alcayde*, who adminifter juftice, and are appointed and fent by the King to govern the Towns. All over the Kingdom of *Caftile* they eat flefh upon Saturdays, and obferve only Fridays.

We left *Granada*, and paffing by *Santa Fede*, travelled to *Lotta*, 8 leagues.

12.

At *Lotta* we were troubled with fouldiers that came from the frontiers of *Portugal* to take up their winter Quarters. There had been of this party 2600, but this fummer at *Alcantara* they were reduced to 900, the reft being flain, or dead of difeafes. We paffed this day by *Archidona*, *Lalameda*, *Larouda*, and lay at *Pedreira*, 10 leagues.

13.

We paffed by *Offuna*, *La Pobra*, and lay at *Elazabal*, 10 leagues. This Countrey was the beft we faw fince we came into *Spain*, the land being for the moft part well planted and cultivated.

14.

We paffed by *Gandula*, and arrived at *Sevil*, 7 leagues. Between *Gandula* and *Sevil* there are abundance of Olive-trees. Heer we firft faw the greater fort of Olives, which are ufually eaten in *England* for a fallet, called the great *Spanifh Olive*; all that we had feen in *Italy* or in *Spain* before being of the leffer fort. Here is a brave Aqueduct of brick, which conveys water from *Carmona*, fix leagues diftant: under the Arches there are *Stalactites*, as at the Aqueduct of *Pifa*. The Gallions bring nothing home from the *West-Indies* but Plate, the Merchants fhips are loaden with leather, *Cacao*, Sugar, *Lana di Vigonna*, &c. Of the *Cacao Nut* they make *Chocolate* thus; Firft they toft the berries to get off the hufk, then pound the kernels to powder, and to every *Miliao*, i. e. 3 pound and a half of powder they

15.



add and mingle two pound of Sugar, 12 *Vanillas*, a little *Pimentone* or Guiny Pepper, (which is used by the Spaniards only) and a little *Acchiote* to give a colour; but these two last may be omitted. They melt the Sugar, and then mingle all well together, and work it up either in rolls or loaves.

*Sevil* hath of late decayed very much, and doth continually decay more and more, the trading being most removed to *Cales*; the reason whereof is because they pay about 27 *per cent.* for all merchandises at *Sevil*, and but 4 or 5 *per cent.* at *Cales*. The chief places to be seen in *Sevil* are 1. The great Church. 2. The Kings or Assistants Palace. 3. The Archbishops Palace. 4. The Steeple of the great Church, like Saint Marks Tower at *Venice*, which you ascend almost to the top without stairs, by gently inclining plains. 5. The *Franciscan Covent*. 6. The *Longha*, where the Merchants meet about the affairs of the flote. 7. The *Convent of Nostredame del peuple*. 8. The Bridge of boats over the *Gualquivir* i. e. the river *Betis*. The Town on the other side this river is called *Triana*. 9. The Inquisition or Castle of *Triana* just over the Bridge. 10. An old Tower, called *Torre d'oro*, where St. *Ferdinand* that recovered *Sevil* kept money made of leather. 11. The Aqueduct. 12. The old Palace and Garden of the Moors. Near the Bridge along the river side they come every night with their Coaches to take the *fresco*. In the great Church between two Altars are three Monuments for St. *Ferdinand* the wise, his wife *Beatrice* and his son *Alphon-sus*. The same Epitaph in Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, and Latin. *Hic jacet illustrissimus Rex Fernandus Castellæ & Toleti, Legionis, Gallicæ, Sibillæ, Cordubæ, Muriæ & Jabenî, qui totam Hispaniam conquirit, fidelissimus, veracissimus, constantissimus, justissimus, strenuissimus, detentissimus, liberalissimus, patientissimus, piissimus, humillimus, in timore & servitio*

Dei efficacissimus; qui contrivit & exterminavit penitus hostium suorum proterviam; qui sublimavit & exaltavit omnes amicos suos, qui civitatem Hispalem quæ caput est & metropolis totius Hispaniæ de manibus eripuit paganorum, & cultui restituit Christiano; ubi solvens nature debitum ad Dominum transmigravit ultima die Maii, Anno ab incarnatione Domini 1252.

In the same Church is *Fernandus Columbus* his Son buried, with this Epitaph.

*A qui jace el mucho magnifico signor Don Hernando Colon. el quel expleo y gasto toda su vida y facenda en aumento di los Lettras y en juntar y perpetuar en esta ciudad todos los libros di todas las sciencias qui in su tempo hallo y en ridurlos à quatro libros segun estan à qui senalados. Fallescio en esta ciudad à 12 di Julio 1532. An. de su edad 50 an. 10 meses & 14 dies. Fue Hyio del valoroso & memorable Signor Don Christophoro Colon. primicro Admirante qui descubio las Indias y nuevo-mundo, en vida di los Catholicos Reys Don Fernando y Donna Isabella di gloriosa memoria, à onze de Ottobre dy mill quatrocentos y noventa, y dos annos, y partio del puerto de Palos à descubririrlas con tres Carabelas y noventa personas à tres de Agosto . . . . . iuntes . . . . . y bolbio à Castilla con la vittoria à quatro di Marzo del anno siguiente, y torno despues otras dos vezes a poblar lequale scubrio, y al fin fallescio à Valladolid à vente de Maio de mill y quincientos y seys annos, Rogad al Senor por ellos.*

Chocolate is sold at *Sevil* for something more than a piece of eight the pound. *Vanillas* which they mingle with the *Cacao* to make *Chocolate* for a *Real di Plato*. *Acchiote*, which they mingle with the other ingredients to give a colour is made of a kind of red earth brought from *New Spain*, wrought up into cakes it is sold for a *Real di plato* the ounce. All the oil and wine they have in the *West-Indies* goes from *Spain*, they not being permitted to plant Vines or Olive-trees, that they may always have a



dependence upon *Spain*. At and near *Sevil* we paid two *Reals de quarto* a bed; bread, wine, flesh, and all other Commodities excessive dear, excepting only Olives and Pomegranates, which were better heer than in any other part of *Spain*. There had lately been a great plague in *Sevil*, which had very much depopulated and impoverished, indeed almost ruined, the City.

Octob. 23. I set out from *Sevil* towards *Madrid* : the first day we travelled to *Carmona*, where the Aqueduct forementioned begins, 6 leagues, in all which way we saw no houses; but a great many Aloe-trees.

24. We passed *Les fontes* and lay at *Enia*, a great Town of above 20000 inhabitants. Between *Carmona* and *Enia* is a very good Countrey, abundance of corn and olive trees. *Ossuna* is within 4 leagues of *Enia*, where the Duke of *Ossuna* hath a palace. We travelled this day 9 leagues.

25. We passed over the river *Xenil* that runs into *Guadalquivir*, baited at *Arrasth* and lodged at *Cordova*, 8 leagues, About a league from *Cordova* we passed another little river that runs into *Guadalquivir*. Before we entred *Cordova* we rode over a great stone-bridge that heer crosses the *Guadalquivir*. In the middle of the bridge stands a statue erected to the Angel *Raphael* with this inscription,

*Beatissimo Raphaeli Angelorum proceri, custodi suo vigilantissimo, qui ante annos 300 sub Paschali antistite, populum peste depopulante se medicum tantæ cladis futurum prædixit, qui subinde Anno 1578, venerabili Presbytero Andreae de Cas Roelas S. S. M. M. exuvias evulgavit, & tandem patefecit Cordubensium tutelam sibi à Deo demum datam. Quare ut justa gratitudo diu staret S. P. Q. Cordubensis hanc lapideam statuam cantus & pius erexit, multâ procuratione Domini Josephi de Valdeanas & Herera & Domini Gundesalvi.*

*desalvi de Cea & Rios Senatorum, Pontifice Innocente X, Hispan. rege Philippo IV, Episcopo Domino Fratre Petro de Tapia, Pratore Domino Alphonso de flores & monte negro : Anno 1651.*

The most considerable places in *Cordova* are 1. The Bishops Palace. 2. The *Cavallerisca*, where the King keeps a great many horses. 3. The ruines of *Almansor's* Palace, the last King of the Moors. 4. *Plassa di Corridera* : 5. The Church of the *Augustine Freres*. 6. The great Church, which was anciently a Mosque. It is large but very low, supported by a great many rows of pillars in a quadrate order, 16 rows one way and 30 another. Upon many of the pillars are Moors heads carved in the stone, and one or two with turbants on. In the middle of this Church is the great Chappel where are several Bishops interred. In one of the Chappels that is now dedicated to *S. Peter* in the Moors time was kept a thigh of *Mabomet* : Round about the cornish of this Chappel and that part of the Church next it is an *Arabic* inscription. The People complain grievously that *Cordova* is quite ruined and undone by Gabels and taxes.

We left *Cordova* and after a league or two riding entred the *Sierra Morena*, a miserable desolate mountainous Countrey, and lodged at a little village called *Adamus* ; 6 leagues. 27.

We travelled all day through the *Sierra Morena*, and lay at a village called *La conquista* ; 9 leagues. 28.

In this days journey we saw abundance of galls upon the *Ilices*, which were of like bigness, figure, colour, consistency and other accidents with those that grow upon Oaks. This day we first met with red wine again which they call *Vino tinto*. We got safe out of *Sierra Morena*, and came to *Almedovar del campo*, a great Lougar, 9 leagues. About the middle 29.



of *Sierra Morena* are the bounds of *Castilia nova* and *Andaluzia*.

Octob. 30 We passed by *Caraqul*, *Civdad real* and lay at *Malagon*, 10 leagues. Between *Malagon* and *Civdad real* we passed over the river *Anas* now called *Gua-diana*, which was there but a little brook. In this days journey we met with a great many great flocks of sheep and goats going towards the *Sierra Morena* out of *Castile*: it being the custom all Summer to feed their sheep upon the mountains of *Castile*, and in Winter in the *Sierra Morena*.

31. We passed by the ruins of an Aqueduct about 4 leagues from *Malagon*, then *Yvenas* a good big lough, and lay at *Orgas*; 10 leagues.

Nov. 1. We passed through *Toledo* and lay at *Esquinas* 11 leagues. As soon as ever we were passed the *Sierra Morena* we felt a great change of weather, the warm air that comes from *Afric* and the *Mediterranean* Sea being stopped by the interposition of the mountains. This day there was heer a hard frost and pretty thick ice. The most considerable things in *Toledo* are 1. The bridge over *Tagus* consisting of but two arches, one great one and one little one. 2. The shambles, where notwithstanding the coldness of the day I saw abundance of flies, which confutes the story that there is but one great fly there all the year. 3. The great Church, where there are many monuments of Bishops, but without inscriptions; in the *Capella maggior* lie interred two Kings, and in the *Capella de los Res* four Kings. 4. The Kings palace. 5. The ruins of a famous Engine to raise up water to the Kings Palace. There is so little of it remaining that it is impossible thence to find out all the contrivance and intrigue of it.

Between *Toledo* and *Madrid* the Countrey is very populous and the soil very good. All along the road from *Sevil* to *Madrid* the common fare is Rabbits, red-leg'd Partridges and Eggs: which are sufficiently dear.

We

We arrived at *Madrid*; 6 leagues near the Town we passed over the river *Xarante*. *Madrid* is very populous, well built with good brick houses, many having glass windows, which is worth the noting, because you shall scarce see any in all *Spain* besides. The streets are very foul and nasty. There is one very fair *piazza* or market place, encompassed round with tall and uniform houses, having 5 rows of Balconies one above another, and underneath *porticos* or cloysters quite round. The chief things to be seen in *Madrid* are, 1. The Prison. 2. The Piazza just now mentioned. 3. The Kings Chappel. 4. Palaces of several Noblemen, as that of the Duke of *Alva*, that of the Duke of *Medina de los Torres*, &c. 5. The Kings palace, where there is the Kings *Cavallerisca* and the Queens *Cavallerisca*. 6. A great piazza before the palace, where are abundance of coaches always attending. 7. The English College of Theatines. 8. *El retiro*. Out of the Town the *Escorial*, and *El Pardo*.

I set out from *Madrid* for Port *S. Sebastian*. We passed within sight of the *Escorial* and *El Pardo*, and lay that night at *S. Augustin*; 6 leagues. 2.

We passed *Butrago* and lay at *Samoferra*, all the way a barren, miserable, mountainous Country; 11 leagues. 5.

We passed *Frecedille* and lay at *Aranda* having crossed the river *Durius* or *Duero*; 11 leagues. 6.

We passed *Babalon* and *Lerma*, where is a Convent of Dominican Freres and a palace of the Duke of *Lerma's*, and came that night to *Burgos*; 12 leagues. 7.

The most considerable things in *Burgos* are 1. The bridge over the river *Relarzon*. 2. The gate at the end of the bridge, where are the statues of *Charles V*; of *Janus Calvus*; of *Diego Porcellero*: of *Fernandez Gonsules*: of *Nunio Pafures*; of *Don Carlote*, all famous men of *Burgos*. 3. The market-place. 4. The great Church in which are a great many monuments of Bishops and Canons, two great monu- 8.



monuments, of *Pedro Fernando di Velasco*, Constable of *Castile*, and his Wife *Mencia di Mendoza* Countess of *Haro*. This night we lodged at *Quintora-vi-des*; 5 leagues.

10. We passed by *Pancorva*, a place very famous for good water, *Miranda* a great Town, where there is a good bridge over the river *Iberus*, and after that we passed over two other rivers *Baias* and *Sadurra*, and lay at *Erminian*; 11 leagues. At *Miranda* there is a great market for wheat.

11. We travelled to *Vittoria*. Over one of the gates is the statue of King *Bamba*, and inscribed in gold letters, *Hæc est victoria quæ vincit*; 4 leagues. *Vittoria* is the chief City of a little Countrey called *Alaba*. We passed this day by *Salines* the first Town of *Guipuscoa* and lay at *Æscurias*; 9 leagues. In *Guipuscoa* they pay no taxes or other duties to the King without the consent of the Countrey. The whole Province is more commonly called *Provincia* than *Guipuscoa*; it is cantoned out into a great many Corporations and Villages, every one of which send 1, 2 or 3 Representatives to the general meeting when there is any public business. All offices are annual, and chosen diversly according to the differing customs of the Towns. The chief Officer in each town to determine all civil and criminal causes is the *Alcalda*; but from him they may appeal to the Governour of the Province, sent by the King every third year; and from the Governour to the Kings Council at *Valladolid*. Next to the *Alcalda* are 2 *Regidores* to look after the prices of all commodities; a *Bolser* for the treasury; a *Medino* for the prison, *Argozils* or Serjeants, &c. They boast that they are the walls of *Spain*, and therefore have many priviledges. *Guipuscoa* is under the Bishop of *Pampelona*. In *Guipuscoa* and *Biscay* they have a peculiar language of their own, and therefore send their children to School to learn *Spanish*, (which they

they call *Romance*) as we do ours to learn *Latin*. The Searchers having hindred us we were forced to travel a great way in the night. We were lighted by *Tias* or *Teas*, which burnt as well and gave as good a light as torches. When they went out they tossed them up and down in their hands, which kindled them again. These *Teas* (so called doubtless from the *Latin* word *tada*) are very commonly used in this Countrey, and are nothing else but bastons of wood hacked and cleft, (but so as the pieces hang together) and afterwards soundly dried in an Oven or Chimney. Along the middle they use to cleave them almost quite asunder. They are made of several sorts of wood, of *Robla*, i. e. Oak, *Aiga*, i. e. but the best of *Avellana*, i. e.

Hazel. I wonder much at this, unless they have some way of preparing the wood, by steeping it in oil or other inflammable matter. The *tada* of the Ancients were made only of the trunks of old and sappy pines.

We passed by *Mondragone*, where there is a *fabrica* of Arms for the King, *Oniate*, *Legaspa*, *Villa real*, and lay at *Villa franca*; 7 leagues. We left *S. Adrian*, which is the ordinary road, a little on our left hand. This Countrey is very populous and well wooded, all the hills being covered with oaks. They use no ploughs but turn over the ground with tridents of iron; 4 or 5 of them working together, and thrusting in their tridents all together, turn up a yard or two of earth at a time, which they afterwards dress and level like beds in a garden. The people are something better conditioned than the *Spaniards*, richer and far more populous. 1. Because there is a better government and greater liberty. 2. There is abundance of wood and iron. 3. More rain than in the other parts of *Spain*.

We passed *Tolosa*, and arrived this night at *S. Sebastian*, having travelled 8 leagues. The most observable things in *S. Sebastian* are 1. The walls and guns.

12.

13.



guns. 2. A great Convent of Dominican Freres, in which there is a famous pair of stone-stairs, each step being of one entire stone and supported only on one side. 3. The haven. The Government of *S. Sebastian* consists of a great Council of all that have one or more houses and are married, but none can bear office unless he have two houses, of these there is not above 150 or 200, though the town be very populous containing about 24000 souls. Once in a year all the names of this 150 or 200 are put into an urn, and a child takes out 8 to be Electors. Every one of this 8 chuses his man. The old Magistrates that are just then going out divide these 8 that the Electors have chosen into 4 pairs, fitting them as well as they can, *v. g.* an old man and a young together, &c. These 4 pairs are put into an urn. The first pair that are drawn out are the two *Alcaldas* for that year; the second pair the two Deputy *Alcaldas*; the third pair the two *Regidores*, the fourth pair the two Deputy *Regidores*. In much the same manner they chuse two Jurats, one Syndic or Attorney general, one Treasurer, &c. all these Officers make a lesser Senate; but in businesses of importance the whole number meets. There is no distinction of *Nobiles* and *Plebeii*; but all that are descended from *Guipuscoans*, that are married and have one house are in capacity to be Electors; all that have two houses to be Magistrates. The Jurats places are most desired, there being a great many Ecclesiastical preferments belonging to the Town, the disposition whereof when they come to be vacant is in them, who usually bestow them upon their Relations and Friends.

Every Winter there are several whales caught upon this coast, they coming hither in Winter and frequenting heer, as they do upon the coast of *Groenland* in Summer. They catch them by striking them with a harping iron, after the same manner as they

they do Sword-fish upon the coast of *Calabria*, and *Sicily*. Abundance of Cider made about *S. Sebastian* and *Bayonne*.

From *S. Sebastian* I travelled through *Orogna*, *Irun*, on the left hand of which is *Fontarabia* a strong Fort just on the Frontiers of *Spain*. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league from *Irun* is the river that parts *France* and *Spain*. In the middle of this river is an Island where the Kings of *France* and *Spain* met, when *Lewis XIV* the present King married *Philip* the IV his daughter. The island was divided just in the middle, and a house built so that at the table where they sate to eat, the King of *France* sate in *France*, and the King of *Spain* in *Spain*.

14.

*Spain* is in many places, not to say most, very thin of people, and almost desolate. The causes are  
 1. A bad Religion. 2. The tyrannical Inquisition.  
 3. The multitude of Whores. 4. The barrenness of the Soil. 5. The wretched laziness of the people, very like the *Welsh* and *Irish*, walking slowly and always cumbred with a great Cloke and long Sword. 6. The expulsion of the Jews and Moors, the first of which were planted there by the Empe-  
 rour *Adrian*, and the latter by the Caliphs after the Conquest of *Spain*. 7. Wars and Plantations. In all the Towns especially in the South and West parts of *Spain* a great many ruines of houses to be seen. Within a quarter of a league of a Town you begin to see ground ploughed, else all a wild Countrey, and nothing but Rosemary, Cistus, Juniper, Lavender, Broom, Lentiscus, &c. growing in the fields, and on the hills. Little or no hay any where in *Spain*, they feeding their mules and horses with straw. At least one half of *Spain* is mountainous.

The *Spaniards* are not so abstinent as most people take them to be, eating the best they can get, and freely enough if it be at another mans cost: and in Inns never refusing Partridges, Quails, &c. for the dear-



dearnees if they have but mony. Laziness and sloth makes them poor, and poverty makes them pinch their bellies and fare hardly. They seldom mingle water with their wine, it being a common saying among them *Vino poco & puro*, though all over *Spain* the wine is very hot and strong. They delight much in *Pimentone*, i. e. *Guiny* pepper and mingle it with all their sauces. In roasting of meat they never use dripping pans but draw the coals just under the meat, which though it be not so cleanly yet is the quicker and more thrifty way for saving of fuel. They tear Rabbits in sunder with their hands when they are almost roasted, and stew them in a pot with water and *Pimentone*. To toast bread they throw it upon the coals. They long and ask for every thing they see, to avoid which a Merchant that travelled with me was wont to put in something into his victuals which they did not love. They take Tobacco much in snuff, and if one take out a box of snuff he must give some to all the company. The best person in the company at table cuts and tears the meat in pieces, and gives to every one his share.

They are most impertinently inquisitive, whence you come? whither you go? what business you have, &c. most horribly rude, insolent and imperious; uncivil to strangers, asking them, What do you come into our Countrey for? we do not go into yours. [This is to be understood of the middle and inferiour sort of people, many of the Gentry being very civil and well-bred.] Their children are the most unmannerly and ill-bred of any in the world. The sons of *French* fathers and *Spanishi* women when they are grown up often turn their fathers out of doors, having many privileges above them for being born in *Spain*. They are extremely given to lying. *Almuzzos* and such kind of fellows not to be believed or trusted in any thing they promise.

They

They ride altogether upon mules, and carry their Portmanteau's before them, for fear they should be lost or stollen from behind them; they lie between a high pummel of the saddle and an iron hook. Instead of stirrups persons of quality use great clogs of wood of the shape of shooes without heels. They cut away the mules hair close to the skin under the Saddles and Portmanteau's, to avoid galling. Of this bastard breed of Animals the males are usually bigger than the females. 2. Whether the reason be that they are always bred of a mare and an he ass? 2. They piss very often. 2. Whether the reason be the sharpness of their urine or the smallness of their bladder? 3. They piss almost always when they go through water. 4. They shooe them with shooes a great deal broader than their feet, to prevent I suppose the breaking of their hoofs. Under the mouths of their mules of burthen they usually hang a net with provender in it. These beasts are better at climbing of mountains than horses, have a greater courage to endure long and hard travel, and besides are maintained with less charge.

The *Spaniards* seldom ride alone, but stay for a *troppas* as they do for a Caravan in *Arabia*. The common phrases or forms of salutation when they meet or pass by one another, are, *Garda Dios voftes*, i. e. *vous autres* [God defend you] *A Dios* [adieu] *Vaga con Dios* [God go along with you.] When they are angry *Cornuto*, i. e. Cuckold, is the first word, and sometimes *Cornutissimo*. When they speak to their mules or boys they send of errands, they say, *Anda Cornuto*, [Go Cuckold.] When they refuse a courtesie, or complement to drink first, go first or the like, they say, *Non per vita mea*, [no by my life.] At any thing strange or ridiculous they cry out, *Cuerpo di Dios* or *di Cristo* [Body of God or body of Christ.] When they call to one to make  
him



him hear, instead of *Escoutes* in French, or *Senti* in Italian, they cry *O-yes* just as our Criers do in England. When they put off a beggar not giving him an Alms, they say, *Vostes perdonné*. [Good friend pardon or excuse me.]

As for their Religion the *Spaniards* are the most orthodox and rigid *Romanists* in the world, it being a saying among them *Faltando in uno punto a Dios*. [If you leave the Church in one punctilio, God be with you, you must needs be damned.] All over *Spain* there are abundance of pitiful wooden Crosses set up in the middle of heaps of stone. Under all the pictures of the Virgin *Mary* is written \* *Concebida sin peccado originale*. At the Ave-Mary bell they all fall down upon their knees; whereas in other Countries they are contented only to pluck off their hats. When they have done their Devotions, as also after their meals when they take away, and when they go to bed they say *Sia lodato il santissimo Sacramento*, [Praised be the most holy Sacrament.]

i. e. Con-  
ceived  
without  
original  
sin.

For fornication and impurity they are the worst of all Nations, at least in *Europe*; almost all the Inns in *Andaluzia*, *Castile*, *Granada*, *Murcia*, &c. having Whores who dress the meat and do all the business. They are to be hired at a very cheap rate. It were a shame to mention their impudence, lewdness and immodest behaviours and practices. In *Catalonia*, *Guipuscoa* and some other places they are not so bad.

They are so lazy that in their shops they will say they have not a commodity rather than take pains to look for it: not to be hired to carry a Portmanteau, go of an errand, &c. but at an excessive rate. Mercers never tie up any thing they sell, and if they allow paper, they only rudely mumble up the commodities in it. Of their fantastical and ridiculous pride, and that too in the extremest poverty all

the

the world rings. If there be any employment that you would set them about which they think themselves too good for, they presently say send for a *French-mán*. Indeed the *French* do almost all the work in *Spain*. All these best shops are kept by *French-men*; the best workmen in every kind are *French*, and I believe near  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of the people in *Spain* are of that Nation. I have heard some travellers say, that should the King of *France* recal all his Subjects out of *Spain*, the *Spaniards* would hazard to be all starved to death.

Bread is very scarce and very dear in many places of *Spain*, because of the barrenness of the soil and want of rain, but chiefly because of the sloth of the people in letting a great deal of ground lie untilled, and in not taking the pains to fetch corn and bread from those places where there is plenty. So that in a days journey the price of bread will be trebled, and in another days journey fall as much again. This Summer there was a tumult at *Madrid*: the poor people gathering about the Kings palace cried out, Let the King live, but let the ill government die; let exactors die, &c. just as they did at *Naples* in the rebellion under *Masaniello*. Upon which the King sent to all the Towns about for bread-corn, and in two or three days bread was very plentiful and cheap. All over *Catalonia* bread was very cheap. The *Spanish* bread is commended for the best of the world, and well it may be, if as we have heard, they pick their wheat grain by grain.

At my being at *Madrid* there was an Engineer there sent by the Emperour, that had invented a Plow, called by the *Spaniards*, a *Sembrador*, to sow corn at equal distances, and one grain in a hole; the description whereof hath been since published in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

In all kind of good learning the *Spaniards* are  
K k behind



behind the rest of *Europe*, understanding nothing at all but a little of the old wrangling Philosophy and School-divinity.

The people are much discontented all over *Spain*, complaining of Taxes, evil Counsellours, &c. but they have a good opinion of and are generally well-affected to their King, whose intentions they say are very good.

As for their habit and dress in that they are to be commended that they are constant to the same fashions, though they be not the most convenient that might be devised. To change for the better I think it rather commendable than blame-worthy; but to change out of meer levity or an apish imitation of others is foolish and unreasonable. They wear great hats with broad crowns and the top broader than the bottom. Their hair most commonly, but especially when they travel, they tie up in a knot behind, and sometimes braid like womens. Their bands lie upon black collars just of the same bigness or a little bigger. They are joyned to the collar and they put on collar and band together. They wear very much Cambrick half-shirts, and have their sleeves open before and behind both Winter and Summer; they have great skirts upon their doublets. Their breeches are very streight and close to their thighs, and buttoned down on each side, and reach a little lower than the knee. They wear very slight-wrought black silk-stockins, that the white linnen-stockings which they wear underneath may be seen through them. Their shooes just fit for their feet, very light and thin, with low heels. Over their doublets they wear a close coat or jerkin with open sleeves like the doublet, and for the most part with hanging sleeves like childrens, yet never reaching lower than their skirts: a very long sword, and a short dagger hanging just behind them, and at last over all a cloak with a great cape.

The

The women wear great Vardingales, standing so far out on each side, that to enter in at an ordinary door they are fain to go side-ways: when they go abroad are covered with a vail of black having only a hole left for one eye. The poor people wear shooes made of packthread.

The most noble sport in *Spain* is the *Jeu de Tau-reau*, or Bull-fighting, practis'd at *Valentia*, *Madrid*, &c. At *Madrid* 3 times in the year, where in the Market-place a brave Don on horseback, and a great many pages on foot fight with a wild Bull: When one Bull is killed or much wounded they turn in another. Seldom but some of the pages are killed. And with these cruel and bloody spectacles the people are much delighted, as were the *Romans* of old in the time of Heathenism.

*He that desires to know more of the good qualities of the Spaniards, may read Mr. Galliards Character of Spain.*

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FINIS.



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Attest my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1882

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W. W. W.

CATALOGUS  
STIRPIUM

IN

Exteris Regionibus

A nobis Observatarum,

Quæ vel non omnino vel parcè admodum

IN

ANGLIA

Sponte proveniunt.

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LONDINI:

Typis *Andree Clark*, Impensis *J. Martyn* Regalis Societatis  
Typographi, apud quem prostant ad insigne Campanæ  
in Cœmeterio Divi Pauli. MDC LXXIII.



THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY  
J. B. BENTLEY, 1822

# PRÆFATIO.



Octo plus minus abhinc annis plantarum indagandarum studio in transmarinas regiones profectus Germaniæ utriusq;, Italiæ, Galliæ bonam partem peragravi. Cujus itineris quis fructus fuerit, quem nunc exhibeo Stirpium exoticarum Catalogus, Amicè Lector, te certiore faciet. An tibi titulos & nomina nuda perlegere jucundum futurum sit nescio; mihi certè Plantas ipsas liberas & spontis suæ quales eas alma tellus è benigno suo sinu effundit, contemplanti incredibilis quædam voluptas oborta est: nec minus gaudebam (ut cum Clusio loquar) nova aliqua stirpe primùm inventa quàm si amplissimum thesaurum offendissem: Cùmq; plurimas quotidie vel mihi antea incognitas, vel Britannicæ nostræ hospites obvias haberem, magnum me operæ pretium peregrinando fecisse ratus, in Hispaniam quoque profectionem meditabar: verùm prætextu belli, Anglis omnibus publico programme Regis Galliæ è finibus suis excédere jussis, Hispanicum iter minùs tutum fore ratus, in patriam reversus sum. Liceat jam mihi pauca quædam de Plantis in genere à me observata Præfationis loco Catalogo præmittere.

I. Quo ad meridiem & Solis cursum propius accedat è plures plantarum species sponte oriri à nimadvertes. Quamvis enim Regiones frigida & Septentrionales suas quoq; stirpes peculiare obtineant, paucissimæ tamen eæ sunt si cum earum multitudine conferantur quæ in temperatis & calidioribus tantùm proveniunt. Cui accedit quòd juga, vertices aut etiàm latera montium in Regionibus calidiis, cum frigidiorum depressis, planis & sylvosis aeris temperamento quodammodo condeniunt, quò fit ut easdem fere stirpes producant, adeoq; nè plantæ quidem Septentrionales Meridionalibus desint.



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II. Huc etiam facit quod secundo in loco à nobis observatum fuit : Montes scilicet excelsos quorum vertices maximam anni partem nivibus operiuntur varietate specierum præcipuè abundare. Alpes certè quæ Italiam à Gallia & Germania dividunt inexhausto plantarum penù Botanicorum scrutiniis in hunc usq; diem sufficiunt, magna adhuc nondum proditarum residua multitudine. Quod tanta soli fertilitas dicam an luxuria nivibus debeat extra controversiam est, seu quia velut veste imposita radices foveat & ab injuriis cœli & frigoris vehementiâ defendat, sive quod sale nitroso, quo abundare creditur, terram letificet & fœcundet.

III. Arborea nonnullæ in aliis regionibus humiles perpetuò & pusillæ fruticum mensuram non excedunt ; in aliis eximiam magnitudinem & staturam assequuntur, cum utrobique spontis suæ sint. Hujusmodi sunt Lentiscus, Arbutus, Juniperus, Buxus, &c. Præterea sunt quæ apud nos satæ & in hortis culta teneræ & molles perpetuò manent, adèò ut ad herbarum genus pertinere videantur ; quæ tamen ubi sponte exeunt in frutices satis crassos & lignosos adolescunt, quod in Ricino & Tragio observavimus.

IV. Eiusdem generis arborea aut etiam herbæ in aliis Regionibus vel succos fundunt, vel fructus spurios edunt, in aliis minimè. Sic Fraxinus v.g. in Calabria Manna exudat, cum alibi nè in Italia quidem id faciat. Lentiscus in sola insula Chio Mastichen fundit, ut Bellonius & Hermolaus affirmant : certè in Italia & Gallia Narbonensi, ubi tamen copiosissima est, vel nullam vel paucissimam præbet. Idem observatur in Ferula, Panace Heracleo, Aloe aliisque. Quod ad fructus spurios attinet, Quercus in Italia, Illyrico, Hispania aliisque temperatioribus Gallas edit, cum in Britannia & frigidioribus nullus unquam auditus sit Gallearum proventus.

Difficilis quæstio est, an Plantæ quæpiam nullo semine ravio sponte e terra oriantur : (I.) Quod ad imperfectas

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fectas vulgò dictas, Fungos, Tubera & id genus attinet, manifestum est eas ex semine non nasci cum nullam gignant. (2.) Ob eandem rationem submarinæ omnes Algæ, Fuci, Coralia, Alcyonia, &c. sponte oriri censendæ sunt, cum nullum in iis semen hæcenus animadvertum fuerit; quod tamen imprimis mirum videtur, cum earum innumeræ ferè species & ingens ubique proventus sit. (3.) Perfectiores quoq; quamvis plerumq; Semini ortum debeant, nonnunquam tamen spontis suæ esse magnum nobis argumentum suppeditat viscus arboribus innatus, etiam in prona seu aversa ramorum parte. Unde omnino fabulosum esse constat quod de ejus ortu Veteres prodiderunt, quodq; Proverbio illi, Turdus malum ipse sibi cacat, originem dedisse perhibetur.

Nec minùs anceps & difficilis quæstio est, An Plantæ aliquæ degenerent & speciem mutant? Cui ut aliqua in parte satisfaciam, dico primò, pro diversis speciebus minimè habendas esse quæcunq; ex ejusdem plantæ semine vulgò oriuntur, quæque speciem suam iterum non propagant, quantumvis accidentibus nonnullis, v. g. floris colore, petalorum gemina aut multiplici serie, aliisve accidentibus à nobis in Præfatione Catalogi Plantarum Angliæ recensitis differant. Cum enim numerus specierum in natura certus sit & determinatus, floris autem colore, multiplicitate, &c. variantium multitudo novis quotannis exorientibus infinita, meritò eas à specierum gradu & dignitate removemus. Nam si hæc sufficerent ad specificam distinctionem inducendam, certè Æthiops quoq; ab Europæo, Juvenus niger ab albo, rubro variove specie differret; quod nemo, ut opinor, sanæ mentis unquam concesserit. Hinc Tuliparum, Anemonarum, Caryophyllorum, Auricularum, &c. inexplicabilis varietas ad tres quatuorve species facilè reducitur, cum reliqua diversitas quæ in floris colore, plenitudine, geminatione, &c. consistit, merè accidentalis sit minimèque specifica, cæli aut soli, ali-



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mentive differentiis imputanda. Quid quod *Plantæ hæc in eodem loco (ut alibi monuimus) diutiùs relicte & neglectæ, paulatim degenerent, florum gratiâ, seu quæ in colorum pulchritudine, seu quæ in petalorum numero spectatur, pereunte, & ad sylvestrium tandem formam & ingenium redeant.*

Ob easdem rationes nec figura, color saporve fructus seu pericarpium in Pomis & Pyris essentialem & specificam differentiam arguunt. Quod scilicet fructus his accidentibus diversi ex eodem semine oriantur, quodq; constanti natura lege speciem suam semine iterum non propagent. Atque hic obiter monere convenit, varietates seu species novas vulgò creditas Pomorum & Pyrorum ab insitione (quantumvis magna cum fiducia id affirmant arcanorum jactatores) frustra sperari, cum, Fructum perpetuò furculi naturam sequi, mihi pro certo & infallibili in Horticultura axiomate semper fuerit, verum quas habemus differentias semini deberi & ex semine novas indies obtineri posse. Quod adèò verum est, ut varietates etiam in floribus, foliis, caulibus superius memoratas, (quamvis vel translatione iterata de loco in locum, vel irrigando aquâ colore aliquo imbuta nonnunquam effici posse, Laurembergio, in iis quæ ipse expertus est, Authori ætiorum aliisque affirmantibus fidem non denegaverim) frequentius tamen faciliusq; ex semine in terram pinguem & opulentam aut alio quovis modo à naturali & solita diversam projecto oriri minimè dubium sit. Quantam autem vim & efficaciam habeat ad hæc effecta producenda alimentorum diversitas in domesticis & mansuetis animalibus patet. Cum enim fera in plerisque speciebus eosdem colores servent in universum omnia, mansueta & domestica coloribus infinitum variant, nec coloribus tantum sed & carnis sapore aliisque accidentibus. Cæli soli que diversitas quid in hoc genere possit pluribus exemplis facile esset demonstrare. Hinc in Septentrionalibus frigidis & montibus altissimis maximam anni partem nivibus obteclis Ursi, Vulpes, Lepores, Perdices, Corvi

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Corvi albi non pauci reperiuntur, quæ in temperatioribus rarissimè occurrunt & pro monstris ferè habentur. Hinc in Anglia nostra boves Lancastrenses v.g. mirum quantum à Suffexianis cornuum pulchritudine totâq; specie externâ, à Wallicis & Scoticis magnitudine differant. Idem est & de ovibus, quæ in montosis & sterilioribus adèò parum magnitudine proficiunt ut pro quinque solidis singulæ veneant; in pinguibus verò & temperatis in eam molem excrescunt, ut duas etiam libras nostræ monetæ valeant. Quòd si animalia isthæc mutuò transferas, Septentrionalia sci. aut montosa in locum Meridionalium campestriumve, & vice versa, prosapiam suam non diu retinent, verùm paulatim degenerant & ad indigenarum mensuram & indolem accedunt.

Dico secundo, Dari interdum in plantis veram specierum transmutationem omnino concedendum esse, ni testibus auctoritatibus & gravibus imprimis scriptoribus omnem fidem derogare velimus. Nam Wormius Musei lib. 2. cap. 7. pag. 150. asserit se habere hordeum quod Hermaphroditicum vocat, quia in una spica & hordeum & secale continet, cujus descriptionem vide sis loco citato. Johnsonus quoque apud Gerardum lib. 1. cap. 46. pag. 65. sibi ostensum refert à D. Goodyer spicam Tritici albi, circa cujus mediam partem tria aut quatuor grana avenacea undiq; perfectâ enata sunt. Et biennio abhinc affirmavit mihi, cùm Oxonii essem, Jacobus Bobertus filius, è semine Primulæ veris majoris sibi exortas Primulam vulgarem, & Primulam pratensem inodoram luteam. Observandum autem est, transmutationem hanc dari tantùm inter species cognatas & ejusdem generis participes.



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## A



Bies foemina, sive Ἐλάτη θύλεια *J.B.* Abies *Park.* Abies & Abies mas *Ger.* Nos enim has non distinguimus, quamvis *C. Bauhinus* quoq; *Bellonium* & *Dodonæum* secutus præter Piceam duas faciat Abietis species, nimirum

I, i.e. conis sursum spectantibus, sive marem, & II, i.e. albam sive foeminam. Hac de re fusiùs differentem vide *J. Bauhinum* qui nec *Bellonium* nec *Dodonæum* Abietem distinctè novisse demonstrat. *The female Fir-tree.* In Sueviæ & Bavariæ sylvis primùm observavimus, postea in Alpibus copiosè. Quæ de Abiete annotavimus vide in *Cat. Ang.*

Abies mas *Theophr.* Picea Latinorum, sive Abies mas *Theophrasti J.B.* Picea *Park.* Picea major *Ger.* P. major I, sive Abies rubra *C.B.* Hæc est quam vulgò in Anglia *The Fir-tree* vocant, inque hortis & areis colunt. Cum priore, sed copiosius multò.

Abrotanum foemina vulgare *Park.* foem. foliis teretibus *C.B.* Chamæcyparissus *J. B. Ger.* *Common Lavender Cotton.* Circa oppidum *S. Cyriaci* in Etruria copiosè, atq; indè incipiendo ad Statum usq; Ecclesiasticum seu territorium Papæ, secus vias.

N. Ventris lumbricos sumptum interimit, quotidiano experimento muliercularum, tum semen, tum etiam herba. Folia sicca ad sistenda alba foeminarum profluvia conferre scribit *Matthiolus.*

Abrotanum foemina villosis & incanis foliis *C.B.* Seriphium *Dioscoridis* Abrotani foem. facie *Ad. Lob.* In Gallia provincia, montis celsi *D. Magdalena* crypta celebris acclivibus *Lobelio* & nobis observatum. Fragrantius mihi visum est vulgari Abrotano foem. alioquin ei persimile.

Abrotanum foemina foliis Ericæ *C. B. Park.* Chamæcyparissus unguentaria *J.B.* In collibus saxosis circa molendina *Nemausi.*

† Abrotanum inodorum *Lob.* campestre *C.B. Ger. Park.* Artemisia tenuifolia sive leptaphyllos, aliis Abrotanum sylvestre *J.B.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia *Narbonensi* ad vias & in sterilioribus ubiq; ferè. Hanc speciem & in Anglia nuper observavimus, v. *Cat. Ang.*

Abfinè



*Abinthium arborescens* *Lob. Park.* arborescens *Lobellii* *f. B.* *Abrotanum foem. arborescens* *Ger. Abr. latifolium arborescens C. B.* *Italis & Siculis Herba bianca. Tree-Wormwood.* In Sicilia, Regno Neapolitano, & insularum adjacentium rupibus maritimis.

*Abinthium Ponticum & Romanum* quibusdam *f. B.* *Ait Cæsalpinus* in collibus argillofis agro Senensi frequens esse: quod & nos verum comperimus cum Florentiâ Romam iremus.

*Abinthium Seriphium Narbonense* *Park.* *Seriph. tenuifolium maritimum Narbon. f. B.* *Seriph. Gallicum C. B.* Propè Portum Liburnum in Italia atque etiam juxta Monspelium ad maris litus & alibi.

*Abinthium tenuifolium Austriacum* *Ger. Park.* *Austr. tenuifolium f. B.* *Ponticum tenuifolium Austriacum C. B.* Ad vias non longè à Vienna Austriæ quâ ad Neapolin Austriacam itur. De *Abinthii* facultatibus consule *Cas. Ang.*

*Acacia altera trifolia* *Ger. II,* sive *trifolia C. B.* secunda, seu altera *Dioscoridis* *Park.* altera *Dioscoridis* notior Europæa, folio *Cytisi*, facie & siliquis *Genistæ-sparti spinosi* *Lob.* *Aspalathus* secunda trifolia, quæ *Acacia* secunda *Matthiolo* trifolia *f. B.* In Sicilia propè Messanam; Italia circa Neapolin, & Gallo-provincia circa Tolonam portum.

*Acanthus fativus* *Lob. Ger. Park.* fativus vel mollis. *Virgillii C. B.* *Carduus Acanthus*, sive *Branca ursina* *f. B.* *Brank-ursine* or *Bears-breech.* In Italiæ meridionalibus circa Baias & Neapolin, itémque in Sicilia copiosè. N. Est è 5 herbis emollientibus. Usus potissimum externus est in clysteribus aliisq; paregoricis quarumcunque formularum & ut plurimum in cataplasmatibus. *Schrod.* Prodest etiam, auctore *Dodonæo*, tabidis, sanguinem spuentibus, ex alto delapsis, istu aliquo aut conatu supra vires læsis, non minus quam *Symphyti* majoris radices, quas substantiâ, lento succo, & qualitate proximè refert.

2. *Acanthi* folia ob figuræ venustatem & elegantiam veteres *Architecti* columnarum capitulis insculpere solebant. *Frondebis Acanthi* (inquit *Vitruvius*, lib. 4. cap. 1.) *Columnas Corinthiacas* coronabant.

*Acanthium Illyricum* *Park.* *Illyric. purpureum* *Ger.* *Spina tomentosa* altera spinosior *C. B.* *Carduus* quibusdam dictus *Acanthium Illyricum*; aliis verò *Onopordon* *f. B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia *Narbonensi* frequens occurrit.

- Acarna* flore purpuro rubente patulo *C. B. Park.* *Acanthoides parva* *Apula Col.* In Sicilia propè Messanam, Italia propè Florentiam, & Gallia Narbonensi propè Monspelim, in arenosis.
- Acarna major* caule folioso *C. B. Park.* *Acarnæ similis* flore purpureo, *Chamaleon Salmanticensis Clusio F. B.* Propè montem S. Lupi non longè ab oppidulo *S. Lupian* dicto, itémque juxta vias non longè ab oppidulo *Vic* in valle Frontigniana.
- Acer acutioribus foliis Gesn. hort. III,* sive montanum tenuissimis & acutis foliis *C. B.* *Aceris majoris* varietas altera *F. B.* In montibus Stirix & in Alpibus Sabaudicis propè Genevam.
- † *Acer majus Ger. emac. ma. latifolium, Sycomorus* falsò dictum *Park. maj. multis* falsò *Platanus F. B. I,* seu montanum candidum *C. B. The Sycomore tree or greater Maple.* In montibus propè Genevam.
- Acer majus folio rotundiore minúsq; laciniato. An Acer II,* i. e. montanum flavum sive crispum *C. B. ?* Observavimus primò in Hetruriæ sylvis non longè à Viterbo, postea etiam in montibus Genevæ vicinis.
- Acer trifolium C. B. Creticum trifolium Park. Monspesfulanum Lugd. F. B.* In sylva Valena propè montem S. Lupi; itémque in collibus juxta *Castelneuf* pagum Monspelio propinquum. Invenimus etiam propè *Gratianopolin,* in rupibus juxta pontem quem transimus eundo à *la fontaine que brusli.*
- N. Radix, prodente Plinio, contusa è vino jecinoris doloribus utilissimè imponitur.
- Acetosa montana maxima v. Oxalis maxima.*
- Acetosa Ocymi facie Neapolitana C. B. Neapolitana Ocymi folio Park. Ocymus facie Neapolitana* *βυκαρδινός* *Col.* In Sicilia & Regno Neapolitano, in vineis & arenosis frequentissima.
- Achillea v. Millefolium.*
- Acini pulchra species F. B. Clinopodium IV,* sive montanum *C. B. Austriacum Clus. Park.* In ascensu montis Juræ variis in locis. *Stone-Basil.*
- Aconitum lycostonum Napello simile Neubergense, foliis latioribus, flore purpureo F. B. An Aconitum Napello simile sed minus, cæruleum, præcocius ejusdem?* Hanc plantam in sepibus non longè à Memminga Sueviæ urbe observavimus.
- Aconitum folio Platani, flore luteo pallecente F. B. II,* sive lycostonum luteum *C. B. lut. Ponticum serotinum Park. luteum Ponticum Ger. Yellow Wolf-bane.* In colle



colle *La Bastie*, aliisque montibus *Genevæ* vicinis copiosè.

N. Facultate est hominibus aliisque animalibus exiti-ali & perniciosâ. Semen ejus aut radix in pulverem redacta, & oleo temperata ut unguentum indè fiat, illitu pediculos ac furfures enecat & abstergit. *Trag.*

*Aconitum hyemale* *Ger. Park.* hyem. *Belgarum* *Lob. I.* si-ve unifolium luteum bulbosum *C.B.* *Ranunculus* cum flore in medio folio, radice tuberosâ *J.B.* *Anemone Bononiensium* nonnullis dicitur, quoniam circa *Bononiam* & per totam etiam *Lombardiam* copiosissimè provenit, mensis *Februarii* initio florens.

*Aconitum pardalianches* v. *Thora.*

*Aconitum racemosum* v. *Christophoriana.*

† *Adiantum ἀνεύσιον* si-ve furcatum *Thalii.* *Filix saxatilis* *Tragi. J.B. Park.* saxat. V, si-ve corniculata *C.B.* In rupium fissuris propè *Rhenum* Fl. invenimus etiam in *Italia:* *Tho. Willifellus* nuper in *Scotia.* v. *Cat. Ang.*

*Adiantum* si-ve *Capillus Veneris* *J.B.* verum, si-ve *Capillus Veneris* verus *Park. I.* seu foliis *Coriandri* *C.B.* *Capillus Veneris* verus *Ger. Black Maiden-hair.* In humidis & umbrosis rupibus & puteis, in *Gallia Narbonensi* & *Italia* vulgare.

N. Pulmonum renùmq; vitiis medetur; epatis & lienis obstructions referat; *Urinam* & *menses* ciet. *Schrod.* Verùm de ejus virtutibus & usu integrum libellum scripsit *Gallicè* *Petrus Formius M.D. Monspeliensis.*

*Ægilops Narbonensis* *Lob.* *Festuca* si-ve *Æg. Narbonensis* *Park.* *Festuca* *Italiaea* *Ger.* *Gramen Festucæ* XIV, si-ve *Festuca altera capitulis duris* *C.B.* In *Sicilia*, *Italia* & *Gallia Narbonensi* vulgatissima.

*Ageratum purpureum Dalechampii* *J.B.* purpureum *Park.* ferratum *Alpinum* *C.B.* In rupibus ad radices montis *Salevæ* & in ascensu montis *Juræ* prope *Genevam;* *Utrobique* copiosè.

*Ageratum Septentrionalium* *Lob.* vulgare, si-ve *Costus* hor-torum minor *Park.* foliis ferratis *C.B.* *Ager.* plerisq; *Herba Julia* quibusdam *J.B.* *Balsamita* foemina si-ve *Ageratum* *Ger. Maudlin Tansie.* In *Etruria* circa *Liburnum*, *Florentiam*, &c. itémq; circa *Monspelim* in *Gallia Narbonensi* abundè. *Trago* & *Matth.* *Eupatorium Mesuæ* dicitur.

N. i. *Substantiæ* tenuis est, saporis aromatici, attenuat, exterget, putredini resistit; *Epaticum* est, laxat alvum quàm blandissimè. *Extrinsicus* ciet *urinam*, uterùmq; emollit (*suffitu*) *Schrod.*

2. E foliis hujus & Ophioglossi contusis inque oleo oli-  
varum bullitis, addito ceræ, resinæ siccæ & Terebin-  
thinæ tantillo, unguentum sive emplastrum efficitur  
sarcoticum præstantissimum, Gerardo sæpius probatum.  
Agnus castus *Offic.* Ag. folio non serrato *Æ.B.* Vitex foliis  
angustioribus Cannabis modo dispositis *C.B.* Vitex sive  
Agnus castus *Ger.* Vitex sive Agnus castus folio angusto  
*Park.* *The Chast tree.* In Sicilia & Regno Neapolitano  
fatis frequens. Agnum castum Officinæ ineptè appel-  
lant, non advertentes castum nihil aliud esse quàm ex-  
positionem Agni.

N. 1. Calf. & siccat, insigniter discutit, menses ciet,  
appetitus Venereos cohibet, semen imminuit. *Schrod.*  
Plurimas ei virtutes ascribunt Veteres, quos consulat  
qui velit.

2. Athenis, Thesmophoriis Cereris sacro mulieres ca-  
stitatem custodientes foliis Viticis cubitus sibi sternere  
solebant, unde ei *ἄγνος* nomen.

Aizoon *v.* Sedum.

Alaternus major seu prior *Park.* *Bourgespine* Monspelien-  
sium, Alaternus Plinii Clusio & Anguillaræ *Lob.* Spina  
Burgi Monspelien-sium *Æ.B.* Philyca elatior *C.B.* In Ita-  
liâ, præcipuè ad mare inferum, necnon circa Monspe-  
lium in collibus saxosis. Foliorum figurâ & incisuris  
multum variat.

Alcea pentaphyllea *Park.* Pentaphylli folio vel cannabi-  
na *Æ.B.* V, sive cannabina *C.B.* fruticosa cannabina  
*Ger.* In aggeribus fossarum circa Monspelium.

Alcea villosa *Æ.B.* VIII, sive hirsuta *C.B.* minor villosa  
*Park.* In vinetis circa Monspelium, & in sepibus non  
procul Genevâ.

Alchimilla minor quinquefolia *C.B.* *v.* Pentaphyllum.

Aleyonium 4 Dioscoridis *v.* Bursa marina.

Aleyonium 5 Dioscoridis, sive Auricula marina *Cæs.* Fun-  
gus auricularis Cæsalpini *C.B.* In rupibus aquâ marinâ  
testis propè Portum Liburnum & alibi juxta Italiam &  
Siciliam.

Alkekengi *Lon.* Halicacabum sive Alkakengi vulgare *Park.*  
Solanum bacciferum II, sive vesicarium, quod folliculi  
vesicæ inflatæ similes; vel ut *Plin.* l. 21. c. 31. quoniam  
vesicæ & calculis pro-sit, *C.B.* halicacabum *Ger.* hal.  
vulgare *Æ.B.* Primò in sylvos in insula Danubii jux-  
ta Viennam Austriæ; deinde in Italia propè Romanam  
in scrobibus invenimus.

N. Hujus baccæ nephriticæ, diuretice ac lithontri-  
pticæ insignes sunt. *U-sus* præcip. in calculo renum &  
vesicæ



vesicæ, in ictero (baccæ & folia) in sanguine coagulato. *Schrod.* Sumi autem possunt vel vino infusæ, vel in sêro lactis aut Zythogalo decoctæ, vel in pulverem redactæ in quovis liquore.

Allium Alpinum v. Victoralis.

Allium sphærocephalum purpureum sylvestre *℞ B.* Allium seu Moly montanum purpureum elegantissimo flore *Clus. pan.* An Allium IV, sive sphæricum folio latiore *C.B.* In Germania.

Allium sylv. bicornè purpureum proliferum *℞.B.* ubi accurata ejus habetur & figura & descriptio. Al. montanum II, sive mont. bicornè angustifolium flore purpurascente *C.B.* Moly montanum 2 *Clusii Ger.* In Germania inter Lodeihemium & Basileam.

Allium sylv. bicornè flore obsoleto *C.B.* bicornè proliferum flore intus albescente, cum striâ purpurascente externe *℞.B.* Genevæ inter segetes freq.

Allium sylv. perpusillum v. Moly moschatum.

Aloe vulgaris *C.B.* *℞ B.* vulg. sive sempervivum marinum *Ger. Park.* In Sicilia & Melita insulis, in muris & tectis.

N. 1. Succus hujus plantæ, Aloe dictus, vim præter purgantem obtinet & exiccantem, calefacientemque; proritat hæmorrhoidas & menses, roborat ventriculum, enecat & expellit lumbricos, arcet putredinem, astringit, consolidat, exterget, adeoq; vulnerarium est insigne. *Schrod.*

2. Aloe penè sola medicamentorum quæ alvum solvunt; confirmat etiam stomachum, adeo non infestat vi aliqua contrariâ. *Plin. Galen. &c.*

3. Quòd frequens Aloes usus hæmorrhoidum venas aperiat, ego (inquit Fuchsius) millies observavi; & vos ex 100 eorum qui Aloe ad excernendas fæces utuntur videbitis 90 hæmorrhoidarum fluxum pati; omisso verò Aloes usu venas illas claudi.

4. Cæterùm tria Aloes genera in Officinis habentur, (1.) *Socotrina*, omnium optima & purissima, ab insula *Socotora* unde advehitur dicta. (2.) *Hepatica*, colorem hepatis referens, priore impurior. (3.) *Caballina*, quæ est Aloes crassamentum, seu pars impurior, arenosa & sordibus conspurcata, ideòq; caballis seu equis exhibenda. His addit Schroderus (4.) *Lucidam*, adeò depuratam ut transparens sit: Alii non distinguunt *Socotrinam* ab *Hepatica*, ut neq; *Lucidam* à *Socotrinâ*; adeòq; duo tantùm genera faciunt, *Hepaticam* scilicet & *Caballinam*.

*Alopecuros Ger. genuina Park.* Gramen *Alopecuroides* spicâ rotundiore *C.B.* Gr. *Alopecuros* spicâ brevi *f.B.* *Fox-tail.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi, præsertim in arenosis, ut v.g. propè oppidum Frontinianam, circa Baias, &c.

*Alfinc baccifera Ger.* scandens *baccifera C.B.* repens *baccifera Park.* Cacubalum quibusdam vel *Alfinc baccifera f.B.* In sepibus, primò non longè à Francofurto ad Moenum, postea in Italia quoq; & Gallia Narbonensi observavimus.

*Alfinc folio crasso, an Alfinc foetida Fabii Columnæ Dioscoridea f.B. ?* Primò se nobis obtulit in Liguria circa Portum Veneris, deinde alibi etiam tum in Italia, tum Sicilia.

*Alfinc foliis hederaceis Rutæ modo divisis Lob.* recta triphyllus, sive laciniata *Park.* IV, sive triphyllus cærulea *C.B.* folio profundè secto, flore purpureo seu violaceo *f.B.* Inter segetes propè Lovanium. Hanc nuper in Anglia invenit T. Willifellus, v. *Cat. Ang.*

*Alfinc folio oblongo serrato, flore caruleo f.B.* item *Erinos Columnæ minor ejusdem.* *Rapunculus minor* foliis incisus *C.B.* In muris & siccioribus Messanæ & Monspeliæ. Nos cum primùm hanc vidimus ad speculum Veneris retulimus.

*Alfinc maxima Lugd. max. Hist. Lugdunensis f.B.* *Alf. oblongo folio C.B.* In sylvosis ad latera montium Jurae & Salevæ propè Genevam.

*Alfinc muscosa quibusdam f. B. tenuifolia muscosa C.B.* Locis humidis ad fontes & aquarum scaturigines in montibus Stiria, itémq; in Jura & Salevæ mox dictis. Flos hujus tetrapetalos est.

*Althæa frutex Clusii Ger.* *Alth. frutescens* folio rotundiore incano *C.B.* *Alth. arborescens f.B.* Hæc eadem non est cum *Althæa Olbii Ad.* licet Lobelius velit, sed diversa, ut rectè Clusius; quamvis & hæc quoq; speciem circa Olbiam Gallo-provinciae observaverimus spontaneam. Foliis est *Malvæ vulgaris* rotundis, at incanis; flore majore incarnato. In rupibus non longè à specu Frontignana & propè Tolonam.

*Alypum montis Ceti, sive Herba terribilis Narbonensium Ad. Al. Monspeliensium sive Herba terribilis Park. Al. Monspelianum, sive Frutex terribilis f.B.* *Thymelæa* foliis acutis, capitulo *Succisæ, sive Alypum Monspeliensium C.B.* Titulus locum designat v.g. Promontorium Ceti propè Frontignanam. Invenimus etiam non minùs copiosè in collibus saxosis juxta S. *Chamas* Gallo-provincie oppidum.



Alyssum minus v. Thlaspi minus.

Amarantus luteus v. Stœchas citrina.

Ambrosia Ger. maritima C.B. hortensis Park. Ambrosia quibusdam J.B. In maritimis Etruriæ arenosis.

Amelanchier Lob. v. Diospyros.

Ammi vulgare Ger. vulgatius Lob. Park. majus C.B. vulgare majus latioribus foliis, semine minus odore J.B. In Sicilia & Italia in hortis, vineis & pinguioribus arvis interdum nimis frequens. Hujus differentiam observamus foliis magis incis.

N. 1. Semen Ammeos veri (quod ab hoc diversum est) partium est tenuium, incidit, aperit, disc. Hinc convenit in dolore colico & uterino, in mensibus & urinæ obstructis, in inflatione ventriculi, usûsq; præcipuè in terni est, hinc & externi. Schrod.

2. Mirificè prodest mulierum sterilitati, si in pulverem contritum propinetur manè drachmæ pondere e vino meraco vel carniū jure, tribus ante cibum horis, &c. Remedium est præstantiss. & pluries expertum Matth.

Amygdalus Ger. Park. Am. dulcis & amara J.B. fativ. C.B. The Almond tree. In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi in agris, non tamen ut puto sponte.

N. 1. Amygdalæ dulces multum nutriunt, corpus pingue faciunt, humorum acrimoniam leniunt, semen generale augent, unde tabidis & macilentis conveniunt. Adhibentur autem præcipuè in emulsionibus.

2. Amygdalæ (inquit Galenus & experientia confirmat) nihil prorsus habent facultatis adstringentis; unde non audiendi sunt qui in febribus lactis Amygdalini dicti usum ideo vetant, nè sc. alvum astringat.

3. Sunt qui sibi persuadent non tutum esse cremoris Amygdalini usum febricitantibus & iis qui stomachum biliosum habent, quia ob unctuositatem suam facile inflammatur, choleram auget & vapores ad caput mittit. Nos in cremore unctuositatem illam non observavimus, nec quicquam nocuementorum jam dictorum, licet in febribus & calidis morbis sæpe usi sumus, & utamur ipsi Indies etiam in nostro corpore. J.B. quem adi. Bauhino nostra quoq; experientia suffragatur.

4. Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium pulmoni & pectori utilissimum esse nostrâ experientiâ multorum commode sæpissimè exploratum: J.B. & paulo post, Est sanè medicamentum verè ευρωδαινον, & ad multa efficax, blandum, gratum & veluti quidam typus aliorum oleorum ejusdem generis; scimus quid possit in colico dolore ab induratis

induratis facibus, ab humore acri, in quibus tutò & maximo successu multoties exhibuimus. Sed recenter oportet esse expressum. Dos. à ℥iij. ad ℥ss. vel per se, vel in jure carniū. In consipata alvo mite, tutum & probatum medicamentum etiam renum dolore divexatis. Est etiam insigne anodynum & unicum prope modum infantium medicamen: quibus etiam recens natis exhibetur ad tormina ventris compescenda cum Saccharo penidiato ad ℥ij.

5. Magma reliquum post expressionem olei ad extersionem manuum & faciei, & cutis lavigationem quovis sapone præstantius est.

6. Amygdalæ amaræ calidæ sunt & siccæ, atten. aper. exterg. diureticiæ sunt, obstructioni jecoris, lienis, mesenterii, uteriq; conferunt. Extrinsecus lentigines tollunt si masticatæ illinantur, capitis dolori subveniunt (in frontalibus.) *Schrod.*

7. Am. amaræ ebrietatem arcere dicuntur. Novimus tamen (inquit J.B.) qui amuletum illud in usu habentes nihilo secius à Baccho vincuntur, &c.

8. Amygdalas amaras vulpeculis si comedantur lethales esse tradunt. Marcellus Virgilius in fele pestiferam earum vim expertus est: Jo. Lützius in gallinis, quæ ex esu magmatis post olei expressionem projecti mortuæ sunt. *J.B.*

*Anagyris Lob. foetida C.B. Park. Ger. vera foetida J.B.*  
In montibus prope Messanam & alibi tum in Italia, tum etiam in Sicilia.

*Anagyris Ger. non foetida major vel Alpina C.B. non foetida sive Laburnum majus Park.* Laburnum, arbor trifolia Anagyridi similis *J.B.* In montibus Jurâ & Saletâ prope Genevam & alibi in Alpibus Sabaudicis.

N. 1. Folia Anag. foetidæ trita & imposita tumores reprimunt: sicca in passo pota menses & secundas movent, foetum mortuum ejiciunt. Semen commanducatum vomitus movet. Hæc ex Veteribus, nam Officinis nostris in usu non est. Quod vomitiones faciant tum semen, tum folia omnes consentiunt.

2. Accidit interdum, ut capræ & oves in Creta fame vexatæ, hujus folia depascant, licet odoris sit ingratis-  
simi, & postea ex harum lacte caseus conficiatur: quò si fortè ignarus aliquis vescatur, aut lac bibat, statim excitentur tum vehementissimi vomitus, tum fluxus ventris; & cum hoc sæpissimè accidat, multi in discrimen vitæ veniunt: quam ob causam frutex hic omnibus sit exosus. *Bellus.*



3. Quòd Laburni flores apes non attingant, Plinius eumq; secuti recentiores Botanici affirmant. Sæpenu-  
mero autem Laburnum ob ligni duritiem & nigrorem  
pro Ebno vœnit ex quo pulchræ fiunt pectinum thecæ.

*F.B.*

*Anchusa angustifolia C.B.* lignosior *angustifolia Lob. Park.*  
minor lignosior *F.B.* *Libanotidis species Rondeletio ejus-*  
*dem:* bis enim describit hanc plantam. In collibus ster-  
ribus agrî *Monspeliensis, aux Garigues, propè Castel-*  
*neuf, &c.*

*Anchusa lutea F.B. Ger.* major floribus luteis *C.B.* lutea  
major *Park.* In agris sterilibus non longè à Lugduno  
quâ *Genevam* iter est.

*Anchusa Monspeliaca F.B.* itémq; minor seu *Alcibiadion*  
& *Onochiles ejusdem.* IV, sive puniceis floribus *C.B.*  
*Anchusa Alcibiadion Ger.* minor purpurea *Park.* In colle  
arenoso inter *Gramontiam sylvam & Castrum novum,*  
non longè à *Monspelio.*

N. Plurimas virtutes *Anchusæ* tribuunt Veteres, quos  
consule. Radix oleo soluta rubro colore tingit: petroleo  
infusa & illita præstans est ad vulnera recentia & pun-  
cturas. *Park.*

*Androsace Matthioli Ger.* *Androsaces Matthioli* sive Fun-  
gus petrus marinus, sive *Umbilicus marinus F.B.*  
*And. Matth. sive Cotyledon marina, & Umbilicus mari-*  
*nus Park.* *Androsaces Chamæ conchæ innascens vel mi-*  
*nor C.B.* In fundo stagni marini *Volcarum,* inter Pro-  
montorium *Ceti & Balleruch* copiosissimè & alibi in eodem  
stagno.

*Androsæmum foetidum Park.* capitulis longissimis filamentis  
donatis *C.B.* *Ruta hypericoides* quibusdam, *Sicilianæ*  
affinis sive, *Tragium F.B.* In *Sicilia & Calabria* ad aqua-  
rum rivos & scaturigines, ubi in satis magnum fruticem  
adolefcit.

*Anemone sylv. alba major C.B.* magna alba, plurima par-  
te anni florens *F.B.* *sylv. latifolia alba, sive tertia*  
*Matthioli Park.* In *Germania superiore.*

*Anemone tuberosâ radice Ger.* tenuifolia simplici flore  
tertia, sive *Oenantes foliis,* flore violaceo hexaphyllo  
*C.B.* An *Italica latiusculis spinosis foliis; Clusii F.B.?*  
*Itinere à Lericio ad Massam Liguriæ copiosam vidimus,*  
*postea & alibi in Italia.*

*Anisum Lob Ger. Park. F.B.* An. herbariis *C.B.* In insula  
*Meliteni* magno proventu feritur.

N. 1. Semen attenuat, discutit, commanducatum ha-  
litum oris emendat; diurèticum est, calculos pellit; lac  
auget,

auget, pulmonicum ac stomachicum imprimis audit. Hinc usus præcip. in tussi & orthopnoea; in ructu & inflatione ventriculi, torminibus intestinorum, &c. Oleum ejus aut Quintessentiam ad phrenesin & morbum comitalem commendat Parkinsonus.

2. Nos in doloribus ventriculi à flatibus & pituitosis humoribus ortis oleum Anisi magni facimus; exhibitum cum jusculo, modò pauca dentur guttulæ, tres sc. aut quatuor, quod tum in nobismet ipsis tum in aliis sumus experti. Colicos cruciatus quos non potuit sanare [aliis remediis] oleo Chymico Anisi sanavit Heurnius. *℞.B.*

3. Infantibus *℞i.* exhibitum blandè per superiora ac inferiora saburram ventriculi intestinorumque ejicit. *Schrod.*

4. Cæteris flatum discutientibus medicamentis gravior est ventriculo, minus habet acrimoniæ & plus suavitatis.

5. Piusunt hoc in panem ex quo Biscoctum parant: quin & spiritibus illis tenuibus, è quibus generosiores & aquas vitæ dictas eliciunt, leviter contusum ante destillationem infunditur; ad gratum saporem iis iteratâ destillatione exaltandis conciliandum.

6. Anisum Melitenses Cuminum dulce appellant, unde *C. Bauhinus* deceptus Cuminum dulce Melitensium pro distincta specie Cumini habuit.

Anonis viscosa spinis carens lutea major *C.B.* lutea non spinosa, Dalechampo natrix *℞.B.* Natrix Plinii sive Anonis non spinosa lutea major *Park.* Primò illam observavimus in arenosis insulæ istius exiguæ Promontoriò Siciliæ Pachynò dicto nuper impetu maris abruptæ; deinde ad fluvium *Arve* propè Genevam; tandem circâ Monspelium copiosè.

Anonis non spinosa parva procumbens lutea. In arenosis maris litoribus propè Cataniam Siciliæ copiosè.

Anonis non spinosa purpurea supina minima. In sterilibus Calabriae juxta mare. Has duas plantas nondum descriptas putamus.

Anonis pusilla fruticans Cherleri *℞.B.* Trifoliis affinis. In collibus sterilioribus Narbonensis Galliae inter Ilices, Thymos aliòsq; frutices multa.

Anonymus flore Colutæ *Clus.* Chamæbuxus flore Colutæ *Ger. C.B.* Chamæbuxus sive Chamæpyxos quibusdam *℞.B.* Pseudo-chamæbuxus *Park.* Primò observavimus in sylvis Constantiam inter & Scaphusam, deinde in planitie quadam propè Augustam Vindelicorum;



- tandem non longè à Tiguro Helvetiæ plurimam, mense Maio florentem.
- Anthyllis leguminosa purpurascente flore *Clus.* Loto affinis flore subrubente *C.B.* In agrorum marginibus circa Liburnum portum & alibi in pascuis Italiæ.
- Anthyllis altera herbariorum *Park. v. Chamæpitys moschata.* marina incana, &c. *v. Paronychia.* leguminosa Hispanica *v. Trifolium Halicacabum,* & Auricula muris.
- Antirrhinum luteum *Ger.* luteo flore *C.B.* flore luteo grandi *Cam.* flore subluteo *Dod.* Circa Messanam in muris: unde Petrus Castellus in Catalogo suo Messanenſe illud appellat. Invenimus insuper in rupibus non procul à *Petra sancta* Hetrurix oppido.
- Antirrhinum purpureum *Ger.* majus alterum folio longiore *C.B.* vulgare *F.B.* In aggeribus fossarum & ad sepes propè Monspelium abundè.
- Antirrhinum minus flore carneo, rictu striato. In Italia & Sicilia.
- Anthora flore luteo Aconiti *F.B.* Anthora *Park.* Aconitum salutiferum seu Anthora *C.B.* Anthora sive Aconitum salutiferum *Ger.* In monte Jura circa verticem *Thuri,* & alibi in istius montis jugis.
- N. 1. Radix insigniter amara est: venenis omnibus adversari dicitur, & peculiariter radici Thoræ. Addit Guainerius magnæ etiam esse adversus pestem efficacix, cui subscribit Matth. Solerius non modò per inferiorem ventrem, sed & per superiora largas ait Anthoræ radices expurgationes moliri; modum esse ad quantitatem Phaseoli in jusculo aut vino.
2. Considerent lectores (inquit *F.B.*) an radix purgans conveniat commorsis à viperis & cane rabido, itémq; peste laborantibus. Quis tandem credat radicem purgantem auxiliari omnibus cordis affectibus?
- Aparine semine Coriandri saccharati *Park.* In insula ad Prom. Pachynum & alibi in Sicilia.
- Aphyllanthes Monspelienſium *F.B. Lob.* Caryophyllus cæruleus Monspelienſium *C.B. Park.* In collibus juxta *Castelneuf,* aliisq; sterilioribus Monspelio vicinis.
- Aphyllanti affinis, &c. *v. Scabiosa.*
- Apium montanum nigrum *F.B. VI,* sive montanum folio ampliore *C.B.* ejusdem Ap. VIII, seu montanum nigrum: ejusdem Daucus VI, seu montanus Apii folio minor, ex sententia fratris J. Bauhini; adeoq; ex una planta tres facit. Apium montanum vulgatius & Apium montanum Parisienſium *Park.* Oreoselinum *Ger.* In Germaniæ montosis,

Montosis, & ad latera montis Juræ non procul Genavâ.

Apium peregrinum v. Daucus tertius Dioscoridis.

Apocynum latifolium amplexicaule *f.B.* v. Scammonæa Monspeliaca.

Arbor Judæ *Lob. Ger. Park.* Judaica arbor *f.B.* Siliqua sylv. rotundifolia *C.B.* Primò observavimus in collibus Romæ vicinis, Tyberi fluvio imminentibus; deinde in Appenninis montibus.

Arbutus *Ger. Park.* Arb. Comarus Theophrasti *f.B.* Arb. five Unedo *Lob.* Arb. folio serrato *C.B.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonensis sylvosiss plurima.

N. 1. Arbuti fructus, memæcylum Græcis dictus, ventriculo incommodus est & capitis dolorem inducit. Mihi sanè quoties comedi (inquit J. Bauhinus) dolorem causârunt ventriculi hi fructus. Ego sine ulla noxa multos edi. *Clus.* & revera sapore sunt non ingrato.

2. Amatus ex Arbuti foliis & floribus aquam vitreis organis elici tradit, eamque servari tanquam sacratissimum adversus pestem & venena antidotum. Matthiolus pulverem ossis de corde cervi ei admiscet.

3. Scribit Bellonius in montis Athos, tantopere prisca celebrati; vallibus Arbutos (qui ut plurimum aliis locis fruticent) in vastæ magnitudinis arbores evadere. Juba author est quinquagenam cubitorum altitudine in Arabia nasci. *Plin.*

Arisarum latifolium *Park. Ger.* latifolium quibusdam *f.B.* latifolium alterum *C.B.* In aggeribus sepium & umbrosis, itinere inter Massam & Lucam copiosum vidimus: postea etiam in Gallo-provincia non longè à Tolona portu, ad montium latera.

Aristolochia rotunda *Lob. Ger. f.B.* rotunda vulgatior *Park.* rotundo flore ex purpura nigro *C.B.* In Italia passim ad sepes & in aggeribus fossarum.

Aristolochia polyrrhizos *f.B.* Arist. Pistolochia dicta *C.B.* Pistolochia *Ger.* Pistolochia vulgatior *Park.* In arvis propè Sellam novam agri Monspeliensis, sub oleis.

Aristolochia Saracenicæ *Ger.* Ar. clematidis *Park.* Ar. clematidis recta *C.B.* clematidis vulgaris *f.B.* Circa Monspelium in vineis, fossis & aggeribus plus satis luxuriat.

N. Aristolochia utraq; cephalica, epatica & pulmonica inprimis est; attenuat, aperit. Hinc prodest ad tartaream mucilaginem resolvendam expectorandamque; ad mensès ciendos, tumores internos rumpendos, venena



discutienda. Insuper longæ infusio ad scabiem exiccandam vel vulgo hęc usitatissima est. Extrinsecus adhibetur usu creberrimo ad exiccanda & mundificanda vulnera. Rotunda tenuiorum est partium quàm longa, adeóq; efficacior, & in primis mensibus ac secundinis ciendis celeberrima. *Schrod.* Aiunt & radici huic vim purgatricem inesse.

*Armeria prolifera Ger.* Caryophyllus prolifer *Park.* sylvestris prolifer *C.B.* Betonica coronaria squamosa sylv. *F.B.* In Italia, Sicilia, Germania, Gallia satis frequens.

*Armeria rubra Ger.* Betonica coronaria sive Caryophyllus sylv. vulgarissimus *F.B.* Caryophyllus sylv. vulgaris latifolius *C.B.* Cum priore & magis etiam vulgaris.

*Artemisia tenuifolia v. Abrotanum inodorum.*

*Arum venis albis C.B.* magnum, rotundiore folio *Park.* majus Veronense *Lob.* Primò in insulis circa Venetias nobis conspectum, etiam Novembri mense virens, foliis viridibus, vulgaris duplo majoribus, venis albis; vidimus & alibi in Lombardia.

*Asarum Lob. Ger. C.B. F.B.* vulgare *Park.* In sylvis ad latera montis Juræ, quæ ascenditur ad verticem *Dole* dictum copiosè. Vidimus & in Bavaria.

N. Crassam pituitam & utramq; bilem per vomitum ac nonnunquam per secessum violenter expurgat. Diureticum est & emmenagogum insigne. Epar, lienem, vesicamq; fellis aperit. Hinc utile est in arthritide, hydrope, febribus, præcipuè tertiana ac quartana, ictero, &c. Folia exhibentur n. 6, 7, 8, vel 9, infusa aut cocta & expressa.

*Asclepias Lob.* flore albo *Ger. Park. C.B.* Ascl. sive Vincetoxicum multis, floribus albicantibus *F.B.* Per Germaniam, Italiam, Galliam Narbonensem in dumetis & ad sepes ubiq; ferè.

N. Alexipharmaca est ac fudorifera insignis. Usus præcip. in peste aliisq; venenosis affectibus, in obstructionibus mensium, in torminibus intestinorum, in palpitatione cordis ac lipothymia, in hydrope. Semen commendatur ad calculum. Extrinsecus usus tam florum quàm radicum & seminis est in ulceribus sordidis ac malignis purificandis, ad ictus insectorum venenatorum, in tumoribus mammarum, &c. *Schrod.* Facultatibus cum *Aristolochia longa* convenit ex sententia *Tragi.* De vi ejus ad hydropem vide *F.B. & Trag.*

*Aspalathus 2 Monspeliensis F.B.* alter Monspeliensis *Park.* *Genista-spartium spinosum majus I,* flore luteo *C.B.* In aridis

aridis & sterilibus saxosis collibus circa Monspelium,  
Nemausum & alibi in Gallia Narbonensi.

† *Asparagus marinus* *Fr.B.* marinus crassiore folio *Park.* marit.  
crassiore folio *C.B.* palustris *Ger.* ἔλασιϑ sive palustris  
*Galeno.* In palustribus propè marinum Volcarum stag-  
num, non longè à Monspelio. Hæc planta mihi non  
visa est specie differre ab *Asparago sativo*, sicut nec  
sylvestris ab eo differt aliter quàm culturâ. Quæ ad  
*Asparagum* annotavimus vide in *Cat. Ang.*

† *Asparagus petræus* sive *Corruda* *Ger.* petræus, sive *Corruda*  
aculeata *Park.* *Asparagus* foliis acutis *C.B.* *Corruda*  
*Fr.B.* In Italia ad sepes & in dumetis frequens. Pro-  
venit quoq; circa Monspelium in Linguadocia.

† *Asparagus sylv. aculeatus* *Ger.* aculeatus, spinis horridus  
*C.B.* spinosus, sive *Corruda* spinis horrida *Park.* In  
insula Promontorio Pachyno adjacentè, & alibi in mar-  
itimis Sicilia.

† *Asparagus sylv. spinosus Clusii* *Ger.* aculeatus tribus aut  
quatuor spinis ad eundem exortum *C.B.* Ad mare propè  
Tauromenium in Sicilia. Harum specierum meminit  
J. Bauhinus in capite de *Corruda*.

† *Asperula flore cæruleo* *Ger. Park.* cærulea arvensis *C.B.*  
*Rubia cærulea* erectior elatiôrve *Fr.B.* In monte Salevâ  
inter segetes; itémq; propè Neapolin Austriae & Mons-  
pelium.

† *Asphodelus bulbosus Dodonæi*, sive *Ornithogalum spi-*  
catum flore virente *Fr.B.* *Ornithogalum angustifolium*  
majus, floribus ex albo virescentibus *C.B.* *Asphodelus*  
bulbosus *Ger.* Inter segetes unâ circiter leucâ à Geneva  
versus Salevam montem. Hanc T. Willifellus in Anglia  
invenit. vide *Cat. Ang.*

† *Asphodelus luteus* *Ger. Fr.B.* lut. minor *Park.* luteus &  
flore & radice *C.B.* In insula ad Promont. Pachynum &  
alibi in Sicilia.

N. 1. *Asphodeli* Veteribus frequens in medicina usus  
fuit. Videfis Dioscoridem, Pliniam & Galenum, qui  
plurimas ei facultates assignant. Recentioribus nunc  
dierum ferè neglectus est: sunt tamen qui radices ejus ad  
icterum commendant.

2. *Hastulæ* regiæ caulis seu scapus totus Græcis an-  
thericos dicebatur, uti Latinis, teste Plinio, *albuscus*. Sunt  
& qui eo nomine semen *Asphodeli* significari voluerint.

† *Asphodelus major ramosus* flore albo *Fr.B.* major albus  
ramosus *Park.* albus ramosus mas *C.B.* ramosus *Ger.* In  
montibus Messanæ imminentibus, atq; etiam in collibus  
saxosis agri Monspelienfis.



- Asphodelus minor Clus.* albus non ramosus *C.B.* non ramosus *Ger.* In Sicilia circa Syracusas & alibi.
- Asphodelus minor foliis fistulosis v. Phalangium Cretæ Salonensis.*
- Lancastriæ verus *Ger. emac. v. Pseudo-asphodelus.*
- Aster Atticus Itatorum flore purpureo Park.* Itatorum *Lob. Ger.* Atticus cæruleus vulgaris *C.B.* Att. purpureo & albo flore *Æ.B.* In asperis Germaniæ collibus secus Rhenum & alibi copiosè.
- Aster Atticus Ger. Cas.* Atticus luteus verus *Park.* luteus foliolis ad florem rigidis *C.B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonensi ubiq; obuius.
- Aster montanus luteus Salicis glabro folio C.B.* montanus foliis salicis *Park. Ger.* Conyza media Monspeliensis, quibusdam Asteris Attici genus, folio glabro rigido *Æ.B.* In collibus juxta *Castelneuf* & alibi in vicinia Monspelii. Eundem observavimus in Germania juxta Rhenum ex aduerso Manhemii, & in sylvis supra Neapolim Italiæ, versus Camaldulensium cœnobium.
- Aster purpureus montanus Æ.B.* Alpinus cæruleo magno flore *Park.* Atticus cæruleus III, sive montanus cæruleus magno flore, foliis oblongis *C.B.* *Aster 7 Clusii Ger.* In summis jugis montis Juræ, itèmq; in montibus maximo Carthusianorum cœnobio imminentibus.
- Asteri montano purpureo similis Æ.B.* Videtur J. Bauhinus describere plantam quam inveni in montibus sylvestribus max. Carthusianorum cœnobio vicinis, quamvis per omnia non respondeat Figura aut Descriptio; & quid mirum? cum sicca jam delineata & descripta fuerit.
- Aster Tripolii flore C.B.* minor angustifolius *Park.* Atticus Monspeliensis purpureus, angustioribus foliis *Æ.B.* minor Narbonensis Tripolii flore, Linariæ folio *Lob.* In prato juxta molendinum *Castri novi*, inq; sylva Valena & alibi propè Monspelium.
- Aster lupinus Park.* luteus lupinus Clusii *Ger.* Ast. luteus lupinus spinosus *Æ.B.* perperam spinosum appellat. Ast. luteus XII, sive lupinus *C.B.* Circa Massiliam ad maris litus.
- Aster montanus X,* sive luteo magno flore *C.B.* montanus 3 *Ger.* Britannica conyzoides, quibusdam Aster Pannonicus Clusio *Æ.B.* In Germania ad Rhenum, inq; Italia ad margines fossarum inter Liburnum & Pisas. Semper in aquosis.
- Aster luteus lanuginosus Park.* hirsutus *Ger.* luteus V, sive

sive hirsuto Salicis folio *C.B.* An Aster luteus XI, sive luteus montanus villosus magno flore *C.B.*? Aster montanus flore luteo magno hirsutus, quibusdam Oculus Christi *f. B.*? In montosis medio circiter itinere inter Genevam & Lugdunum. Huic non adeò dissimilis est figura Asteris angustifolii lutei apud J. Bauhinum.

Astragalus Monspelianus *f. B.* Securidaca II, sive lutea minor corniculis recurvis *C.B.*? An potius Astragalus V, seu villosus floribus globosis *ejusdem*? Certè Astragalus Monspelianus *f. B.* diversus est ab Hedysaro seu Securidaca minore, proinde reprehendit Lobelium, quòd non adverterit Astragalum Monspeliensium diversum esse à Securidaca minore. Verùm Monspelienses, cum ibi essemus Anno 1665: ostenderunt nobis Securidacam minorem pro suo Astragalo: Astragalum autem Monspellanum *f. B.* nondum vidimus.

Astragalus Monspeliano candidior, & Onobrychis quorundam *f. B.* An Astrag. V, seu villosus floribus globosis *C.B.*? qui Astragalum Monspelianum Clusii huc refert: purpureus *Lugd.* In rupibus montis Salevæ Genevam spectantibus copiosè.

Astragalus quidam montanus vel Onobrychis aliis *f. B.* Onobrychis X, seu floribus Vicie majoribus cæruleo-purpurascentibus, vel foliis Tragacanthæ *C.B.* In altissimo vertice montis Juræ *Thuiri* dicto.

Astragalus major Fuchsio *v.* Orobus sylvaticus.

Astrantia nigra *Lob.* nigra, sive Veratrum nigrum Dioscoridis *Dod. Ger.* Helleborus niger Saniculæ folio major *Park. C.B.* Sanicula foemina quibusdam, aliis Helleborus niger *f. B.* In sylvis quibusdam non longè à Monachio Bavarie; necnon in Salevæ pratis montosis urbi Genevæ vicinis.

N. Hujus radicis vim per alvum purgatricem Helleborò albo similem sed mitiorem multò inesse Gesnerus primùm se expertum refert.

Atractylis *Lob. Ger.* lutea *C.B.* flore luteo *Park.* vera flore luteo *f. B.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi ad vias & in agrorum marginibus ubiq; ferè.

N. Hujus folia succum sanguineum præbent, quem admodum Theophrastus de Atractylide refert, qui tamen tuis & expressis non elicitur, sed avulsis dum adhuc tenera sunt & succo prægnantia, sponte è venis effluit; quo modo etiam ex Aloes plantæ foliis se Aloen purissimam & optimam Neapoli collegisse scribit F. Columna.



*Atriplex marina* Ger. *maritima* *f. B.* *maritima laciniata* C. B. *marina repens* Park. In litoribus arenosis maris Mediterranei nusquam non occurrit. A nostrati a. maritimo omnino diversa est.

*Avicularia Sylvii* *f. B.* v. *Speculum Veneris.*

*Auricula muris Camerarii* *f. B.* *Anthyllis leguminosa* marina Batica vel Cretica, sive *Auricula muris Camerarii* Park. Loto affinis IV, sive *hirsutis circinatis siliquis* C. B. In insula ad Promont. Pachynum, ubi arx praesidio Hispanico tenetur, & alibi in Sicilia.

*Auricula muris pulchro flore, folio tenuissimo* *f. B.* In monte *Thuiri* non procul à *Genevâ.*

*Auricula Ursi flore purpureo* Ger. A. U. sive *Primula veris Alpina* flore rubente *f. B.* *Sanicula Alpina purpurea* C. B. Primò invenimus in Alpibus non longè à *Pontieba* vico qui ab ea parte Limes est Ditionis Venetianæ: postea etiam in clivis maritimis Regni Neapolitani; tandem in Alpibus, *Chambery* inter & max. *Carthusianorum* cœnobium.

*Auricula leporis* v. *Bupleuron.*

## B

**B** *Arba capri* *f. B.* Ger. *emac.* B. *capra* floribus oblongis, *Melandryon* Plinii C. B. *Ulmaria major* sive altera Park. Propè *Genevam à la Bastie.* Invenimus & in *Helvetia* non longè à *Scaphusia.*

*Balsamita* v. *Ageratum.*

*Barba Jovis frutex* C. B. *Clus. Park.* &c. *Jovis barba pulchre lucens* *f. B.* In clivis maritimis *Etruriæ* & Regni *Neapolitani* copiosè.

*Bellis sylvatica* *f. B.* *media sylvest.* Ger. VI, sive *sylv. media, caule carens* C. B. In montibus circa *Genevam.*

*Bellis Alpina major folio rigido* C. B. Park. In summis jugis montis *Juræ* copiosè. *Bellidis* utriusq; facultates quære in *Cat. Ang.*

*Bellis cærulea Monspeliaca* Ger. *cærulea* II, sive caule folioso C. B. *Aphyllantes Anguillaræ, sive Globularia Bellidi* similis *f. B.* *Globularia Monspeliensium, Bellis cærulea* Park. Circa *Monspelim* plurimis in locis; quin

quin & ad radices montium Juræ & Salevæ propè Genèveam, & alibi tum in Italia, tum etiam in Germania.

**Bellis** cærulea caule nudo *C.B.* In sylvis & montibus max. Carthusianorum, cœnobio vicinis. Hæc priore elatior est, foliis angustioribus longioribusq; & omnino specie ab ea diversa, quicquid repugnat J. Bauhinus, cui certè nunquam conspecta fuit.

**Beta** Cretica spinosa *Park.* Cretica semine spinoso *f.B.* semine aculeato *Ger.* minor V, seu Cretica semine aculeato *C.B.* In insula ad Promont. Pachynum Sicilia.

**Bistorta** minima *f.B.* IV, sive Alpina media *C.B.* minor Alpina *Park.* In supremis herbidis jugis montis Juræ copiosè. Puto hanc non esse specie diversam à nostrate, quamvis C. Bauhinus distinguat.

**Blattaria** lutea *f.B.* lutea minor seu vulgaris *Park.* lutea folio longo laciniato *C.B.* flore luteo *Ger.* Variis in locis hanc observavimus tam in Germania quam in Italia & Gallia Narbonensi. Solo floris colore ab hac differt Blattaria flore albo, siquidem ex eodem semine oritur, ut in hortulo nostro Cantabrigiæ aliquando experti sumus.

**Blitum** rubrum majus *C.B.* *Ger.* pulchrum rectum, magnum rubrum *f.B.* In hortis oleraceis circa Monspelium.

**Blitum** rubrum minus *f.B.* *C.B.* *Ger.* minus sylv. rubrum *Park.* In vineis, hortis & fimetis circa Monspelium & alibi. Quomodo & an omnino specificè inter se differant album minus & rubrum minus, mihi non satis constat. Quod in Germania circa Basileam & alibi tam copiosè provenit videtur esse Blitum minus album *f.B.*

**Botrys** *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* ambrosioides vulgaris *C.B.* Botrys plerisq; Botanicis *f.B.* In arenosis circa Rhegium in Calabria, Florentiam in Etruria, Monspelium & Nemausum in Narbonensi Gallia.

N. 1. Herba in pulverem redacta, mellèq; in Eleuærii formam excepta præstat contra pulmonum vomiticas, quo remedio multos ego curavi qui pus screabant. *Matth.* Valere dicitur & ad dolores uteri, ad menses ciendos & emortuos foetus ejciendos.

2. Nonnulli inter vestes eam reponunt ad tineas abigerdas, & odoris suavitatem communicandam.

**Botrys** verticillata *f.B.* v. Chamædrydrys foliis laciniatis.

**Branca** ursina v. Acanthus fativus.

**Briza** monococcos *Ger.* Zea Briza dicta, vel monococcos *Ger.*



Germanica *C.B.* Zea monococcus, five simplex, five Briza *Park.* Zea monococcus, Briza quibusdam *J.B.* In Germania Argentoratum inter & Basileam ejus segetes vidimus.

Buglossum angustifolium *Lob.* angustifolium minus *C.B.* vulgare angustifolium minus *J.B.* minus sativum *Park.* Ad vias & agrorum margines in Italia, Gallia, Germania subinde occurrit. An hoc à sativo aliter quàm culturâ differat considerandum. Vulgare latifolium circa Messinam invenimus.

N. Viribus cum Boragine convenit. Flores inter quatuor illos cordiales famosos recensentur. Omnibus affectibus ex atra bile oriundis conducunt, ut & radix & folia. In oleribus usurpantur, valentque ad sedandos dolores varios.

Bugula *v.* Consolida.

Buphthalmum vulgare *Ger.* Dioscoridis *C.B.* Matthioli five vulgare Millefolii foliis *Park.* Chamæmelum chrysanthemum quorundam *J.B.* Variis Germaniæ in locis *v. g.* in muris oppidi *Bonnæ* propè *Coloniam*, &c. In Italia circa *Florentiam* in alveis torrentum.

N. Usus sum hâc herbâ in vino decoctâ adversus inveteratam fellis suffusionem, potu illam decoctionem calidam hoc morbo laborantibus tanquam concoquentem & discutientem remedium exhibui, certôq; deprehendi eam extenuandi, discutientiôq; & educendi citra dolorem & periculum vi præditam. *Trag.*

Buphthalmum Cotulæ folio *C.B.* alterum Cotulæ folio *Park.* tenuifolium folio Millefolii ferè *J.B.* In agris circa *Liburnum* portum. Vel eadem est hæc planta, vè certè simillima Chrysanthemo *Valentino Clusii.* Chrysanth. tenuifolium *Beticum Boelii.* *Ger.*

Bupleurum angustifolium; An Bupleurum III, five argutissimo folio *C.B.*? Figura Bupleuri angustifolii *Monspeliensis Ger.* optimè convenit huic plantæ quam circa *Monspelim* invenimus. Est a. specie distincta à nostrate *Auricula leporis* seu minimâ *J.B.*

Bupleuron latifolium *Monspeliense Ger.* I, seu folio rigido *C.B.* latifolium *Park.* *Auricula leporis* altera five rigidior *J.B.* In sylvis & dumetis circa *Monspelim*.

Bupleurum folio subrotundo five vulgatissimum *C.B.* An B. angustifolium *Park.*? *Auricula leporis* umbellâ luteâ *J.B.* In Germaniæ & Italiæ montosis, ad sepes & in dumetis.

Bursa marina & *Alcyonii* genus à *Dioscoridi Cas.* *Arancio mariao Imper.* Algæ pomum *Monspeliense J.B.* *Alcyonium*

cyonium XII, five Bursa marina Casalpini *C.B.* Apud Scriptores nostros Anglicos nulla hujus mentio, quod sciam. In litoribus maris arenosis ad Siciliae *Punctum Cerciolum* dictum reperi.

† Bursa pastoris loculo sublongo affinis pulchra planta *f.B.* *B. p.* major folio non sinuato *C.B.* Thlaspi Veronicæ folio *Park.* Medio circiter itinere inter Lucam & Pisas ad sepes. Hanc nuper in Anglia nostra invenimus spontaneam, *v. Cat. Ang.*

Bursa pastoris minor foliis Perfoliatæ *f.B. v.* Thlaspi oleraceum.

## C

**C** Acalia quibusdam *f.B. III,* five foliis cutaneis acutioribus & glabris *C.B.* folio glabro *Ger.* glabro folio acuminato *Park.* In sylvis montium Juræ & Salevæ propè Genevam.

Cacubalum Plinii *v.* Alfine baccifera.

Calamintha montana præstantior *Lob. Ger. Park.* montana flore magno, ex calyce longo *f.B.* magno flore *C.B.* In montibus propè maximum Carthusianorum cœnobium. Invenimus & in montosis Etruriæ sylvis.

Caltha arvensis *C.B.* simplici flore *f.B.* Calendula simplici flore *Ger.* Circa Monspelium, Liburnum, &c. An Caltha minima *f.B.?* *Small wild Marigold.*

N. Flores cardiaci censentur, hinc & hepatici & Alexipharmaci, sudores movent, variolas expellant, istero medentur, menses cient, partum promovent (fumus subditus parturienti.) Aqua destillata oculorum rubedini & inflammatici medetur. Folia in olere sumpta alvum leniunt.

2. Decoctum florum Calendulæ in Zythogalo seu liquore posseti vulgò præscribitur ad variolas expellendas; ejusq; usus à longo tempore ferè inter omnes increbuit.

3. Planta hæc Solsequia & Solis sponsa dicitur, quòd flos ejus ortu Solis aperiat & occasu claudatur.

Campanula rotundifolia minima *C.B. f.B. Park.* An Camp. glabra XXII, five minor rotundifolia Alpina *C.B.?* Fortè enim hæ duæ non differunt specie. In Alpibus Stiriacis & Carinthiacis. Folia hujus ex rotunditate oblonga sunt & serrata eo ferè modo quo Saniculæ Alpine guttatæ.

Cam-



Campanula minor folio rotundo, flore cæruleo pentagono grandi. In clivis maritimis Regni Neapolitani. An à quoquam descripta sit nescio.

Campanula Persicifolia *Ger. Park.* angustifolia cærulea & alba *F.B.* Rapunculus glaber *X.*, seu Persicifolius magno flore *C.B.* Observavimus hanc propè Spadam urbuculam acidulis celebrem flore albo: in montibus & collibus Genevæ vicinis flore cæruleo.

Campanula repens flore minore cæruleo *F.B.* An Trachelium sive Campanula hirsuta VIII, i. e. Urticæ foliis oblongis, minus asperis *C.B.*? Hujus meminit Clusius in Hist. cap. de Trachelio, quem adi. In arvis inter segetes prope Genevam & alibi.

Camphorata hirsuta *C.B.* Monspel. *F.B.* major Monspeliensium *Park.* Monspeliensium, an Chamæpeuce Plinii *Lob.* Circa Monspelum, Nemausum, Avenionem & alibi in Gallia Narbonensi.

Camphoratae congener *C.B.* Camph. Monspeliensium quoad figuram *F.B.* Anthyllis altera Italarum *Ger.* Camphoratae congener, sive Anthyllis altera Italarum *Park.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi in arvis & vervactis frequens.

Capparis spinosa folio rotundo *Park.* rotundiore folio *Ger.* spinosa fructu minore folio rotundo *C.B.* Cap. spinosa *F.B.* qui species hæc non distinguit. In muris & ruderibus Romæ, Senarum, Florentiæ, & alibi in Italia. Circa Tolonam in Gallo-provincia colitur.

N. Florum gemmæ antequam explicantur decerpæ & muriâ conditæ ad nos transportantur, & intinctis ferè loco ad carnes & pisces affatos adhibentur: appetitum augment, hepatis & lieni conferunt obstructions eorum referando. Memorabile est (si modò verum) quod scribit Plinius. Ferunt eos (inquit) qui quotidie Capparin Italicam edunt Paralyfi non periclitari, nec Lienis doloribus. Cortex, radicis inprimis, lienes induratos juvat, tum intus assumptus, tum foras impositus; menses educit, ulcera extergit & desiccatur; ad dolorem ischiadicum valere dicitur, & affectus Arthriticos.

Cardamine Alpina v. Nasturtium Alpinum.

† Cardamine impatiens vulgò. Sium minus impatiens *Ger.* minimum *Alpini*: minimum, Noli me tangere dictum, sive impatiens Nasturtii sylv. folio *Park.* An Sisymbrii Cardamines species quædam insipida *F.B.*? Certè & icon & descriptio huic ad amussim quadrant. In Germania juxta Rhenum, locis glareosis ubi aquæ scaturiunt.

Carduus

- Carduus chrysanthemus* Narbonensis *Ger.* *Scolymos chrysanthemus* *C.B.* *Spina lutea* *F.B.* *Scolymus Theophrasti*, sive *Eryngium luteum* *Monspeliensium Park.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonensi, ad mare præsertim frequentissimus.
- Carduus chrysanthemus* *Dod.* *Scolymus Theophrasti* Hispanicus *Clus.* Propè oppidulum S. Lupiani, eundo ad Pedenatium, & alibi circa Monspelim. Hæc planta reverà specie differt à præcedente, quicquid contradicit C. Bauhinus.
- N. Salmanticenses tenellam adhuc plantam & primùm germinantem, cum ipsa radice elotam crudam aut etiam coctam cum carnibus edunt : ipsius lacteo succo omne lactis genus coagulant ; etiàmq; ejus flore Crœcum adulterant, ut quædam nationes Cnici flore. Hujus autem radice Sues non minùs libenter vescuntur quàm Eryngii *Clus.*
- Carduus chrysanthemus procerus* caule eduli. Ad radices montis Ætnæ 8 mil. supra Cataniam, ubi vulgus cum aceto & pipere caules ipsius crudos acetarii loco comedit. Hæc planta an à præcedente specie diversa sit subdubito, quamvis duplo altiùs assurgat. At fortè illud solo debetur.
- Carduus exruleus sphaerocephalus minor* *C.B.* *Crocodilium* *Monspeliensium Lugd.* *Card. globosus minor* *Ger.* *Echinopus minor* *F.B.* In Gallia Narbonensi vulgatissimus.
- Carduus galactites* *F.B.* Apud alios Botánicos hunc non invenio. In Sicilia & Melita insulis, itémq; in Italia propè pharum Genuensem, necnon circa Monspelim in locis ruderatis & incultis.
- Carduus lacteus peregrinus Camerarii* *F.B.* albis maculis notatus exoticus *C.B.* *Silybum minus Bæticum* *Park.* In Melita & Sicilia insulis. Color seminis in hoc fuscus est & minimè albus, ut in peregrino Camerarii, & proinde fortè rectiùs refertur ad *Silybum majus* annum *Park.*
- Carduus lanceolatus ferocior* *F.B.* Primò invenimus eum proximè fontem quem vocant *ardentem*, à Gratianopoli duabus circiter leucis remotum, deinde in itinere ab Aurantia ad Nemausum ; tandem propè montem S. Lupi, tribus Monspelio leucis distantem. Est ei flos albus & major quàm Lanceolati vulgaris.
- Carduus parvus* *F.B.* In Siciliæ agris non longè à castello *Puzzallu* ex adverso Melitæ.
- Carduus Cirsium* dictus folio laciniato nigrius *F.B.* In montibus propè Genevam. Hic an ab aliis descriptus sit



fit video J. Bauhinum dubitare, proinde & ego ἐπέχω.  
 Carduus pratensis Asphodeli radice latifolius C.B. bulbosus Monspeliensium Park. bulbosus Monspeliensis, sive Acanthus sylv. quibusdam, foliis laciniatis F.B. In pratis Monspelio vicinis.

Carduus pratensis latifolius C.B. Park. pratensis Tragi. mollis Lapathi folio F.B. In pratis Rheno vicinis circa Argentoratum, Basileam, &c.

N. Hujus folia in cibis ut reliqua olera expetuntur, unde à mulierculis Brassica pratensis nominatur. F.B. Trag.

Carduus solstitialis Ger. stellatus IV, sive luteus foliis Cyani C.B. Cardui stellati varietas, Jacea lutea Clusii Lob. Spina solstitialis F.B. In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi ubiq; feré.

N. Herba hæc in morbo regio efficacissima est experientia Fontanoni; valet & ad cachexiam, hydropem, febres diurnas, virginum decolorem faciem, &c. F.B.

Carduus sphaerocephalus latifolius vulgaris C.B. globosus Ger. Echinopus major F.B. In montosis sylvis propè Viterbum qua indè Romam itur.

Carlina herbariorum Lob. humilis Park. Carlina, sive Chamæleon albus Dioscoridis Ger. acaulos magno flore C.B. caulifera & acaulis F.B. nam hæc duæ specie non differunt. In Germaniæ pascuis sterilioribus & dumetis frequens; nec minùs in Italia, Gallia Narbonensi, & circa Genevam. De hujus viribus, v. Car. Ang.

N. I. Refert Gesnerus, hujus floris calycem tum recentem, tum etiam sicum noctu claudi, ad Solem verò aperiri. Germanis Eberwurtz dicitur, i.e. Apri herba, quia nimirum Apri ejus radices appetunt; non. (ut vult Fuchsius) quòd sues si in polenta exhibeatur, perimat; hoc enim experientia repugnat.

2. Hujus capitula carnosæ, calyce, floribus ac semine resectis, ex aqua cum butyro, sale & pipere suave edulium præbent. Gesn.

3. Chamæleonem album idè Ixiam appellatum ait Dioscorides, quòd quibusdam in locis Viscum ad ipsius radices inveniatur, quo etiam pro Mastichè utuntur mulieres. Hæc appellatio ab aliis Chamæleoni etiam nigro rectè tribui dicitur: quin & plantæ cuidam venenatæ ab utroq; Chamæleonte distinctæ, cujus meminit Dioscorides lib.6. competit, autore Guillandino, quem consule aliòsq; herbarios, qui plura de hac voce habent.

*Carthamus v. Cnicus.*

*Carlina sylvest. vulgaris Clus.* Cnicus sylv. spinosior *C.B.*  
An sylv. spinosior polycephalos *eiusdem?* Hujus plantæ  
radix est diuturna, cum vulgaris nostratis annua ferè sit;  
plures quoque ab eadem radice caules ei exeunt, cum  
vulgari unus tantum: Deniq; floris color in hac flavu  
est, in nostrate pallidè luteus. v. *Cat. Ang.* s

*Caryophyllata montana Park. Ger.* montana flore magno  
luteo *F.B.* VI, sive Alpina lutea *C.B.* In montibus  
altissimis maximo Carthusianorum cœnobio imminen-  
tibus

*Caryophyllus arvensis umbelliferus F.B.* arvensis umbel-  
latus *Park.* holosteus arvensis *Ger.* holosteus arvens. V,  
sive arv. umbellatus folio glabro *C.B.* Inter segetes  
propè Lovanium.

*Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus seu saxifraga Cas.*  
*Caryoph. faxat. IX,* sive minimus muralis *C.B.* *Betonica*  
coronaria sive Tunica minima *F.B.* Circa Genevam,  
Flørentiam, Lansbergum & alibi tam in Italia, quàm  
in Germania copiosum vidimus.

† *Caryophyllus sylv. humilis flore unico C.B. &c.* Hunc  
in Anglia variis in locis sponte natum vidimus. v. *Cat.*  
*Ang.*

*Caryophyllus simplex laciniatus I,* seu flore tenuissimè dis-  
secto *C.B.* *Betonica coronaria tenuissimè dissecta,* sive  
*Caryophyllea superba elatior vulgaris F.B.* In mon-  
tibus Genevæ propinquis, minus tamen frequens; in-  
venimus & in Germania, non longè à Weissenberg Fran-  
coniz oppido.

*Caryophyllus montanus major flore globoso C.B.* *Caryo-*  
*phylleus flos aphyllorcaulos, vel junceus major F.B.* *Caryo-*  
*phyllus mediterraneus Ger.* In collibus propè Mo-  
guntiam. Non alia in re quàm magnitudine omnium  
partium à vulgari sive maritimo nostrate differre videtur.

N. Mirum alicui videri possit, plantam hanc, quæ  
nullibi apud nos quàm in maritimis oritur, in regionibus  
transmarinis tam procul à mari provenire. Verùm nos  
alias præter hanc maritimas in mediterraneis nascentes  
observavimus, v. g. Tragion Matthioli sive Kali spinosum  
in arenosis propè Viennam Austriæ; Rhamnum secun-  
dum Clusii non longè ab Augusta Vindelicorum; Al-  
thæam vulgarem variis Germaniæ in locis. Quin &  
Tragus lib. 1. cap. 39. scribit se invenisse magnâ copiâ in  
agro Vangionum inter segetes Papaver corniculatum lu-  
teum, quod in Anglia nusquam nisi in arenosis Oceani  
litoribus provenit.



*Caryophyllus holosteus* Alpinus tenuifolius Lini flore albo.  
In ascensu montis Juræ propè supremum verticem  
*Thuiri*.

N. Aqua florum sylvestris *Caryophylli* destillata singulari experimento ad pellendum calculum mensurâ trium aut quatuor cochlearium bibitur. *F.B.*

*Caryophyllus* sylv. vulgatissimus & *Car.* sylv. prolifer v. *Armeria*.

*Cassia poetica* Lobelii *Ger.* poetica *Monspeliensium Park.*  
*Osyris frutescens baccifera C.B.* *Cassia lignea* *Monspeliensium F.B.* In Italia ad mare inferum, itémq; circa *Monspelum* plurima.

*Catanance Dalechampii* flore cyani, folio coronopi *F.B.*  
*Chondrilla cærulea* cyani capitulis *C.B.* *Chondrilla Sesamoides* dicta *Park.* *Sesamoides parvum Matthioli Ger.*  
In aridis & saxosis collibus agrî *Narbonensis* passim obvia, invenimus etiam propè *Gratianopolin* eundo ad max. *Carthus. cœnobium*.

*Caucalis albis floribus Ger.* vulgaris albis floribus *Park.* IV, sive arvensis echinata magno flore *C.B.* *Lappula canaria* flore pulchro magno albo *F.B.* Inter segetes in *Germania* passim, itémque circa *Genevam* & *Monspelum*.

*Caucalis maritima supina* echinata magno fructu. *Lappula canaria* sive *Caucalis maritima F.B.* XI, sive *pumila maritima C.B.* In arenosis *Siciliæ* litoribus propè *Messanam* & alibi.

*Caucalis minor pulchro semine* sive *Bellonii F.B.* *Seseli Creticum minus C.B. Ger.* *Tordylium*, sive *Seseli Creticum minus Park.* In *Sicilia* intra ipsa urbis *Messanæ* mœnia.

*Caucalis Peucedani folio Ger.* XII, sive folio *Peucedani C.B. Park.* *Saxifragiæ tenuifoliæ* affinis, quibusdam *Caucalis F.B.* In planitie quadam propè *Augustam Vindelicorum* in *Germania*.

*Cedrus Lycia retusa* *Bellonio* dicta *F.B.* baccifera I, seu folio *Cupressi major*, fructu flavescente *C.B.* *Cedrus Phœnicea* folio *cupressi Park.* *Oxycedrus Lycia Ger.*  
Ab hac non diversam existimamus secundam speciem *Cedri bacciferæ C.B.* ut neq; tertiam, cum ipse asserat eas magnitudine solâ differre. Fortè etiam *Sabina baccifera* dicta ab hac non fuerit diversa: certè hæc nobis *Monspeli* ostensa fuit pro *Sabina baccifera*. Et nos quoq; in eadem planta observavimus inferiores & primos in tenellis plantis ramulos foliis pungentibus & acutis, superiores verò & in adultioribus obtusis & rotundis vestitos.

*Centaurium luteum pusillum C.B. minimum luteum Park.*  
*luteum novum Col. Centaurii lutei varietas Ger. emac.*  
 In tecto veteris ædificii Baiani *Piscina mirabilis* disti.  
 Solo floris colore à minore purpureo differre videtur.

*Centaurium minus spicatum album C.B. Park.* In agro  
 Monspelienfi & alibi in Narbonenfi Gallia flore purpu-  
 reo frequens.

*Cerinte asperior flavo flore Ger. major flavo flore Park.*  
*Cer. quorundam major spinoso folio, flavo flore F.B.*  
 flore flavo asperior *C.B.* In Italia & Sicilia admodum  
 frequens.

*Cerinte major Ger. major flore luteo & rubro Park. quo-*  
*rundam major, versicolore flore F.B. Cerinte, seu Cyno-*  
*glossium montanum majus C.B.* In montibus sylvoſis  
 max. Carthuf. cœnobio imminentibus, Perennis. In hi visa  
 est hæc planta: semina a. ei minora sunt quàm vel pur-  
 pureæ vel flavæ.

*Cerasus sylv. amara Mahaleb putata F.B. Cerasus XV, sive*  
*Ceraso affinis C.B. Macaleb Gesneri Ger. Machaleb*  
*Germanicum Park.* qui C. Bauhinum reprehendit, quòd  
 confundat Machaleb Matthioli & Gesneri. In sepibus  
 propè Gratianopolin quàm itur à *la grand Chartruse*. Nu-  
 clei hujus fructus calefaciunt & emolliunt, saponarios  
 globulos ingrediuntur, pilòsq; horridiores & duriores  
 emolliunt affricu crebro *Matth.* Ex iis etiam oleum  
 conficitur jucundi odoris, quo ad illinendas manicas  
 utuntur. *Lugd.*

*Ceratia v. Siliqua.*

*Cerrus minore glande Ger. Haliphlaos, sive Cerrus fœ-*  
*mina minore glande Park. Quercus Burgundica calyce*  
*hispido F.B. VI, sive calyce hispido, glande minore*  
*C.B.* In Etruria ad lacum Volsinienſem. Vidinius Ve-  
 netiis Cerriglandium calyces maximos, quos *Vallonia*  
 ibi appellant, ab Apollonia Dalmatiæ urbe vulgò nunc  
*Vallonia* dista, unde adferuntur. His coriarii utuntur  
 ad coria sua densanda. J. Bauhinus horum usum esse  
 ad inficiendos atro colore pannos Gallarum vice scri-  
 bit.

*Chamæbalanus leguminosa F.B. Lathyrus arvensis repens*  
*tuberosus C.B. Lathyrus arvensis, sive Terræ glandes*  
*Park. Terræ glandes Dod. Lob. Ger.* In arvis juxta Ge-  
 nevam & alibi.

N. 1. Hujus radices tuberosæ sapore sunt subdulci  
 Glandis aut Castanæ, astringente; flatulentum, suavem  
 tamen succum creant: Sanguinis, uteri, renum, ventris  
 fluores compescunt. *Lob.*



2. Ex hujus floribus aquam distillant quidam, qui ita rosaceam ementitur, ut pro illa nonnunquam vendi solet.

*Cam.*

- Chamaebuxus flore Colutæ v. Anonymus flore Colutæ.  
 Chamæcyparissus v. Abrotanum foemina.  
 Chamæcistus v. Helianthemum.  
 Chamæcerasus Alpina v. Periclymenum.  
 Chamædryas major *Park.* major latifolia *Ger.* major repens *C.B.* Itinere à Vienna ad Venetias.  
 Chamædryas vulgaris *Park.* minor *Ger.* minor repens *C.B.*  
 Chamædryas vulgò vera existimata *J.B.* In Italia & Gallia frequens.  
 Chamædryas laciniatis foliis *Park.* *Lob. ob.* Chamæpitys foemina *Ger.* Botrys chamædryoides *C.B.* Bot. verticillata *J.B.* In Germaniæ agris sterilioribus itémq; circa Genevam passim.  
 Chamædryas falsa maxima, an Teucrium I, seu majus Pannonicum Clusio *J.B.* Chamædryas spuria major altera sive frutescens *C.B.* Ch. ma. sp. frutescens *Park.* Teucrium majus Pannonicum *Ger. emac.* In sylvosis Germaniæ atque etiam circa Genevam plurimis in locis.  
 † Chamædryas spuria montana Cisti flore *Park.* Ch. Alpina flore Fragariæ albo *J.B.* Ch. Alpina Cisti flore *C.B.* Teucrium Alpinum Cisti flore *Ger.* In montis Juræ supremis jugis: invenimus & in Alpibus Carinthiacis. Hanc in Hybernia invenit *D. Heaton. v. Cat. Ang.*  
 Chamædryi vulgari falsæ aliquatenus affinis, & Clinopodium Alpinum Ponæ *J.B.* Clinopodium Alpinum *Park.* Teucrium Alpinum comâ purpuro-cæruleâ *C.B.* In suprema parte montis Juræ, & in Alpibus Sabaudicis.  
 Chamædryas spuria angustifolia *J.B.* spuria major angustifolia *C.B.* Veronica supina *Ger.* Teucris facie *Park.* supina, facie Teucris pratensis *Lob.* Circa Genevam & in Germania in pascuis propè Rhenum frequens.  
 Chamægenista v. Genistella minor.  
 Chamelæa tricoccus *J.B. C.B. Park.* Arabum tricoccus *Ger. Widow-wail.* Inter Monspelium & Frontignanam in collibus saxosis plurimam vidimus.  
 Chamelæa Germanica v. Mezereon.  
 Chamamelum vulgare leucanthemum Dioscoridis *C. B.* vulgare amarum *J.B.* Inter segetes circa Genevam.  
 Chamamelum chrysanthemum v. Bupthalmum vulgare *Ger.*  
 Chamæmespilus *Ger. v. Cotoneaster.*  
 Chamæmespilus *J.B.* Cotoneaster folio oblongo serrato *C.B.* Cotoneaster Gesneri *Ger. emac.* in Append. In summitate montis Juræ.

*Chamænerion Gesneri* *Lob.* alterum *angustifolium* *Ger.*  
*Lysimachia Chamænerion* dicta *angustifolia* *C.B.* *Lyl.*  
*filiquosa angustifolia*, *Chamænerion Gesnero* dicta *Park.*  
*Lyl. filiq. speciosa angustifolia* *F.B.* In alveis torrentum  
 & fluviorum in *Foro Julii* *Italiae* & alibi variis in locis,  
 v.g. *Genevæ* ad fluv. *Arve* & *Rhodanum*.

*Chamæpitys moschata* foliis ferratis *C.B.* *Cham.* five *Iva*  
*moschata* *Monspeliensium* *F.B.* *Iva moschata* *Monspe-*  
*liaca* *Ger.* *Anthyllis altera* herbariorum *Park.* In  
 faxosis collibus circa *Monspelim* & alibi in *Gallia*  
*Narbonensi*; itémque in insula ad *Promont. Pachy-*  
*num*.

*Chamærrhiphes* *Dod. Lob.* *Palma minor* *C.B.* *Palma hu-*  
*milis spinosa* *F.B.* *Palmites* five *Chamærrhiphes* *Ger.*  
*Palma humilis*, five *Chamærrhiphes*, vel *Palmites* *Park.*  
 In insula ad *Promont. Pachynum* *Siciliæ*, itémq; in ru-  
 pibus maritimis *Hetruriæ*.

N. 1. Species illa quam nos observavimus spinosa fuit,  
 prout rectè eam describit *Matthiolus*, diversa ergo à *Pal-*  
*ma humili Hispanica* non spinosâ. *Figuræ a.* apud *Par-*  
*kinsonum* transpositæ sunt.

2. Pars tuberofa juxta radicem, tenerrima, sapida &  
 ori gratissima (*Encephalum* vocant) estur secundis men-  
 sis pro bellariis, cardui esculenti modo, cum pipere &  
 falis momento; adstringenti facultate pollet. *Matth.*  
 Ad *Venerem* excitandam haud parùm præstare creditur.  
 E foliis *Hispanicæ* sportulæ, tegetes & scopæ fiunt.

*Chamæsyce* *Dod. Lob. C.B. F.B. Ger. Park.* In vineis &  
 agris *Italiae*, *Siciliæ* & *Galliæ* *Narbonensis*.

*Chondrilla* vel *Chondrilla cærulea* *F.B.* *Ch. cærulea* five  
*purpurea* *Park.* *cærulea* *Ger.* *cærulea altera* *Cichorei*  
*sylv. folio* *C.B.* In *Germania superiore* inter *Confluentes*  
 & *Moguntiam* secus *Rhenum* flumen.

*Chondrilla lutea* *F.B.* *Coronopi* aut *Cyani* facie, tenui-  
 folia lutea vinearum *Lob.* In aggeribus & vineis circa  
*Monspelim* & ad muros ipsius urbis. Ad *Sonchum læ-*  
*vem* vulgarem proximè accedit.

*Chondrilla rara purpurea*, *Crupina* *Belgarum* dicta *Park.*  
 rara, purpurante flore, semine nitido deciduo *Lob.* *Hi-*  
*spanica* *Ger.* foliis laciniatis, ferratis, purpurascente  
 flore *C.B.* *Cyanus pulchro* semine *Centaurii majoris* *F.B.*  
 Circa *Monspelim* in colle *Castri novi*, necnon propè  
*Scaleam* in Regno *Neapolitano*.

*Chondrilla* foliis non dissectis, caule nudo *F.B.* Ad ra-  
 dices montis *Salevæ*, & in arenosis ad fluv. *Arve* propè  
*Genevam*.



- Chondrilla juncea *Ger.* juncea viscosa arvensis, quæ prima Dioscoridis *C.B.* viminea *f.B.* viminalibus virgis *Park.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi, in arenosis copiosè.
- Chondrilla viscosa, caule foliis obducto *C.B.* viscosa saxatilis caule *ωνυσοφόρον Col.* In Sicilia circa Messanam, & in Gallia Narbonensi circa Monspel.
- Chondrilla bulbosa, conyzæ facie, foliis angustioribus *C.B.* Conyza marina *Lugd. f.B.* In planitie quadam non longè à monte Lupi. Hæc planta Conyza aut Aster rectius dicitur quàm Chondrilla.
- Chondrilla carulea cyani capitulis *C.B. v. Catanance.*
- † Christophoriana *Lob. Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* Aconitum racemosum, Actæa quibusdam *f.B.* Acon. ramosum, an Actæa Plinii? *C.B.* In sylvis montosis circa Genevam, & in Germania ad Rhenum copiosè. Nuperrimè & hæc quoque in Anglia sponte orta nobis ostensa fuit.
- Chrysanthemum Bellidis folio *hort. Pat.* latifolium *f.B.* Hispanicum rotundioribus foliis *Park.* Bellis lutea III, sive foliis subrotundis *C.B.* Inter segetes circa Liburnum portum copiosè.
- Chrysanthemum Creticum *Ger. f.B. Park.* majus, folio in minores lacinias diviso *C.B.* In vineis & hortis olivaceis circa Messanam & alibi.
- Chrysanthemum Valentinum *Clus. v. Bupthalmum Co-* tulæ folio.
- Chrysome *v. Stœchas citrina.*
- Chrysome capitulis conglobatis *Ger.* Helichrysum IX, sive sylvestre angustifolium capitulis conglobatis *C.B.* Stœchas citrina altera odora *Park.* Stœchadi citrinæ alteri inodoræ Lobelii affinis capitulis brevioribus *f.B.* In muris & rupibus circa Messanam in Sicilia, Tolonam in Gallo-provincia, &c.
- Cicer sylvestre *Matth. Ger.* sylv. multifolium *f.B.* sylv. foliis oblongis hispidis majus *C.B.* sylv. majus *Park.* Inter segetes non longè ab oppido *Fay* Genevam versùs. Hæc planta (me judice) ad Glycyrrhizam sylv. propius accedit quàm ad Cicer.
- Cicer sativum *Ger. C.B.* arietinum *f.B.* sativum, sive arietinum rubrum, nigrum vel album *Park.* Cicera in Italia, Sicilia & Melita in agris feruntur, ubi Rustici ea cruda comedunt, viridia scilicet & adhuc immatura.
- N. Quod cicera urinam & menses cieant, calculos pellant, ad Venerem stimulent, flatu gignant, ferè omnes

mnes tum Veteres, tum Recentiores consentiunt, Extrinsecus adhibetur farina in cataplasmatibus.

*Cichorium spinosum* Ger. *F.B. C.B.* spinosum Creticum *Park.* In insula sæpius memorata ad Promont. Pachynum in Sicilia.

*Cichorium pratense vesicarium* *Park. Col.* prat. hirsutum vesicarium *C.B.* In sepibus & agrorum marginibus à Liburno portu non longè.

*Cichorium verrucarium* sive *Zacyntha* Ger. *Park.* verrucosum, sive *Zacyntha hieraciis* adnumerandum *F.B.* *Chondrilla verrucaria* foliis intybaceis viridibus *C.B.* Ad ostia Tybridis copiosè: itémq; circa Liburnum portum, & Florentiam.

*Cicutaria latifolia hirsuta* *F.B.* palustris alba *Park.* palustris latifolia alba *C.B.* palustris latifolia rubra *ejusdem* ab hac fortè non differt specie. In pascuis montosis Juræ & Salevæ montium propè Genevam, præcipuè ad rivulos.

*Cinara sylvestris* Ger. sylv. latifolia *C.B.* *Scolymus Dioscoridis* *Park.* *Carduus Scolymus sylvestris* *F.B. Wild* *Artichoke.* In Sicilia & Italia, necnon Gallia Narbonensi; ubi floribus ejus coaguli vice ad lac condensandum utuntur.

N. 1. Apponuntur capita [sativæ] aqua decocta; eorumq; pulpa estur cum butyro & pipere; nec tantum capita nondum florecentia, sed & caules teneriores elixatos & cum butyro conditos comedunt Germani & Galli. Itali rarò decoquunt, sed cruda cum sale, oleo & pipere vorant. Venerem in utroq; sexu irritant, ut quod maximè; unde nil mirum si in tanto pretio sint, ut sine cibo hoc, nisi tempus anni neget, vix ulla opipara sit aut adjicialis cœna. *Scolymus* quoq; urinam ciere præcipuè traditur. *F.B. Plin.*

2. *Cinara* [sativæ] folia in liquore possèti [è lacte & vino albo] decocta ad icterum inprimis commendantur, ut medicamentum nulli secundum.

*Circaea Lutetiana minor* *Park.* minima *Col.* *Solanifolia* *Circaea Alpina* *C.B.* In sylvis montosis max. *Carthusianorum cœnobio* vicinis.

*Cirsium v. Carduus* *Cirsium dictus* *F.B.*

*Cirsium foliis non hirsutis, floribus compactis* *C.B.* montanum capitulis compactis *Park.* *Carduus Cirsium Montspelianum, folio glabro longo Matthioli* *F.B.* Ad Ladum annem & alibi propè *Montspelim.*

*Cirsium foliis non laciniatis virore Brassicæ* *F.B.* Hujus iconi valde simile fuit quod invenimus propè *Plombinum* in *Etruria.*



*Cistus annuus* 2 *Clusii Ger.* annuus flore guttato *Park.* flore pallido, punicante maculâ insignito *C.B.* annuus 2 *Clusio,* flore pallido, punicante maculâ insignito *J.B.* Ad radices *Vesuvii montis,* ubi tamen maculam non habet. Vide *Columnam.* Suspiscatur *J. Bauhinus* plantam hanc eandem esse *Cisto annuo flore guttato Ponaë & Tuberariæ Myconi*; nec sine ratione.

*Cistus foemina Ger.* foem. *Monspeliaca J.B.* foem. vulgaris *Park.* foem. folio *Salviæ C.B.* Per *Siciliam, Italiam & Galliam Narbonensem* in sterilioribus & saxosis collibus & sylvis. Duplex habetur, elatior & humilior, ut rectè notat *C. Bauhinus.*

*Cistus ladanifera Monspeliensium C.B.* ladanifera, sive *Ledum Monspeliacum* angusto folio nigricans *J.B.* *Cistus ledon* 5 *Clusii Ger.* An *Cistus Ledon IX,* i.e. foliis *Oleæ* sed angustioribus *C.B.?* In iisdem cum priore locis, & multò etiam copiosior.

*Cistus mas folio oblongo incano C.B.* mas 4, folio oblongo albido *J.B.* mas cum *Hypocistide Ger.* mas vulgaris *Park.* Cum prioribus. Cùm *Clusus* in *Hispania* tot *Cisti* species invenerit, mirum nos neque in *Italia,* neque in *Sicilia,* neq; in *Gallia Narbonensi,* alias observâsse species quàm tres proximè scriptas.

N. 1. Hujus folia & tenella germina, sed præcipuè flores desiccant & astringunt strenuè, unde & dysentericis & solutionibus ventris profunt, & ulcera sanant.

2. *Cisti* radicibus adnascitur *Hypocistis* dicta, quemadmodum *Rapum Genistæ*; Hæc magis adstrictoria est quàm *Cisti* folia, unde ad omnes fluxiones, hæmorrhagiam, profluvia muliebria, coeliacos, dysentericosq; affectus prodest. Succus ejus in usu est. Cæterum *Hypocistin,* qua passim utuntur *Officinæ,* ex *Hirci barbæ* radicibus impostores conficiunt, succum indè exprimentes, ac ut concresecat insolantes. Errandi causam dederunt *Arabes,* quòd *Cistum Hirci* barbulam appellant. *J.B.*

3. E foliis *Cisti* (*Ledon* appellati) exudat liquor quidam, *Ladanum* dictus, in massas grâves ex purpura fuscas coactus, odore valido sed suavi, inflammabilis, accensâq; gratum odorem halans. Tradit *Dioscorides* succum hunc hircorum barbæ dum fruticem depascuntur adhærescere, indèq; depecti. Quidam etiam (inquit) funiculos per frutices trahunt, & adhærentem ipsis pinguedinem ita derasam efformant: *Bellonius* hujus colligendi rationem, quam ipse in *Creta* observavit, ita describit, *Græci* (inquit) colligendo *Ladano* peculiare instru-

instrumentum parant rastro dentium experti simile, *Ergastiri* illis dictum. Huic affixæ sunt multæ ligulæ sive zonæ è corio rudi nec præparato confectæ, eas leniter affricant ladaniferis fruticibus, ut inhæreat liquidus ille humor circa folia concretus, qui deinde à ligulis per summos ardores solis cultris est abradendus.

3. Ladanum emollit, digerit, maturat, attenuat, aperit, orificia venarum reserat, inspissat. Usus præcip. in capite humido ac catarrhoso, in dysenteria, &c. Extrinsecus ejus usus est in emplastris emollientibus, anodynis, tussim sedantibus, in Alopecia (inunge vel coque in vino & lava) in odontalgia, & cardialgia doloréque ventriculi (cum modico Bdellii pilulas faciunt dandas num. 1. & 2. horâ 1. ante pastum. *Crato.*) in suffocatione uteri (intraorsum adhibitum) cicatrices curat. *Schrod.*

Clematis sive Flammula surrecta alba *f. B.* Clematidis VI, sive Flammula recta *C. B.* Flammula Jovis surrecta *Ger. Park.* In sepibus ad montes propè Ratisbonam in Germania.

Clematis sive Flammula repens *C. B.* Clem. sive Flammula scandens, tenuifolia alba *f. B.* Clem. urens *Ger.* urens flore albo *Park.* Circa Monspelium in collibus saxosis.

N. Hujus folia facultatis sunt acris & adurentis, imposita cutem exulcerant: intra corpus vix tuto assumentur.

Clematis Daphnoides major *C. B.* ma. flore caruleo & albo *f. B.* Daphnoides sive Pervinca major *Ger.* Clematis Daphn. latifolia, sive Vinca Pervinca major *Park.* Circa Monspelium variis in locis. Vires Clematidis vide in *Cat. Ang.*

Clinopodium v. Acinos. Alpinum v. Chamædryi vulgari, &c.

Cneorum *Matth. v.* Thymelæa minor *Cordi.*

Cnicus sativus sive Carthamum Officinarum *C. B.* Cnicus sive Carthamus sativus *Park.* Carthamus sive Cnicus *f. B. Ger. Bastard Saffron.* Ab hortulanis Argentinensibus & Spirensibus quotannis inter æstivas fruges sequitur.

N. 1. Floresculis tuis condimenti vice utuntur nec malè, cibos namq; croceo colore commendant, & alvum emolliunt; dicuntur & ictero mederi.

2. Præcipuus florum usus est ad sericum aliósq; pannos tingendos, [colore incarnato] quin & eorum admixtione Crocum adulterant.

3. Me-



3. Medulla feminis pituitam viscosam ac aquas vomitu & dejectione purgat: pectori maximè confert, mirè flatus discutit, proinde colicis & anasarcaë conducit. Ventriculo adversatur, ideóq; corrigitur stomachicis, anis. galang. zinzib. &c. Dosis in infuso à ℥iij. ad vj.

4. Ex semine facta compositio diacarthami insigniter confert hydropicis.

4. Seminis succus lac cogere dicitur, & magis ipsum resolvendæ alvi facultate donare.

Coccygria aut Coggygria v. Cotinus.

Colus Jovis v. Horminum luteum.

Colutea Ger. vesicaria C.B. *f.B.* vesicaria vulgaris Park. In Italia multis in locis reperitur, & speciatim in ascensu montis Vesuvii plurima, ubi nullæ ferè aliæ plantæ. Habetur etiam circa Monspelium.

Colutea scorpioides Ger. *f.B.* Scorp. major Park. siliquosa five scorpioides major C.B. In collibus circa Genevam, Monspelium & Salernum.

Colutea minima five Coronilla Ger. Coluteæ parva species, Polygala Valentina Clusii *f.B.* Polygala Valentina Clusii Park. Polygala altera C.B. In clivis maritimis propè Salernum, atq; etiam in Hetruria.

Colutea caule Genistæ fungoso *f.B.* qui titulus optimè respondet huic nostræ. Polygala I, seu major Massiliotica C.B. Polygala Valentina 3 Clus. Val. marina Clusii Park. sub quinta. In Gallo-provinciæ clivis montosis propè oppidum S. Chamas.

N. Hujus folia, sed præcipuè semina, non solum purgant per inferiora, sed & vomitiones movent, velut semina Genistæ; sunt autem ventriculo & visceribus inimica, ideóq; nonnisi robustioribus exhibenda.

Consolida media Genevensis *f.B.* An Consolida media cærulea Alpina C.B. ? Bugula Alpina cærulea Park. Ad agrorum margines circa Genevam & Basileam copiosè.

Consolida regalis v. Delphinium.

Convolvulus Althææ folio Park. argenteus Althææ folio C.B. Ger. *emac.* peregrinus pulcher folio Betonicæ *f.B.* Circa Messanem in lingula inter fretum Siculum & portum Messanensem præcurrente, inter frutices copiosè.

Convolvulus cæruleus minor folio oblongo Ger. VII, five peregrinus cæruleus folio oblongo C.B. An minor cæruleus Hispanicus Park. ? In insula ad Promont. Pachynum. Flos huic pulcher cæruleus.

Convolvulus spicæ-folius Park. minimus spicæ-folius Ger.

Ad.

*Ad. Lob. Linariæ folio C.B. Volvulus terrestris f.B.*  
 In Italia, Sicilia & Narbonensi Gallia vulgarissima.  
*Conyza mas Theophrasti, major Dioscoridis C.B. major*  
*verior Dioscoridis Park. major Monspeliensis odorata*  
*f.B. odorata Ger.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbo-  
 nensi passim.

*Conyza minor vera Ger. f.B. minor vera Ponæ Park.*  
*foemina Theophrasti, minor Dioscoridis C.B. Circa*  
*Monspelum & in Italia ad mare inferum.*

*Conyza quædam marina. Propè Peroul non longè à Mon-*  
*spelio.*

*Conyza marina f.B. v. Chondrilla.*

*Coris cærulea maritima C.B. cærulea Monspeliaca Ger.*  
*Monspeliensium Park. Monspeffulana purpurea f.B.*  
 In arenosis maris litoribus propè montem Ceti & a-  
 libi.

*Cornus mas Ger. sylv. mas C.B. mas fructu rubro Park.*  
*sativa sive domestica f.B. In sepibus Pedemontanis &*  
*Médiolanensibus.*

N. Corna refrigerant, exiccant, adstringunt, consti-  
 pant quomodocunq; sumpta. Hinc conveniunt præ-  
 cipuè in diarrhœa ac dysenteria: ardorem febrilem &  
 sitim gratâ suâ aciditate leniunt & restinguunt.

2. Condiuntur muriâ ut Olivæ; fit etiam ex iis sapa  
 quemadmodum ex cerasis; itémq; è pulpa electuarium,  
 ad febres, ad fluxiones biliosas, ad sitim, ad excitan-  
 dam appetentiam utilia. In diarrhœa & dysenteria ex-  
 hibentur fructus exiccati & pulverisati ad ʒj.

3. Cornum arborem caveri oportet circa alvearia;  
 nam flore ejus degustato alvo concita moriuntur apes.  
*Plin.*

4. Hujus lignum omnibus lignis durius perhibetur;  
 ad radios rotarum utilissimum; quin & eundem habet  
 effectum in demorsis à cane rabido quem foemina Cor-  
 nus.

*Coronopus foliis acutis in margine dentatis. Plantagini*  
*affinis Bibinella Siciliae herbula f.B. Hæc planta optimè*  
*describitur à Cæsalpino sub titulo Bibinellæ. Non est*  
 a. *Plantago maritima nostras, nec ei multum similis,*  
 quamvis C. Bauhinus eandem faciat. *Plantago Apula*  
*bulbosa laciniata Col. i. e. angustifolia VII, sive Plan-*  
*tago pilosa bulbosa C.B. Apula bulbosa Park. huic no-*  
*stræ persimilis est, & fortasse eadem, verum an bulbo-*  
*sam habuerit radicem non animadvertimus. Propè*  
*Messanam in lingula quæ portum efficit, & alibi in Si-*  
*cilia.*



**Coronopus Massiliensis Lobelii** *f. B.* Coron. five **Arpen-  
tina minor Ger.** **Holoosteum VIII,** five **Massiliense C. B.**  
An VI, five strictissimo folio majus *ejusdem?* Verùm  
quicquid de aliis sit, Planta quam volumus ipfissima est  
quam Lobelius describit; namq; in eodemmet loco eam  
invenimus Massiliæ.

**Coronopus maritimus Rainaudeti** *f. B.* Coronopi & Sedi  
montani media planta Massiliensium *Lob.* In arenosis ad  
mare propè Massiliam.

**Corruda v. Asparagus sylvestris.**

**Cotonaster folio oblongo v. Chamæmespilus.**

**Cotoneaster Gesneri** *f. B. Park.* Cotonaster folio rotundo  
non serrato & Chamæmespilus **Cordi C. B.** Chamæmes-  
pilus *Ger.* Epimelis *Lugd.* In montibus propè Genevan  
& Rhenum flumen.

**Cotinus Matth.** Cocygia five Cotinus putata *f. B.* Cog-  
ygria Theophrasti vel Cotinus coriarius Plinii *Ger.*  
Coggigria five Cotinus coriaria *Park.* Cocconilea siv  
Cogygia *C. B.* Propè pontem quà transitus est eundo  
Gratianopoli à la fontaine que brusle.

**Cotyledon media foliis oblongis serratis C. B. v. Sedum.**

**Crithmum 4 Matth. v. Eryngium.**

**Crithmum spinosum Ger.** maritimum spinolum *C. B.* marit-  
spinosum five Pastinaca marina *Park.* Pastinaca marina  
quibusdam Secacul; & Crithmum spinosum *f. B.* In are-  
nosis Maris Mediterranei litoribus nusquam non obvium

**Crocus vernus latifolius flore purpureo Ger.** vernus mino  
purpurascens *C. B.* vernus latifolius flore purpureo mi-  
nore *f. B.* In agris & pascuis Romæ vicinis; in qu-  
montosis pascuis circa Curiam Rhætorum, necnon i  
summitatibus montis Juræ.

**Cruciata minima muralis Col.** minima in maritimis *Cæ.*  
**Rubia echinata saxatilis Park.** Rubeola echinata saxatili  
*C. B.* Rubia quadrifolia verticillato semine *f. B.* In are-  
nosis juxta mare propè Liburnum.

**Cucumis asininus Ger.** agrestis five asininus *Park.* sylv-  
asininus dictus *C. B.* sylv. five asininus *f. B.* Cucumi  
Elaterii sylv. *Lob.* In locis ruderatis & ad vias in Italia  
Sicilia & Gallia Narbonensi frequens.

N. Hujus succus leniter expressus ac inspissatus Ela-  
terium dicitur. Ultra 100 annos efficax manere credi-  
tur. Aliis maximè probatur quod lucernæ objectus  
facile flagrat; aliis quod lucernis admotum lumen ex-  
tinguat. *v. Park. & f. B.* Humores serosos vehemente  
purgat supernè & infernè, menses movet, foetumq; in-  
terimit. Verùm quia malignitate non caret corrigi de-  
be

bet *Lactē*, *Tragacantho*, *Bdellio*, & corroborantibus idoneis, ut *Cinnam. Spec. Diarrhod. Abbatis*, &c.

*Cyanus major Lob. Ger. major vulgaris Park.* *Alpinus* radice perpetua *F.B.* *montanus latifolius*, vel *Verbasculum cyanoides C.B.* Primò invenimus in montibus juxta Spadam vicum, postea etiam in monte Jurâ sæpius memoratâ.

*Cyanus V*, sive repens latifolius *C. B.* *peramarus repens folio Lavendulæ F. B.* *repens latifolius Lobelii Park.* *repens latifolius Ger.* Circa *Monspelim* frequens. Rectius, meâ sententiâ, *Jaceis* annumeraretur.

*Cyclaminus folio rotundiore elatior F. B.* *Cyclamen orbiculato folio, infernè purpurascente C. B.* *orbiculato folio Ger.* *Autumnale vulgare folio rotundo Park.* In montibus circa *Genevam* Junio & Julio floret; invenimus etiam in Alpibus *Stiriæ*.

N. *Cyclamini* hujus caput interdum in longitudinem excrescit, & in duo velut cornua dividitur, ut nos cum *J. Bauhino* observavimus, cum in Alpibus *Stiriæ* aliquot ejus radices erueremus. Proinde frustra multiplicat species *C. Bauhinus*, cum *Cyclaminum longius radicatam Gesn.* & *Cycl. radice instar capitis arietini ejusdem* species ab hac distinctas facit.

*Cyclaminus folio anguloso F. B.* *hederæ folio C. B. Lob.* *Ger. autumnale folio hederæ Park.* In collibus sylvestribus circa *Romam* abundat, mense *Septembri* florens.

*Cyclamen vernum Lob. Ger. folio anguloso C. B.* In sylvis quas transivimus itinere à *Massa* ad *Lucam* primo vere floruit.

N. Hujus radix potenter incidit, aperit, absterget, errhinum est. Usus præcip. in obstructis mensibus, impellendo foetu mortuo, in ictero, in calculo expellendo, strumis ac tuberculis discutiendis. Internè cauto opus est; externo usui præstat. Adeò vehemens ejus facultas est (inquit *Galenus*) ut abdomine illito ventrem subducatur & foetum interimat. Ictero sanatur experientiâ certâ prodente *Mesua*. Ad tinnitum aurium singulare est remedium oleum, &c. v. *Matth.*

*Cymbalaria C. B.* *Italica hederacea Park.* *Italica Ger. flosculis purpurascens F. B.* *Basileæ* in ipsius urbis muris; At in *Italia* nihil frequentius.

*Cuminum sylvestre alterum Dioscoridis Italorum Lob.* *Cuminum corniculatum, sive Hypecoon Clusii Ger.* *Hypecoon C. B.* *Hypecoon siliquosum F. B.* *Hypecoon legitimum Clusii Park.* In *Sicilia*, lingulâ illâ *Portum Messanensem* à freto *Siculo* dirimente.



*Cuminum* five *Cuminum sativum* *f.B.* vulgare *Park.* fativum *Ger.* semine longiore *C.B.* In insula Melita seritur.

*Cuminum* five *Cuminum* seminibus hirsutis seu villosis. In insula prædicta cum præcedente succrescit, sed rariùs. Hoc nescio an à quoquam hæctenus sit descriptum.

N. Semen resolvit ac flatus discutit, ideòq; utile est in colica, tympanite & vertigine: tussim sedare & thoracem expurgare dicitur. Utiliter panis incoquitur, & caseis inditur, ita concoctionem juvat & flatus dissipat.

*Cynoglossum minus* *f.B. C.B.* minus flore cæruleo *Park.* Circa Moguntiam & Genevam se nobis in conspectum dedit.

*Cyperus longus* *Ger.* longus odoratus *Park.* odoratus radice longa, five *Cyperus Officinarum* *C.B.* paniculâ sparsâ speciosâ *f.B.* In pratis circa Monspelium; observavimus etiam in Italia & Sicilia.

N. Stomachica est ac uterina. Usus præcip. in urina ac mensibus ciendis, cruditate ventriculi consumenda, hydropè inchoato præservando, colica ac vertigine discutienda; ad ulcera oris & pudendorum exiccanda & sananda [pulvis inspersus] valere dicitur: masticata emendat oris foetorem. Cocta in oleo, contusa & imposita renibus ac peccini, urinam prorit. *Schrod.*

*Cytisus glaber* filiquâ latâ *f.B.* *Cytisus* *Ger.* *Cyt. glaber* foliis subrotundis, pediculis brevissimis *C.B.* *Pseudo-cytisus* foliis subrotundis *Park.* In clivis maritimis propè Salernum.

*Cytisus incanus* filiquis falcatis *C.B.* *Cyt. Maranthæ Matthiolo* *Lob.* filiquâ incurvâ, folio candicante *f.B.* 7 cornutus *Ger.* *Cyt. Galeni* creditus *Maranthæ*; cornutus *Park.* Ad Baias invenimus.

*Cytisus hirsutus* *f.B.* Hispanicus arboreus *Park.* incanus vel hirsutus VI, five foliis subruffâ lanugine hirsutis *C.B.* *Pseudo-cytisus hirsutus* *Ger.* Hic in magnum fruticem adolescit, estque in Italia & Sicilia vulgatissimus.

*Cytisus sylvestris Ratisponensis* floribus luteis, ad exortum foliorum prodeuntibus *horti med. Altoissini.* In Suevia & Bavaria propè Ratisponam. Hic an descriptus sit, nondum scimus.

*Cytisus Gesneri* cui flores ferè spicati *f.B.* glaber III, five glaber nigricans *C.B.* *Cytisus* *Ger.* *Pseudo-cytisus niger* *Park.* In Austria & Stiria itinere à Vienna ad Venetias copiosum observavimus.

*Cytisus Hispanicus* i Clusii, folio virescente *f. B.* minoribus foliis, ramulis tenellis villosis *C. B.*? Dubitat J. Bauhinus an *Cytisus* suus montis *Calgaris* sit idem huic primo Clusii necne, & an uterq; sit idem *Cytiso* Lobelii in Adv. descripto, quem viâ à Roma ad Florentiam in planitie propè *Aquas pendulas* invenit, ubi & nos hunc nostrum. Cortex ei glabra & candicans.

## D

**D** *Amasonium* v. *Helleborine*.

*Daucus Creticus* semine hirsuto *f. B.* *Alpinus*, *Cretico* similis *Park.* *Alpinus* multifido longôq; folio, sive montanus umbellâ candidâ *C. B.* In summitate montis *Juræ*.

*Daucus* 3 *Dioscoridis Col.* *Apium IX*, sive peregrinum foliis subrotundis *C. B.* *Visnaga* minor quorundam, *Selinum* peregrinum Clusio, semine hirsuto *f. B.* *Selinum* sive *Apium* peregrinum Clusii *Park.* In sepibus circa *Messanam* *Siciliæ* urbem.

*Daucus glauco* folio, similis *Fœniculo* tortuoso *f. B.* In collibus inter vepres juxta *Castelneuf*, *Montepelio* non longé.

*Daucus montanus* *Apii* folio, flore luteo *C. B.* *Park.* In montosis propè *Ratisponam* primò, deinde etiam circa *Genevam* in monte *Jurâ*. Hujus foliorum divisura accedit ad *Pimpinellam saxifragam* minorem; eiq; satis aptè congruit icon *Park.* & *C. B.* Aliquando existimavi hanc fuisse *Umbelliferam* *Alfaticam* magnam, umbellâ parvâ luteâ *f. B.*

*Daucus felinoides* v. *Saxifraga Venetorum*.

*Delphinium simpliciflore* purpuro-cæruleo vulgare *f. B.* *Consolida regalis arvensis* *C. B.* *regalis sylvestris Ger.* *Delphinium* sive *Consolida regalis sylvestris Park.* In *Germania*, *Italia* & *Gallia Narbonensi* inter segetes.

*Delphinium* flore cæruleo minore, foliò lato. Flos *Cappuccio* 2 *Cas.* *Consolida regalis latifolia* parvo flore *C. B.* *reg. peregrina*, parvo flore *f. B.* In insula *Melita* circa urbem novam in rudibus & muris. Vidimus etiam in *Sicilia* & *Italia*.

N. Visum acuit & roborat tum succus florum expressus, tum eorundem aqua destillata; imo vel continuus intus.



itus. In potionibus vulnerariis utile esse perhibetur, consolidat enim & glutinat, unde & *Consolida* nomen indeptum est. Et ut nihil omittam, tradit Jo. Bauhinus, Herbam in pulverem redactam cum ejusdem aqua stillatitia potam venenis adversari, cardialgiæ conferre, calorem præter naturam extinguere, bilem reprimere, necnon tussim & stillicidium. Conserva florum commendatur ad tormina ventris infantum, & ad ardorem stomachi. *Schrod.* qui *Calcatrippam* appellat.

Dens caninus flore albo *Ger.* canis latiore rotundioréque folio *C.B.* In Liguriæ montibus eundo à *Nova* oppido ad *Genuam*.

Dens caninus flore purpureo *Ger.* Erythronium flore purpureo *Lob.* Satyrium quorundam Erythronium bifolium, flore unico radiato albo & purpureo *J.B.* Propè Augustam Taurinorum ad latera montis quem ascendimus eundo indè ad *Astam*. Hæ duæ plantæ mihi non aliter differre visæ sunt quàm solo floris colore.

N. Ventris tineas necare; coli dolores mitigare; vires reficere & nutrire; Venerem excitare; ex aqua pueros Epilepticos juvare dicitur. *J.B.* è *Clusio* & *Lob.*

Dens leonis bulbosus *Ger.* D. I. III, sive Asphodeli bulbulis *C.B.* D. I. *Monspeliensium*, sive Asphodeli bulbulis *Park.* Circa *Sellam novam* vicum *Monspelio* vicinum.

Dentaria aphyllus purpurea cespite denso. Ex singulis squamis singulos promit flores, pediculis semuncialibus infidentes, e calyce amplo in quinque lacinias diviso, galeatos, magnos, purpurascens cum staminulis intus plurimis. Calyx striatus, turgidulus. In Italia eundo à *Lericio* ad *Lucam* in umbrosis vidimus

Dentaria heptaphyllos *C.B. Park.* heptaphyllos *Clusi Ger.* Coralloides altera sive septifolia *J.B.* In *Jura* & *Saleva* montibus copiosè.

Dentaria pentaphyllos *C.B. Park.* pentaphyllos *Clusi Ger.* quinquefolia *J.B.* In sylvosis jugis montis *Jura* copiosè.

Dentellaria *Rondeletii v. Plumbago.*

Distamnus albus *Officinarum v. Fraxinella.*

Digitalis lutea magno flore *C.B.* lutea folio latiore, flore majore *J.B.* amplo flore *Park.* In montibus circa *Genevam* & in *Germania*.

Digitalis lutea *Ger.* lutea vel pallida parvo flore *C.B.* flore minore subluteo, angustiore folio *J.B.* Cum priore; itémq; circa *Salernum* & *Neapolin* in Italia.

*Diospyro*

*Diospyros* *f. B.* Alni effigie lanato folio minor *C. B.* *Vitis* *Idæa* tertia *Clusii Park.* *Vaccinia* *alba* *Ger.* *Amelanchier* *Lob.* In montibus circa *Genevam*, & in lateribus montium *Rheno* imminentium.

*Doronicum* vulgare *f. B. Park.* majus *Officinarum Ger.* *Romanum Lugd.* radice *Scorpii C. B.* In montibus prope *Genevam* copiose : at radix nihil habet cum *Scorpio* similitudinis.

N. Disputatur inter *Botanicos*, an *Doronicum* sit venenatum necne : *Matthiolus* illud affirmat, & experimento caniculæ, quam 4 drachmis radicis strangulavit, probat. Huic contradicit *Lobelius*, & more suo in *Matthiolum* acriter invehitur : nec refert (inquit) quòd caniculis perniciosum sit, cum non pauca reperiantur aliis animantibus noxia & lethifera, quæ homini non modò innocua sed & salutaria sunt. Nam experimento certum habemus, *Aloe* saluberrimâ interfici vulpes, & ex *Plutarcho* easdem enectas *Amygdalis* amaris discimus, &c. Verùm ego malle suffragari *Matthiolo*, quàm in humano corpore experiri quòd canibus aliisve quadrupedibus perniciosum comperi. *Gesnerus* ut manifestè redargueret *Matthiolum*, scribit se *3ij.* radicis hujus sumpsisse, & per 8 quidem horas bene habuisse ; verùm iis elapsis ventrem ac stomachum inflari sensit, & circa os ventriculi imbecillitatem quandam, & corpus totum infirmius, ita ferè ut aliàs semel ac iterum ex nimio frigida potu perceperat. Quæ symptomata cum biduo durarent, nec videbantur sponte cessatura ingressum fuisse aquæ calidæ solium & curatum fuisse. *Coltæus* scribit *Gesnerum* esu radicis *Doronic* obiisse. *C. Hoffm. De Medicam. Officin.*

*Dorycnium* *Monspellanum* fruticosum *f. B.* *suppositivum* *Monspeliense* & *Hispanicum Park.* *Hispanicum Ger.* *Trifolium* album angustifolium, floribus velut in capitulum congestis *C. B.* In saxosis collibus & ad sepes prope *Monspelum*.

*Dorycnio* congener planta *f. B.* *Dorycnio* congener *Clusii Park.* *Lotus* pentaphyllos incanus *C. B.* In palustribus prope mare non longè à *Monspelio*. In *Germania* ad fl. *Lycum* prope *Augustam*.

*Draba* *alba* siliquosa repens *C. B. Park.* *Hesperis Alpina* seu muralis minor repens *f. B.* *Draba* altera repens *Ger. emac.* In montibus *Jura* & *Salève*, præsertim locis humidis ad aquarum scaturigines.

*Draba* vulgaris *Park.* *Dioscoridis Ger.* multis flore albo *f. B.* *Draba* umbellata, vel *Draba* major capitulis donata



- ta *C.B.* Intra muros Antverpiæ. Quin & in Germania, Italia, Gallia non infrequens.
- Draba lutea Park.* lutea quibusdam *f.B.* lutea siliquis strictissimis *C.B.* 4 *Ger.* In Italia aliquoties vidimus viis humidis ad sepes. In Germania prope *Weissenbergh.*
- Draba filiquosa* *Lysimachiz* facie, an *Myagri* species? In alveo torrentis cujusdam prope Florentiam Etruriæ urbem.
- Dracunculus aquaticus Ger. f.B.* noster *aquaticus Park.* palustris, sive radice arundinacea *Plinii C.B.* In Hollandiæ fossis prope *Sevenhuys.*

## E

- E**chinopus v. *Cardus Sphærocephalus.*
- Echium Alpinum luteum C.B.* *Alopecuros Alpinus* quibusdam, *Echium montanum Dalechampii f.B.* *Trachelium spicatum tenuifolium Park.* In altissimis jugis montis Jura.
- Echium majus & asperius* flore albo *C.B.* flore albo majus *f.B.* In agro Salernitano & Romano, inq; Etruria & Gallia Narbonensi. Hæc reverà totâ specie distincta est à vulgari *Echio*, & non floris colore tantum.
- Echium Candizæ*, flore pulchrè rubente *f.B.* *Creticum latifolium rubrum C.B. Park.* Flos plantæ quam intelligimus dilutè rubet. In Galliæ Narbonensis locis plurimis copiosè, circa *Monspelim* tamen rariùs occurrit.
- Echium procumbens* flore parvo cæruleo. In Sicilia circa *Messanam*.
- Elatine folio acuminato*, flore cæruleo *C.B.* flore cæruleo; foliòq; acuminato *Park.* In Sicilia circa *Messanam*, itémque in Italia & Gallia Narbonensi inter segetes. Non alia re differt à vulgari quàm floris colore.
- Epimedium Lob. Ger. C.B. Park. &c.* quorundam *f.B.* In Alpibus non longè à *Pontieba*, quâ ad *Viennam Austriæ* indè iter est.
- Erica arborescens*, floribus luteolis vel herbaceis minimis *f.B.* major *scoparia*, foliis deciduis *C.B.* *Scoparia Park.* In luco *Gramuntio* propè *Monspelim*, & in ericetis prope *Liburnum*.

*Erica arborescens* Monspelienſis flore purpuraſcente, ramulis ternis *ſ. B.* An *Erica* ramulis per intervalla ternis *Ger. C. B.?* *Er. coris folio* 5 *Cluſii Park.* Maxima hæc eſt ex omnibus quas hætenus vidimus *Ericis*. In itinere à *Nova* ad *Genuam* obſervavimus quæ humanam altitudinem longè ſuperaret, jam tum *Aprilis* initio florere incipientem. Floſculi dilutâ purpurâ obiter tinguntur. In ſylva *Gram.* tantam altitudinem non aſſequitur.

† *Erica folio Corios multiflora* *ſ. B.* maxima purpuraſcens longioribus foliis *C. B.* *Juniperifolia* denſè fruticans *Narbonenſis Lob.* *Ericæ Corios folio* ſecundæ ſpeciei altera *Cluſ.* *Coris folio* maxima purpuraſcens *Park.* Circa *Pedenatium* quâ indè *Monspelium* itur copioſe: itémq; eundo à *Monspelio* ad oppidulum *S. Lupian* ſecus vias. Serius & ſub finem æſtatis, inq; multum *Autumnus* floret. Hanc ſpeciem non ita pridem invenimus in *Cornubia Angliæ*, v. *Cat. Ang.*

*Erica Pannonica* 4 *Cluſ.* parva *Pannonica*, foliis *Corios* ternis, flore carneo, capitulis *Thymi* *ſ. B.* procumbens, ternis foliolis carnea *C. B.* *Er. coris folio* 9 *Cluſii Ger. emac.* ſupina carnea *Park.* In rupibus eundo à *Tridento* ad *Bolzanum* mæſe *Februario* florentem copioſam invenimus.

*Erica procumbens herbacea* *C. B.* ſupina herbacea *Park.* parva foliis *corios* quaternis, flore herbaceo, foliaceis capitulis *ſ. B.* In ſylvis montosis non longè à *Lindavia* *Germaniæ* urbe ad lacum *Acronium* ſitâ, ſub finem menſis *Auguſti* jam tum florere incipientem obſervavimus. *Primæ* ſpeciei ſimilis eſt ſed minor.

*Erinus* *Cæſ. & Col. v.* *Alſine* oblongo ſerrato folio.

*Eruca echinatâ filiquâ* *C. B.* *Monspeliaca* filiquâ quadrangulâ *Park.* *Sinapi echinatum* *ſ. B. Lugd.* Inter ſegetes non longè à *Lucâ*, ſecus viam quæ indè ad *Piſas* ducit.

*Ervilia* v. *Ochruſ.*

*Eryngium luteum* *Monspeliense* v. *Carduus Chryſanthemus.*

*Eryngium arvenſe* foliis *ferræ* ſimilibus *C. B.* *montanum* *Ger. Crithmum* 4 *Matthioli* umbelliferum *ſ. B.* Inter ſegetes in *Germania* circa *Rhenum* frequens. Hoc *Park.* cum *Sphondylia* ineptè confundit.

*Eryngium caruleum* *ſ. B.* *montanum* *Amethyſtinum* *C. B.* In montibus *Stiriæ.* Solo ſummitatum colore à vulgari campeſtri diſſerre videtur.

*Bryſimum* *Matthioli* alterum *Lob.* alterum *Italicum* *Ger.*



verum sive montanum *Park.* alterum Matthioli, siliquis parvis, quibusdam *Dentaria* *f. B.* Eryf. polyceration sive corniculatum *C. B.* In ipso maris litore ad Rhegium *Calabriæ* urbem.

*Esula v. Tithymalus.*

*Euphrasia pratensis lutea C. B.* prat. major lutea *Park.* *Coris Monspeffulana lutea f. B.* *Sideritis pratensis lutea Lugd.* Primò eam invenimus in Germania non procul *Aldorffio Norimbergenfium Academia*, deinde in *Etruriâ*, tandem in *Narbonenfi Gallia*. Serius post mediam ætatem floret.

## F

**F**aba veterum ferratis foliis *Park.* *Ger. in App.* *Ara-*  
cus fabaceus serratus *f. B.* Inter frutices circa *Baias*.

*Ferrum equinum Lob. Ger.* equinum majus *Park.* Solea equina *f. B.* *Ferrum equinum siliquâ singulari C. B.* Circa *Liburnum, Neapolin & alibi in Italia*.

*Ferrum equinum Gallicum Park.* Gallicum siliquis in summitate *C. B.* *Polygalon Cortusi f. B.* Ad latera montis *Salevæ* propè *Genevam*, & in *Delphinatu* circa *Gratianopolin*.

*Ferula Lob. Ger.* foemina *Plinii C. B.* tenuiore folio *Park.* folio *Fœniculi*, semine latiore & rotundiore *f. B.* In montibus *Messianæ* imminentibus copiosè, & alibi in *Sicilia & Italia*: plurima quinetiam & procera in *Narbonenfi Gallia*, præsertim illis rupibus præruptisq; saxis propè subterraneas cryptas, viâ qua *Monspelio Frontignanam* itur ad dextram, *Lobelio* olim, nobis nuperrimè observata.

N. 1. Medullâ hujus caulium fungosâ pro fomite ad ignem concipiendum nonnullos, in *Sicilia* usos observavimus, cum in insula illa peregrinaremur; unde intelligitur cur *Poeta* finxerint *Prometheum* ignem coelestem cavâ ferulâ exceptum deportâsse in terram. *Ἐν κοιλῷ νεῖδου λαδῶν Δία τετρακέγων.* *Hesiod.*

2. Hujus viridis medulla pota sanguinem spuentibus & coeliacis prodest, sanguinis eruptiones sistit: Semen potum torminibus auxiliatur. *Diosc.*

3. Hujus

3. Hujus succus inspissatus seu Gummi *Galbanum* dicitur: cujus usus intrinsecus est in mensibus ac partu pellendis; in tussi inveterata ac asthma: Adversatur toxicis. Extrinsicus prodest in partu ac mensibus, suffocatione uteri, vertigine; in furunculis & lentiginibus. *Schrod.*

4. E ferulis primâ tantum germinatione corculum quoddam pastores eximunt, ovi luteum induratum referens, quod sub cineribus assatum, prius tamen chartâ aut linteo madefactis involutum, mox pipere & sale conspersum, non modò gustui gratissimus est cibus, sed etiam ad excitandam Venerem valentissimus.

*Ficus F.B. Ger. vulgaris Park. communis C.B. The common Fig-tree.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi frequentissima, non tamen sponte.

*Ficus sylvestris Dioscoridi C.B. Caprificus Ger. F.B. Park. The wild Fig-tree.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi passim provenit.

N. 1. Veteres in descriptione virium hujus arboris admodum sunt prolixi, videtis Plinium & Dioscoridem. Caricæ calefac. & humectant, pulmonariæ sunt & bechicæ, arenulis renum & vesicæ medentur, venenis resistunt: præcipui usûs sunt in variolis & morbillis ad cutem pellendis; maturant, molliunt, attrahunt, undè & bubonibus pestilentialibus (innuente S. Scripturâ) conferunt. Mulierculis nostratibus, appropinquante partu, ficuum tostatum esus ad partum facilitandum est familiarissimus. Quin & familiare est super ficum spiritum vini accendere, brodiûmq; ad tussim sedandam propinare. *Schrod.*

2. Ficum frequentem esum pediculos generare præter Galenum Paulus Ægineta, Oribasius & recentiorum quamplurimi sibi persuasum habent: quæ opinio & apud vulgus nostratum viget. Cujus rei causam tum demum inquiremus cum de experimento nobis constiterit.

3. Ficus recentes modò maturæ sint à ventriculo ocyssimè & facillimè conficiuntur, imò quovis alio fructu horario celerius coquuntur. Quod vel indè constat, quòd non solum citra noxam copiosius aliis fructibus eas ingerimus, sed etiam illis præsumptis, si consuetum & parem cibi modum addamus id nihil incommodat. *F.B.* Nos certè in Italia ante prandium ficus sæpenumero sine ullo incommodo copiose ingestimus. Galenus, ut salubrem vitam degeret ab omni fugaci pomo abstinuisse se tradit à 28. anno ætat. ad senectutem



usque, exceptis exactè maturis ficibus atq; uvis : Quin & amicos qui ejus monitu ab *ἰπώεσι* fructibus abstinuerunt sine morbis fuisse. *J.B.*

4. Quæ de caprificatione Veteres tradunt sic brevibus complexus est J. Bauhinus. E putrescente Caprifici fructu culices geniti, in urbanæ fructus evolant, eosq; morsu aperientes superfluum humiditatem depascuntur, radiósq; unà solares intromittunt, adeóque eorundem concoctionem & maturitatem promovent & accelerant.

5. Literæ quæ succo seu lacte turionum hujus arboris in charta exarantur omnino inconspiciæ sunt, donec charta igni admota vehementer calefiat; quod etiam aceto, succo limonum aliisq; pluribus commune est. Acris est & causticus hic succus, lac coagulat, &c.

6. Ficus à plerisque botanicis flore carere traditur. Verùm (inquit J. Bauhinus) Fructus cùm ad mediam magnitudinem pervenerit, flores intra se concipit, figurâ confertis staminibus similes, colore in candido purpurascentes, undiq; è carne exeuntes, atq; ad mediam fructûs cavitatem se dirigentes: quod Cordus primùm observavit.

Filix saxatilis non ramosa minima, an Dryopteris Dalechampii *J.B.*? An Dryopteris sive Filix querna repens *Adv.*? In rupibus squalidis montium Juræ & Salearum.

Flos Adonis flore rubro *Ger.* Adonis vulgo, aliis Eranthemum *J.B.* Adonis sylvestris, flore phoeniceo ejusq; foliis longioribus *C.B.* Circa Liburnum inter segetes.

Filix saxatilis corniculata v. Adiantum.

Flammula Jovis v. Clematis.

Fœniculum tortuosum *J.B.* Sefeli Massiliense Fœniculi folio quod Dioscoridi censetur *C.B. Park.* In Sicilia circa Messanam primò, postea circa Monspelium copiosissimum vidimus. Serius floret.

Fœnum Burgundicum v. Medica.

Fraxinella *Ger. Park.* Cordi & Officinarum *Lob.* Dictamnus albus vulgo, sive Fraxinella *C.B.* Fraxinella, Officinis Dictamnus *J.B.* In præruptis montium Rheno vicinorum non semel vidimus.

N. 1. Radix cordialis est, alexipharmaca, uterina, cephalica. Vermes necat, menses & urinas movet, secundas & fœtum mortuum educit, valet ad alvi torsiones & ejiciendos renum calculos in vino pota. Ufus præcip. in peste & morbis malignis, in Epilepsia, aliisq; affectibus capitis.

2. Siliquæ

2. Siliquæ & flores contactu pruritus faciunt, & in calidioribus regionibus cutem exulcerant.

Fruentum Indicum v. Maiz.

Fucus marinus rotundifolius *C.B. v. Opuntia marina.*

Fumaria bulbosa flore albo *C.B.* bulbosa, radice cava; flore albo *f.B.* Radix cava major alba *Ger.* Ubiq; ferè ad sepes, inq; scrobibus umbrosisq; sepibus Alpium Helveticarum.

Fumaria bulbosa flore purpureo *C.B.* radice cava, flore purpureo *f.B.* Radix cava major purpurea *Ger.* Cum priore sed magis frequens, nec aliter ab ea differre videtur quàm solo floris colore. Invenimus hanc in agro Mediolanensi, cum vere primo Mediolano Taurinum iter faceremus.

Fungus auricularis Cæsalpini v. Alcyonium.

## G

**G**aleopsis sive Urtica iærs flore purpurascente majore, folio. non maculato *f.B.* Synonyma quære apud J. Bauhinum. Autores nostri hanc speciem confundunt cum Lamio purpureo, folio & flore minore, quod solum in Anglia sponte provenit. Suspicitur Parkinsonus Lamium purpureum minus incognitum fuisse Cæsalpino, Matthiolo & antiquioribus Botanicis, quoniam Lobelius & Dodonæus primi veram ejus iconem ediderunt, & proinde Angliæ peculiare & exteris regionibus minus notum conjectatur. At verò utrumq; Lamium purpureum regionibus transmarinis frequens & ubiq; ferè obvium. Speciem majorem in Anglia nondum spontaneam vidi.

Galeopsis maculata *f.B.* Lamium albâ lineâ notatum *C.B.* Lam. Plinii montanum Columnæ *Park.* Milzadella vulgò, Leucas Dioscoridis fortè *Cæs.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi frequens occurrit. Nescio an alia re quaquam à minore purpureo differat quàm albo hoc ductu in foliis mediis.

Galega *Lob. Ger. f.B.* vulgaris *C.B. Park.* Ruta capraria *Gesn.* In Italia nusquam non obvia.

N. 1. Celeberrimum est alexipharmacum ac sudoriferum, venenum inprimis pestilientiale insigniter discutiens. Usus ejus præcipuè in petechiis expellendis;



aliisq; morbis pestilentialibus, ipsaq; peste curanda; in morbillis; in Epilepsia infantum (exhibetur succi cochlear. 1.) in ictibus serpentum; in lumbricis, quos etiam extrinsecus applicata fugat. Estur a. herba ipsa cruda vel cocta, ad hos usus.

2. Foliorum succus vel etiam folia ipsa tusa & imposita tumoribus apum aut vesparum ictibus excitatis, dolorem statim mitigant & tumores discutunt.

Gallium rubrum *Ger. C.B.* flore rubro *Park.* flore rubro Sprengerianum *f.B.* In Alpibus dum Viennâ Austriæ Venetias iter faceremus sæpius in conspectum se dedit.

Gallium flore albo majus *v. Mollugo montana.*

Genista Hispanica *Ger. juncea f.B.* Spartum Hispanicum frutex vulgare *Park.* Spartum arborescens seminibus Lenti similibus *C.B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonensi vulgarissima.

Genista argentea *f.B.* In planitie non longè ab oppido S. Lupiani quam transimus eundo à Monspelio ad montem Lupi

Genistella aculeata *Ger. Park.* aculeata foliosa *f.B.* Spinola minor Germanica *C.B.* In Germania passim. Hæc omnino specie differt à Genistella spinosa nostrate vulgò dicta, ut in *Cat. Ang.* monuimus.

Genistella montana Germanica *Park.* lagopodoides major *Ger.* herbacea, sive Chamæspartium *f.B.* Chamægenista sagittalis *C.B.* In pascuis Germaniæ sterilioribus abundè provenit, itémq; circa Genevam.

Genistella tinctoria Hispanica *f.B.* infectoria *Ger.* Genista tinctoria Hispanica *Park.* Genista tinctoria frutescens foliis incanis *C.B.* In montibus sylvosis supra Neapolin versus Camaldulensium cœnobium.

Gentiana major *Ger.* major lutea *C.B. Park.* vulgaris major Hellebori albi folio *f.B.* *Great Gentian or Fellwort.* In montibus circa Genevam copiosè.

N. 1. Alexipharmaca est [Radix] aperit, attenuat. Usus præcip. in peste aliisq; venenatis affectibus, in obstructione epatis & lienis, &c. & hinc in hydrope, tum in suffocatione uteri, in imbecillitate ventriculi, lumbricis, febribus intermittentibus, morsu canis rabidi, &c. Extrinsecus adhibetur creberrimè in vulneribus ac fonticulis mundificandis, in morsu canis rabidi arcendo (cum theriaca imposita) *Schrod.*

2. Succus inspissatus creberrimi est usûs in febribus intermittentibus in quibus ante paroxysmum à ʒʒ. ad ʒj. vel Div. exhibetur felici cum successu. *Schrod. Matth.*  
Aqua

- Aqua destillata maculas cutis deterget. Est a. *Gentiana* amara admodum, indéq; putredinis hostis infensissimus & veneni mors (ut inquit *Lobelius*.)
3. *Hepaticis* & *stomachicis* qui cibum sumptum retinere non valent, *Gentianæ* radicis pulvis è vino exhiberi debet; quod qui fecerit auxilium præfens sentiet. *Trag.*
- Gentiana Asclepiadis folio* *C. B. Park.* major & cæruleo flore *Clusii Ger.* folio *Asclepiadis* vulgò creditæ *J. B.* In montosis propè *Lindaviam* & alibi in *Germania*.
- Gentiana cruciata* *C. B. Park.* minor *cruciata Ger.* minor seu vulgi *cruciata J. B.* In *Germaniæ* pascuis montosis passim. Habetur etiam satis frequens in *Gallia* & *Italia*.
- Gentianella verna major Ger.* *Alpina verna major Park.* *Alp. magno flore J. B.* *Alp. angustifolia magno flore C. B.* In altissimis verticibus montis *Juræ*.
- Gentianula quæ Hippion J. B.* *Gentianella Alpina verna major C. B.* *Alpina verna Ger.* minor *verna Park.* In montibus *Genevæ* vicinis.
- Gentianula lanugine ad singulorum foliorum floris laciniis donata, flore quadripartito J. B.* *Gentiana angustifolia Autumnalis major, itémq; minor floribus ad latera pilosis C. B.* *Gentianella Autumnalis simbriato flore Park.* Itinere ab *Augusta* ad *Norimbergam*.
- Gentianella Autumnalis minima calyce turgido pentagono.* In planitie ad fluvium *Lycum* non procul *Augustâ* *Vindelicorum* copiosè, exeunte *Augusto* florens.
- Gentianella omnium minima v. Muscus Alpinus.*
- Geranium Althææ folio C. B.* *Althæodes majus Park.* malacoides *Ger.* malvaceum *J. B.* Circa *Genuam* in *Italia*, *Monspeliùm* & alibi in *Gallia Narbonensi*.
- Geranium Creticum Ger. Park.* folio *Cicutæ* vel *Myrrhidis VII*, sive latifolium longissimâ acu *C. B.* speciosum annuum longissimis rostris *Creticum J. B.* In *Sicilia* propè *Messanam*.
- Geranium cicutæ folio, acu longissima C. B.* *Monspeliacum laciniatum Park.* Ad agrorum margines & in aggeribus circa *Monspeliùm*.
- Geranium nodosum Park.* *Anemones folio rotundo XII*, sive *nodosum C. B.* *nodosum Plateau Clus. Ger.* magnum folio trifido *J. B.* Ad sepes, itinere à *Gratianopoli* à *la fontaine que brusle*.
- Geranium phæo sive pullo flore Clusii J. B.* *pullo flore Park.* *Ger.* *Anemones folio rotundo VIII*, sive *montanum fuscum C. B.* *batrachoides pullo flore Ger.* In monte *Jura* propè *Thuri*.



- Geranium Romanum versicolor sive striatum *Park.* In sylvis montosis Salernum inter & *Cavam* in Regno Neapolitano.
- Gingidium v. *Visnaga.*
- Gladiolus sive Xiphion *f.B.* Gladiolus Narbonensis *Lob.* *Ger.* Glad. floribus uno versu dispositis major *C.B.* Circa Liburnum inter segetes.
- † Glastum sylvestre *Ger. Park.* Ifatis sylv. vel angustifolia *C.B.* In Germania secus Rhenum. Culturâ tantum à sativa differre videtur.
- Glaux peregrina annua. Vicia Sesamea Apula *Col.* Fœnugræco sylvestri Tragi in quibusdam accedens planta *f.B.* Ornithopodio affinis hirsuta semine stellato *C.B.* qui Stellam leguminosam huc refert, cum sint distinctæ plantæ. In lingula Fretum Siculum à portu Messanenſi dividente.
- Globularia Monspeliensium v. Bellis cærulea.
- Gnaphalium Alpinum pulchrum *f.B.* montanum IV, sive Alpinum magno flore, folio oblongo *C.B.* Leontopodium *Dod.* Gnaph. Alpinum *Ger.* In montis Juræ præalto vertice *La Dolaz* dicto.
- Gnaphalium roseum *Park.* roseum sylv. *C.B.* Umbellatum minimum *f.B.* In insula ad Prom. Siciliæ Pachynum vulgò *Capo Passaro*, ubi arx ab Hispanis præsidio tenetur.
- Gnaphalium ad Stœchadem citrinam accedens *f.B.* In pratis non longè à *Castro novo* vico Monspelio vicino.
- Gossipium sive Xylon *Ger.* Goss. frutescens annum *Park.* frutescens semine albo *C.B.* Xylon sive Gossipium herbaceum *f.B.* In insula Melitenſi quotannis magno proventu seritur.
- N. Seminis medulla tussientibus & difficulter spirantibus mirificè auxiliatur, Venerem stimulat; oleum inde expressum lentigines, varos, alphas, cæterasque cutis infectiones delet. Lanugo usta sistit sanguinis profluvia.
- † Gramen dactylon latiore folio *C.B.* Graminis genus Dens caninus 3, sive Gramen primum, vel Galli crus *f.B.* Ab hoc sativum, quod Gramen Mannæ vocant, non nisi culturâ differre videtur, inquit *f.B.* Ischæmon vulgare *Ger.* sylvestre latiore folio *Park.* In Germania, Italia, Gallia, in agris passim. Hanc speciem in Anglia non ita pridem invenit T. Willifellus.
- Gramen digitatum hirsutum *f.B.* Gr. dactylon sive Ischæmonum V, i.e. Dactylon angustifolium spicis villosis *C.B.*  
Ischæmon

Ischæmon sylvestre spicis villosis *Park.* Ab hoc non diversum putamus Gramen scoparium Ischæmi paniculis Gallicum, ex cujus nimirum radiculis scopulæ fiunt. Gramen illud è quo Cremæ præsertim in Lombardia scopulæ hujusmodi fiunt, *Capriola* ibi appellant: unde Matthiolum falsum esse suspicamur, qui Gramen Mannæ pro *Capriola* habet, quod annua est planta, cujusq; radices huic usui nec adhibentur, neq; idoneæ sunt. Fortè *Capriola* nomen commune est huic generi Graminis digirati; vulgus enim non distinguit.

Gramen repens cum panicula Graminis Mannæ *F.B.* dactyloides radice repente *Ger.* canarium ischæmi paniculis *Park.* dactylon folio arundinaceo majus *C.B.* quod nomen huic nostro, utpote minori & supino, minimè convenit. Circa Genevam & Monspelium in arenosis.

Gramen dactylon Messanense geminâ ab eodem exortu spicâ. An Gramen distachphoron *Col.*? Habet a. in eodem caule (ni malè memini) plura spicarum paria. In montibus Messanæ alteri Siciliæ metropoli adjacentibus.

Gramen tremulum maximum *C.B.* *F.B.* trem. maximum Hispanicum *Park.* Phalaris pratensis altera *Ger. emac.* Pluribus Italiæ & Siciliæ in locis, speciatim circa Baias copiosè.

Gramen pulchrum parvum paniculâ latâ compressâ *F.B.* cyperoides paniculâ sparsâ sufflavescente *Park.* cyp. minus paniculâ sparsâ subflavescente *C.B.* Cur a. paniculâ sparsâ denominat, cum è contra paniculâ sit conglomeratâ? In humidioribus & ubi per hyemem aquæ stagnârant in Germania, Italia, & Narbonensi Gallia.

Gramen parvum pulchrum paniculâ compressâ nigricante *F.B.* cyperoides paniculâ nigricante *Park.* cyp. minus paniculâ sparsâ nigricante *C.B.* In palustribus non procul Monspelio. Quin & in Italiâ ad ipsos Florentiæ urbis muros in fossulis collegimus.

Gramen Alopecuros spicâ longâ tomentosâ candicante *F.B.* Alopecuros major spicâ longiore *C.B.* Gr. alopecuroides alterum radice repente, sive Pseudo-schœnanthum Monspeliensium *Park.* Schœnanthum adulterinum *Ger.* In maritimis Monspelio vicinis.

Gramen paniculatum elegans *Ger.* Gr. amoris dictum *F.B.* Gr. paniculis elegantissimis, sive *epigæsis* major *C.B.* Phalaris pratensis major, sive Gramen tremulum maximum *Park.* ineptè. Primò nobis occurrit Francofurti ad Mœnum; deinde passim per Germaniam, Italiam



- & Galliam Narbonensem. Hujus varietatem circa  
 Monspelim & Florentiam observavimus, quæ dici  
 poterit
- Gramen amoris alterum paniculis strigosioribus magisq;  
 sparsis.
- Gramen minimum Dalechampii *f.B.* minimum paniculis  
 elegantissimis *C.B.* In vineis circa Monspelim sub ini-  
 tium veris, imò ipsâ adhuc hyeme floret.
- Gramen paniceum spicâ simplici *C.B.* Panicum sylvestre  
 spicâ simplici *Park.* *sylv. Ger.* *sylv.* & Dens canis pri-  
 mus *f.B.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia passim.
- Gramen paniceum spicâ divisâ *C.B.* Graminis genus qui-  
 busdam, Gallis Dens canis 2, sive Panicum sylvestre  
 spicâ divulsâ *f.B.* Panicum vulgare *Ger.* sylvestre her-  
 bariorum *Park.* Ad rivulos & in locis ubi per hyemem  
 aquæ stagnârant in Germania, Italia, Gallia.
- Gramen paniceum spicâ aristis longis armatâ *C.B.* pani-  
 ceum *Ger.* paniceum aristis longis armatum *Park.* Est  
 hoc (ut rectè monèt J. Bauhinus) naturæ duntaxat lusus:  
 in eadem enim planta observavit spicarum utriculos  
 alios desinentes in aristam, alios eâdem destitutos. Ad-  
 venire autem illud dicit ratione soli atq; ætatis, quod  
 & mihi probatur. Unde meritò reprehendendus videtur  
 C. Bauhinus qui sine necessitate entia multiplicat.
- Gramen parvum echinatum *f.B.* caninum marinum aspe-  
 rum *Park.* caninum maritimum spicâ echinatâ *C.B.* In  
 arenosis circa Monspelim copiosè; Vidimus etiam in  
 Arni fluminis alveo Florentiæ.
- Gramen nemorosum hirsutum minus paniculis albis *C.B.*  
 nem. hirsutum minimum *Park.* præter rationem mini-  
 mum appellat, cùm satis altè asurgat. Gramini Luzu-  
 læ affine flore albo *f.B.* Ad latera montis Salevæ prope  
 Genevam, & in colle *La Bastie*.
- Gramen supinum aculeatum *f.B.* aculeatum Italicum *Park.*  
 echinatum & aculeatum III, sive album capitulis aculea-  
 tis Italicum *C.B.* Inter Liburnum & Pisas, necnon circa  
 Monspelim copiosè.
- Gramen arvense paniculâ crispâ *C.B.* *Park.* minimum ru-  
 brum sive Xerampelinum *Ger.* Gramen cum paniculâ  
 molli rubente *f.B.* Genevæ inter segetes copiosè, quin  
 & in muris ipsius urbis. Simillimum est hoc gramen  
 montano nostro spicâ gramineâ foliaceâ dicto.
- Gramen alopecuroides spicâ asperâ *C.B.* alopecuroides  
 spicâ asperâ brevi *Park.* Gr. cum cauda leporis aspe-  
 ra, sive spicâ murinâ *f.B.* Circa Monspelim colledi-  
 mus.

Gramen arundinaceum ramosum plumosum album C. Bauhini *f. B.* quod asserit circa *Perault* & *Magallonam* reperiri, ubi & nos illud invenimus, uti etiam propè litus *Calabriæ*.

Gramen calamogrostis Lobelii *f. B.* arundinaceum I, sive spicâ multiplici *C. B.* Calamogrostis sive gramen tomentosum *Park.* at cur tomentosum denominat? Gr. harundinaceum paniculatum *Ger.* In arenosis maris litoribus circa *Magallonam* non longè à *Monspelio*. Figura *J. B.* optimè respondet nostræ plantæ: non autem *Parkinsoni*, uti nec titulus, nec descriptio *Lobelii* in *Adv.* Gramen marinum cyperoides *f. B.* cyperoides maritimum *C. B.* Juncus cyperoides maritimus *Lob.* marit. *Narbonensis Park.* In arenosis litoribus propè *Neapolin* copiosè. Habetur etiam ad mare *Monspelii*.

*Gratiola f. B. Lob. Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* centauroides *C. B.* In palustribus propè *Constantiam* *Germaniæ* urbem uberrimè. Provenit etiam in aquosis tum in *Italia*, tum in *Gallia Narbonensi*, ut v. g. propè lucum *Gramontium* non procul *Monspelio*.

N. 1. Efficax remedium est in humoribus aquosis, lentis biliosisq; specificè evacuandis, quos vel ex remotissimis partibus trahit, atq; tum per secessum, tum per vomitum expurgat. Hinc magnus ejus usus esse poterit in hydrope, ictero flavo, &c. Et quia amaritudine insuper dotata est insigni, fugat lumbricos, corúmque; saburram expurgat. Hactenus *Schroderus*.

2. Prodesse dicitur adversùs diutinos coxendicis dolores & inveteratas febres sive sicca sive recens decocta; verùm quoniam nimis violenter nec sine molestia purgat, corrigenda est.

*Grossularia v. Uva crispa.*

*Guaiacum Patavinum Park.* Patav. latifolium *Ger.* *Guaiacana f. B.* Lotus *Africana latifolia C. B.* In præruptis collibus non longè à *Massa* quâ indè *Lucam* iter est, hanc ipsam plantam vel ei simillimam collegimus proinde fortasse deceptus non fuit *Gesnerus*, qui eam in montibus circa *Veronam* nasci scripsit, quod *J. Bauhini* pace dixerim.



## H

- H** Alimus *Lob.* Hal. Clusii *f.B.* latifolius five frutescens *C.B.* latif. five *Portulaca marina incana major Park.* In Sicilia propè Messanam hinc indè ad maris litus copiosè.
- Hedypnois Monspefulana*, five *Dens leonis Monspefulanus f.B.* *Chondrilla lutea X*, five foliis *Cichorei tomentosus C.B.* *Chondr. prior Dioscoridis, legitima Clusii Park.* *Chondrilla lutea Ger.* Circa Messanam & Monspelium copiosè. Ab hac planta omnino diversa est *Dens leonis Asphodeli bulbulis dicta*, utcunq; *J.B.* eandem faciat.
- Hedysarum clypeatum Ger.* clypeatum vulgare *Park.* *Astragalus Romanus*, five *Hedysarum clypeatum siliquâ asperâ f.B.* *Onobrychis semine clypeato aspero major C.B.* In montibus Messanæ imminentibus, ubi etiam flore albo observavimus.
- Hedysarum clypeatum minus flore purpureo.* An *Onobrychis semine clypeato aspero minor C.B.?* In insula Promontorio Siciliae *Pachyno* proximâ.
- Hedysarum minus Park. v. Securidaca minor.*  
majus siliquis articulatis *Ger. v. Securidaca.*
- Helianthemum flore albo, folio angusto hirsuto f.B.* *Chamaecistus foliis Thymi incanis C.B.* An *Helianthemum angustifolium Park. Ger.?* Propè Monspelium in collibus *Castro novo* adjacentibus, atq; etiam circa *Nemausum*. Folia hujus oblonga sunt, incana, & figurâ sua ad *Rorismarini* folia nonnihil accedunt, nisi quòd breviora sint.
- Helianthemum tenuifolium glabrum flore luteo f.B.* *Chamaecistus Erica folio luteus C.B.* *Chamaec. Erica foliis Park.* Ad radices montis *Juræ*, inq; collibus saxosis circa *Genevam*. Ab hoc diversum facit *J. Bauhinus*
- Helianthemum folio Thymi incano*, quòd putat *Lobelium* miscere cum *Helianthemum tenuifolio glabro*. Has similes esse plantas, differentes tamen diligentius consideranti asserit. Et nos idem cum *Bauhino* aliquando sensimus, postea tamen in eadem planta vidimus inferiora folia tenuissima, qualia ferè *Camphoratae Monspeliana*: superiora autem longè diversa, viridia & *Helianthemi* proximè scripti foliis omnino eadem. Invenimus

- nimus tamen circa Massiliam cujus omnia folia tenuissima, camphorata similia & glabra. q. ult.
- Helianthemum Alpinum* folio *Pilosellæ* minoris *Fuchsi* *℞.B.* Ad latera & radices montis *Salevæ* propè *Genevam* copiosè. Hoc an ab aliis descriptum sit necne mihi nondum constat. Consule *℞.B.*
- Heliochrysum v. Stœchas citrina.*
- Heliotropium majus* *Lob. Ger. Park.* majus flore albo *℞.B.* majus *Dioscoridis C.B.* In Italia & Gallia *Narbonensi* in agris ubique ferè: Vidimus & circa *Moguntiam Germaniæ.*
- Heliotropium tricoccon C.B. ℞.B. Ger. Park.* Circa *Montspelium* cum priore sed rariùs.
- N. 1. Hujus capita sive siliquæ pannis affictæ, florido viridi colore eos inficiunt, qui temporis momento in cæruleum eúmque; elegantem mutatur. Hujusmodi panni aquam cui immerguntur vini rubri colore imbuunt; eorúmque; usus est ad gelatinas aliásque; confectioes purpureo colore tingendas.
2. *Heliotropium* dicitur non quòd ad *Solis* diurnum motum convertatur, sed quòd æstivo solstitio floreat, cum *Sol* longissimè ab *Æquinoctiali* circulo digressus ad ipsum rursus *Ἐπιπλῶ* sive conversionem faciat. *Dod.*
- Helleborine ex albo sublutea ℞.B.* In sylvula monti *Salevæ* vicina. Floret omnium hujus generis prima.
- Helleborine flore albo C.B.* *Damafonium Alpinum*, sive *Helleborine floribus albis ℞.B.* In sylvosis propè summitatem montis *Salevæ.* Floret vere simul cum priore, aut aliquanto seriùs. *Elleborine minor flore albo Park.*
- Helleborine montana angustifolia purpurascens C.B.* *Damafonium purpureum dilutum*, sive *Helleborine 6 Clusii ℞.B.* *Hel. angustifolia 6 Clusii Ger.* *Elleborine flore purpurante Park.* Ad radices montis *Salevæ*, versùs *Genevam* sci copiosè.
- Inveni insuper *Helleborinem* flore atro-rubente in ascensu montis *Juræ* propè oppidum *Fay* copiosè. *Calceolum Mariæ* dictum in sylvis ad latera montis *Salevæ.* Verùm hæ duæ species in *Anglia* habentur.
- Helleborus albus Ger. ℞.B.* *albus vulgaris Park.* *albus flore subviridi C.B.* In montosis pascuis in summitate montis *Juræ* copiosissimè.
- N. 1. *Hellebori albi* radix ob violentiam purgationis quam per superiora & inferiora movet, usum purgandi internum soli ferè *Helleboro nigro* reliquit. *Schrod.* Potest tamen (inquit *Tragus*) per 24 horas vino aut oxy-  
melite



melite macerata posteaq; resiccata ʒβ. pondere cum vino exhiberi furiosis & melancholicis. Helleborum utrumq; dicit Gesnerus [si cum aceto & melle temperetur & decoquatur ut syrupus fiat] medicamentum innoxium & ad plerosq; phlegmaticos morbos [thoracis & capitis imprimis, ut asthma, dyspnœam, epilepsiam] *πλύχησον* sæpe utilissimè se expertum esse, &c. vide apud *ʒ.B.* Optima ejus præparatio, (inquit Parkinsonus) est ut succo mali Cydonii infundatur, aut Cydonio indita in furno aut sub cineribus coquatur. Quin si ab Elleboro sumpto strangulationis periculum sit, Cydonia comesta eorúmve succus aut syrupus remedio sunt.

2. Rad. in aceto decocta, ac in ore aliquandiu retenta dolorem dentium tollit. *ʒ.B.* è Trago.

3. In lixivio decocta, si illo postea caput abluas, pediculos & furfures enecat & abstergit: idem unguento aliquo permista efficit. *Idem.* scabies, impetigines, serpigines sanat: animalia pleraq; interimit, mures, lacteas, aves, &c.

4. Pulvis naribus inditus sternutamenta movet, unde & Anglicè *Neese-wort* dicitur.

5. De Hispanorum toxico ex ea facto consule Parkinsonum & Jo. Langium *Epist. med.* lib. 1. *Epist.* 68. Helleborus autem uterq; in furiosis & insanis sanandis olim celeberrimus.

Hellebórus niger *Lob.* niger verus *Ger. Park.* niger flore roseo *C.B.* niger flore albo, interdum etiam valdè rubente *ʒ. B.* In Alpibus non longè à Pontieba abundè.

N. Purgat potenter humores melancholicos, utile per consequens medicamentum est omnibus affectibus inde originem trahentibus, quales mania, insania, hypochondriaca passio, elephantiasis, herpes, cancer, quartana, vertigo, epilepsia, apoplexia, scabies, &c. *v. Schrod.* qui eam [radicem] violenter purgare ait; alij, si rectè usurpetur innoxium esse medicamentum scribunt, ut tutò pueris, gravidis & debilibus corporibus dari possit. Corrigitur cardiacis ac stomachicis ut Cinnamomo, Aniso, Foeniculo, &c. Dosis à ʒj. ad ʒij. Variis modis ad usum præparatur.

Helleborus niger Saniculæ folio major *v. Astrantia nigra.*

Helleborus niger Saniculæ folio minor *Park. C. B.* In summis montium jugis max. Carthusianorum cœnobio vicinis.

Helleborum nigrum foetidum five Enneaphyllon in Germania, lateribus montium quos eluctatur Rhe. u; inter Coloniam & Moguntiam, &c. copiosissimum conservavimus. Helleborum nigrum hortensém flore viridi *C.B.* in monte illo præcelso cui inxdificatur *S. Marini urbs*, 10 circiter milliariibus Arimino distans. Hæ species in usum medicum rarissimè veniunt, iisdem tamen cum Helleboro nigro vero facultatibus dotata videntur.

Hemionitis multifida *C.B.* altera Dalechampii filici floridæ similis *J.B.* Ilvensis Dalechampii, multifido folio *Park.* Propè *Salernum* primò, deinde in viis umbrosis circa Neapolin, quâ ascenditur ad Camaldulensium cœnotium copiosè.

Hepaticum trifolium *Lob.* *Ger.* Trif. hepaticum flore simplici *C.B.* hepaticum five Trinitatis herba flore cæruleo *J.B.* In montibus circa Taurinum, Scaphusiam, Genevam copiosè.

Herba Doria Lobelii *Ger.* H. D. vulgaris *Park.* Alisma Matthioli, five Doria *J.B.* Doria Narbonensium quasi Aurea, quam perperam Doriã vocant, foliis Limonii aut Rumicis *Adv.* Virga aurea major vel Doria *C.B.* Ad Ladum annem Monspeliacum copiosè.

Herba venti Monspeliensibus *J.B.* Marrubium nigrum longifolium *C.B.* *Ger.* *Park.* In aggeribus & ad vias circa Monspelium copiosè

Herniaria hirsuta *J.B.* *C.B.* In arenosis primò circa Sylvam Ducis in Brabantia, deinde per Germaniam, Italiam & Galliam Narbonensem copiosè.

Hesperis sylvestris latifolia flore albo parvo *Park.* Hesperidi Alpina murariæve similis surrecta & magna *J.B.* In monte Salevâ copiosè, collegimus etiam in montibus non longè à Luca versùs Massiam.

Hesperis *v.* Viola matronalis.

Hesperis Alpina *v.* Draba.

Hieracium Alpinum glabrum, flore singulari magno, cauli cubitali insidente. In summo montis Jura dorso *La Dele* dicto. Hoc an à quoquam descriptum sit inquirendum.

Hieracium asperum *v.* Hypochæris.

Hieracium montanum latifolium Genevense, folio Conzæ majoris Monspefulanæ *J.B.* In ascensu montis Juræ propè *Thuri*.

Hieracium falcata siliquâ *Lob.* *C.B.* falcatum Lobelii *Ger.* falcatum five stellatum *Park.* stellatum *J.B.* An tortè Hieracium stellatum Boelii *Ger. emac.* in *App.* ? Circa Monspelium non longè à *Castro novo*.



- Hieracium capitulum inclinans semine adunco *C.B.* florem inclinans *f.B.* Hieracium folio Hedypnoidis *Park.* Circa Monspelium & Messanam.
- Hieracium calyce barbato *Col.* falcatum barbato *Park.* proliferum falcatum *C.B.* Messanæ & Monspelii palissim.
- Hieracium parvum hirtum caule aphylo, crispum ubi falcatum *f.B.* In agro Monspellulano non longè à *Sella nova* in arvis.
- Holosteum Massiliense *C.B. v.* Coronopus.
- Holosteum Plantagini simile *f.B.* Salmanticense primum *Clus.* hirsutum albicans majus *C.B.* Salamanticum *Ger. Park.* Propè Monspelium.
- Horminum sylvestre latifolium *Ger.* sylv. latifolium verticillatum *C.B.* Germanicum humile *Park.* Gallitricho affinis planta, Horminum sylvestre latifolium *Clusio f.B.* In agris & vervactis non longè ab Augustâ Vindelicorum, eundo indè ad Monachium Bavarix metropolin.
- Horminum luteum glutinosum *C.B.* Colus Jovis *Ger. Lob.* Horminum luteum sive Colus Jovis *Park.* Galeopsis species lutea, viscida, odorata, nemorensis *f.B.* In colle, *La Bassie*, & in montibus circa Genevam. Vidimus etiam sæpius in Italia & Germania, locis lutosis ubi fontes scaturiunt ad latera montium.
- Horminum pratense foliis ferratis *C.B.* Gallitrichum sylvestre vulgò, sive sylv. Sclaræa flore cæruleo purpureove magno *f.B.* Hæc planta à vulgari nostrate *Oculo Christi* floris magnitudine potissimum differt: unde & nostrum vulgare Horminum, sylvestre Lavendulæ flore *Clusio* dictum est. Ait enim se observasse *Greenvici* ad arcis regix Hippodromum hanc speciem. Nos autem penè certi sumus non aliam ibi unquam enatam hujus generis plantam.
- Hyacinthus cæruleus *Ger.* racemosus cæruleus minor juncifolius *C.B.* vernus botryoides minor cæruleus, angustioribus foliis, odoratus *f.B.* In agro Pedemontano ad vias.
- Hyacinthus comosus *Ger.* comosus major purpureus *C.B.* maximus botryoides comâ cæruleâ *f.B.* Inter segetes circa Liburnum & Genevam copiosè.
- Hyacinthus palustris vernus flosculis simbriatis albidis. Ad fossarum margines & in humidioribus inter Liburnum & Pisas. Hanc speciem nondum descriptam puto.
- Hypecoum *v.* Cuminum sylvestre alterum.
- Hypericum foliis parvis crispis seu sinuatis. In Sicilia prope *Punto Cercio* non longè à Castello *Puzallu*. Nondum, quod sciam, descripta est hæc species.

*Hypericum Nummulariæ folio Park. C.B.* Ex ipsis rupium max. Carthusianorum cœnobio imminentium fissuris emergit. Flos ei odoratissimus.

*Hypericum tomentosum Lob. f. B.* tomentosum Lobelii *Ger.* supinum tomentosum minus *Park.* sup. tom. minus, vel *Monspeliacum C.B.* In insula Melitensi primum, deinde circa *Monspelim* in fossis & humidioribus.

*Hyoscyamus albus major & minor C.B.* albus *Park.* albus, & albus minor *f. B. Ger.* Ego enim cum *Parkinsono* unam duntaxat speciem agnosco. In Italia ad mare inferum, inq; *Sicilia*, & circa *Monspelim* copiosè. Floris color in hoc nostro pallidè luteus est, & fundum habet purpureum, in quibus cum *Cretico* dicto convenit.

*Hypochoëris porcellia Ger.* *Hieracium asperum*, *Hypochoëris* sive *Porcellia* dictum *Park.* *Hieracium dentis leonis folio obtuso V.* sive minus *Dentis leonis folio subaspero C.B.* *Hieracii* parva species, *Hyoseris angustifolia aspera f. B.* In quibusdam *Bavaricæ* sylvis.

*Hyssopoides major* flore grandiore. In palustri planitie propè *Syracusas*, itémq; non longè à *Messana Siciliæ*. Hujus flos quadruplo major est vulgaris flore. Quin & utramq; speciem unâ crescentem observavimus propè *Messanam*, uti eas specie differre amplius non dubitemus. *J. Bauhinus* duas habet *Hyssopifoliæ* species: verùm quam ille minorem inscribit est vulgaris nostras: quam *Hyssopifoliam aquaticam* simpliciter vocat planta est de qua agimus.

## I

**J**acea non spinosa laciniata lutea, An *Jacea laciniata lutea C.B.*? *Jacea montana minima lutea Park.*? In alveis torrentum & fluviorum quorundam, qui brumali tempore planities latè inundant in *Foro Julii*. Mihi nondum planè constat plantam hanc descriptam esse, nam diversa videtur à *Jacea lutea montana minima tenuifolia Col.*

*Jacea Oleæ folio v. Xeranthemum.*

*Jacea purpurea maritima capitulo spinoso Neapolitana.* An *Jacea cyanoides echinato capite C.B.*? i.e. *Jacea montana purpurea echinato capite Park.*? an *Jacea laciniata Sonchii folio Park.*? In maris litore arenoso propè *Neapolim* Italiae copiosissimè.



- Jacea lutea* capite spinoso *C.B.* lut. cap. spinosis *Park.* major lutea *Ger.* *Centaurium collinum*, sive *Jacea spinosa* flore luteo *f.B.* Circa *Monspelim* & *Messanam*.
- Jacea* cum spinosis capitulis purpurea tenuifolia *f.B.* *Stœbe IX*, sive squamis asperis *C.B.* Circa *Monspelim* & alibi in *Gallia Narbonensi*. Habetur & in *Etruria*.
- Jacea incana* tenuiter laciniata, capitulis *Jaceæ* nigræ vulgaris. An *Jacea incana* laciniata, capitulis *Cirsii* flore uno aut altero *f.B.*? *Jacea montana* candidissima *Stœbes foliis Park.* *C.B.* qui titulus huic nostræ optimè convenit. In rupibus seu clivis maritimis *Calabriæ*.
- Jacea montana* capite magno Strobili *f.B.* incana *Pini* capite *C.B.* pumila *Narbonensis Park.* In collibus saxosis circa *Monspelim*.
- Jacobæa marina* *Ger.* marina, sive *Cineraria vulgaris Park.* marina, sive *Cineraria f.B.* maritima *C.B.* Ad litora *maris inferi* ubiq;.
- Jacobæa Senecionis* facie. Calix floris *Senecionis* calicem exactè refert, verum circulum seu coronam aut limbum foliolorum in margine ad modum *chrysanthemi* obtinet. Plantula tenera est, radice fibrosa, foliis *Bellidis* maj. Prope *Messanam*.
- Jasminum luteum* v. *Polemonium*.
- Iberis f.B.* *Cardamantica Lob.* *Ger.* *Nasturtii folio C.B.* *Park.* *Sciatica Cresses.* In incultis, ruderalis & secus vias ubiq; ferè tum in *Germania*, tum etiam in *Italia*, *Sicilia* & *Gallia Narbonensi*.
- N. Tusa cum modica axungia & coxendici imposita 4 horarum spatio, & deinde ablata dolores ischiadicos & podagricos lenit, &c. vide *Plinium* aliòsq; *Veteres*.
- Ilex arborea f.B.* major aculeata & non aculeata *Park.* IV, sive folio rotundiore molli modicèq; sinuato *C.B.* *ejusdem*. I, seu folio oblongo ferrato; Ego enim has non distinguo. In arbusculis junioribus folia sinuata sunt, aculeata & *Aquifolii æmula*: in vetustioribus oblonga, neq; aculeata, neq; sinuata, & *Oleaginis* similia. *Ilex major glandifera Ger.* In *Italia* & *Gallia Narbonensi* in sylvis & sepibus passim.
- Ilex coccigera f.B.* *Ger.* *aquifolia, sive coccigera Park.* aculeata cocciglandifera *C.B.* In collibus saxosis circa *Monspelim*, *Nemausum*, *Avenionem* & alibi in *Gallia Narbonensi*.
- N. Huic arbusculæ seu frutici innascitur granum illud tinctorium seu coccus baphica tantopere celebrata, & tinctoribus expetita, ex quo paratur confectio illa cardiaca *Alkermes Officinis* dicta.

2. Arbuscula hæc non ubiq; coccum gerit. Nam iis solùm regionibus quæ Mediterraneo mari vicinæ sunt, & magno Solis ardore torrentur, nasci animadvertēbam. Sed neq; isthic perpetuò fert; cùm enim frutex adeò adolevit ut glandem alere incipiat, coccum non gignit: ideòq; solent incolæ quadriennes aut adultiores frutices urere, ut proximo anno novelli resurgant, qui deinde singulis annis aliquot subsequētib; coccum ramulis inhxerentem instar exiguorum pisorum coloris cinerei gignunt. *Clus.*

*Imperatoria* *F.B. Ger. major C.B. Imper. sive Astrantia vulgaris Park.* In montibus max. Carthusianorum cœnobio imminentibus.

N. Saporis est acerrimi, Alexipharmaca ac sudorifera: discutit mirificè ventriculi, intestinorum, & uteri flatus, unde in colico cruciatu utilis. Usus præcip. in venenatis morbis ac ictibus; in pulmonum tartaro resolvendo & expectorando, in fœtore anhelitûs corrigendo, in capitis affectibus phlegmaticis, Paralyfi, Apoplexiâ, &c. Aiunt nonnulli quartanâ eos sanari qui pulveris cochlearis dimidium horâ unâ ante accessionem ex mero biberint. Commendatur & ad hydropem. Extrinsecus in Odontalgia (gargarif.) in catarrhis exiccandis (suffitu) in tumoribus ac Arthritide frigida. In scabië capitis exiccanda (lotione) in serpigine inveterata sananda (cum adipe suillo illita) in globulis sagittifve corpori extrahendis (imposita) *Schrod. & Matth.* Unde non immeritò inquit J.B. Imperatorix nomen sibi as-civit, cùm tot tantisq; viribus præstet. Ceterum ut facie externa & odore Angelicam refert; ita iisdem cum illa facultatibus dotata est.

*Iris humilis latifolia* flore violaceo *F.B. Chamviris II, sive variegata C.B.* Primò in rupibus quibusdam maritimis non longè à Liburno portu eam observavimus, flore purpureo atq; etiam albo: deinde circa Monspeli-um *aux Garigues*, ubi & Lobelius.

*Iris Germanica Fuch. vulgaris Germanica sive sylvestris C.B. vulgaris violacea sive purpurea hortensis & sylvestris F.B. vulgaris Ger.* In muris, tectis, locis ruderatis, &c. in Germania.

*Iris Florentina Ger. latifolia V, sive Florentina alba C.B.* flore albo *F.B.* In muris urbis Florentiæ magna ejus habetur copia.

N. 1. Plurimæ hujus plantæ radici virtutes à Veteribus & Neotericis assignantur. Sic. breviter *Schrod.* Usus præcip. in mucilagine seu tartaro pulmonum, tussi, asth-



mate, obstructione mensium, torminibus ventris infantum. Extrinsecus abstergit cutis maculas & lentigines (cum Elleboro & melle mixta.) Creberrimus usus modernis est in pulveribus qui capillis insperguntur: vulgus vocat pulveres de Cypro. Aiunt & hydropi eam conferre & ictero.

2. Iridis radix in vino aut cerevisia suspensa, hanc dulcem conservat, illud jucundo tum odore tum sapore commendat, illius plane æmulo quem mora Rubi Idæi communicant, ut nos in vino rubro sæpius experti sumus. Sed & pistoribus ad parandum fermentum triticei panis magnopere usitata est. Hæc partim è Tiago, partim nostræ sunt observationis.

Ischæmon v. Gramen dactylon.

Iva moschata Monspeliensium v. Chamæpitys moschata.

Jujube Arabum v. Zizyphus.

Juncus acutus maritimus capitulis rotundis C.B. acutus maritimus alter Lob. Park. In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi ad maris litus valdè frequens.

Juncus cyperoides maritimus Lobelii v. Gramen cyperoides.

Juncaria f.B. Junc. Salmanticensis Ger. Park. Rubia VIII, sive linifolia aspera C.B. In Germania non longè à Ratispona.

Juniperus major bacca rufescente C.B. Oxycedrus Park. Oxycedrus Phœnicea Ger. Cedrus Phœnicea Bellonio, sive Oxycedrus, quibusdam Juniperus major baccâ rubrâ f.B. In collibus circa Monspelium.

## K

**K** Ali semper virens grandius perpetuum C.B. Prod. geniculatum majus f.B C.B. Salicornia sive Kali geniculatum Ger. In palustribus ad Mare Mediterraneum valde frequens. Multò lignosius est nostrate h.e. minore; per multos annos durat & in fatis magnum fruticem adolescit, inq; hortis culturam patitur, experimento J. Bauhini.

Kali majus semine cochleato C.B. Ger. majus cochleatum Park. vulgare f.B. Ad mare Mediterraneum sponte provenit plurimis in locis. Seritur Monspelii in lacubus falsis ad Sal *Alcali* conficiendum, cujus modum v. apud J. Bauhinum.

## L

- L** Aburnum *v.* Anagyris.  
 Lactuca sylvatica purpurea *f.B.* montana purpureo-  
 cærulea major *C.B.* sylvestris purpureo flore *Park.*  
 Sonchus sylvaticus *Ger. emac.* In sylvis montosis Juræ,  
 Salevæ &c. frequens
- Lagopus altera angustifolia *Lob.* major angustifolius *Park.*  
 Trifolium angustifolium spicatum *f.B.* Trifolium mon-  
 tanum angustissimum spicatum *C.B.* In montibus supra  
 Messanam; atq; etiam circa Monspelium, utrobiq; co-  
 piose. Flores dilute rubent. Ab hac non diversam  
 specie puto Lagopum angustifoliam Hispanicam *Clus*
- Lagopus maximus *Ger.* max. flore rubro *Park.* Trifolium  
 spicâ subrotundâ rubrâ *C.B.* Trif. albo incarnatum, spi-  
 catum, sive Lagopus *f.B.* Quod circa Neapolin pro-  
 venit flores habet pulchrè rubentes aut coccineos; quod  
 prope Genevam albo-incarnatos aut pallidos.
- Lagopus major folio pinnato *Park.* major spicâ longiore  
*Ger.* Trifolium purpureum majus, folio & spicâ longi-  
 ore *f.B.* montanum spicâ longissimâ rubente *C.B.* In  
 collibus circa Genevam.
- Lamium peregrinum sive Scutellaria *C.B.* peregrinum,  
 Scutellaria dictum *Park.* Cassida *Col.* In Italia circa  
 Florentiam, Liburnum & alibi. Magnam habet simi-  
 litudinem seu convenientiam florum respectu cum Ly-  
 simachia galericulata; unde eam primo aspectu Ly-  
 simachiam galericulatam Urticæ folio denominavimus.
- Lamium *v.* Galeopsis.
- Lanaria sive Struthium Dioscoridis Imperato *f.B.* Sapo-  
 naria Lychnidis folio, flosculis albis *C.B.* In præruptis  
 montium Messanæ proximorum aut ipsum Imperati Stru-  
 thium, aut plantam ei simillimam collegimus, necdum  
 ineunte Junio floruerat.
- Larix *C.B.* *Ger. Park.* folio deciduo conifera *f.B.* *The*  
*Larch-tree.* In Alpibus Stiriæ & Carinthiæ eundo  
 à Vienna ad Venetias copiose.
- N. 1. Hujus Resina est quam Terebinthinam Venetam  
 Officinæ vocant. *Math. Park. f.B.* Quæ de Resinæ  
 viribus traduntur, vide sub Pinu. Laricis materies fir-  
 missima est atq; solidissima, adeoq; Solis ardoribus  
 ærisq; injuriis resistit nec rimas facit.



2. Hæc sola arbor ex Resiniferis folio est deciduo. Folia a. monente J. Bauhino, non decidunt Autumno, nec antequam alia initio Veris succedunt.

3. Hujus trunco seu caudici innascitur Fungus ille pituitæ purgatrix *Agaricum* dictus.

4. Quæ Plinius aliq; Veterum tradunt, non ardere eam, nec carbones facere, nec alio modo vi ignis consumi quàm lapides, omnino falsa esse vel inde constat quòd apud Vallesianos quibusdam in locis non alia ligna in usum foci adhibeantur, ac alicubi etiam in Alpibus ad ferrarias fodinas carbones ex eâ fiant. *J.B. Marb.*

*Lathyrus major* Narbonensis angustifolius *J.B.* angustifolius *Park.* Circa Monspelium non longè à *Sella nova*, & alibi.

*Lathyrus sativus* flore purpureo *C.B.* angustifolius flore purpureo *Ger.* anguloso semine *J.B.* Circa Genevam copiosè: seritur & in Germania.

*Lathyrus sativus* flore fructuq; albo *C.B.* Cicercula sive *Lathyrus sativus* flore albo *Park.* Et hic circa Genevam & in Germania seritur.

† *Lathyrus* siliquâ hirsutâ *J.B.* angustifolius siliquâ hirsutâ *C.B.* Inter segetes circa Genevam. Hic etiam in Anglia sponte oritur.

*Lathyrus sylvestris* flore vario ex albo & coccineo. Et hunc etiam circa Genevam inter segetes copiosè enatum vidimus, necnon circa Liburnum.

*Lavendula major*, sive vulgaris *Park.* Lav. flore caruleo *Ger.* *Lavandula latifolia* *C.B.* *Pseudonardus*, quæ vulgò spica *J.B.* In Gallia Narbonensi passim & copiosissimè. Provenit ibidem & *Pseudonardus* quæ *Lavendula* vulgò *J.B.*

N. Saporis est subacris & subamari, partium tenuium, cephalica ac nervina. Usus præcip. in catarrhis, paralyti, spasmo, vertigine, lethargo, & tremore artuum. In urina, mensibus ac foetu pellendo (unde & parturientibus exhiberi solet) in torminibus ventris flatulentis. Extrinsecus in lixivis capitis ac artuum, in masticatoriis pro catarrho exiccando ac revellendo ad palatum, ne in pulmones defluat. Odore suo fugat pediculos. *Schrod.* In usu sunt præcipuè flores. Hi quòq; cum linteaminibus & vestimentis in arculas recondi solent ad odoris suavitatem communicandam.

*Laureola* folio deciduo v. *Mezereon.*

*Laurus* *Ger. J.B.* vulgaris *C.B.* major sive *latifolia* *Park.* In sylvis & sepibus Italiae satis familiaris.

N. Baccæ paulò calidiore sunt, emolliunt, resolvunt.

Ufus

Ufus præcip. in menſibus & urinis ciendis ; in affectibus nervorum, paralyſi, in colica, in dolore poſt partum, in cruditatibus ventriculi. Extrinſecus conferunt folia ad ictus veſparum, molliunt tumores, promovent menſes (in ſuffitu & balneo) leniunt dolores, odontalgiamq; mitigant (in gargarifm.) *Schrod.*

*Laurus Tinus cæruleâ baccâ Lob. ſylv. Corni fœminæ foliis, ſubhirsutus C. B. Laurus Tinus Ger. Tinus altera ꝑ. B. An Laurus ſylv. folio minore C. B. ?* In Italia circa Romam, Tybur & alibi frequens. Invenimus quoq; in ſylvâ *Valenâ* prope montem *Lupi* non longè à *Monſpelio*.

*Ledum Alpinum hirsutum C. B. Ledum Alpinum, ſive Roſa Alpina Park. Nerium Alpinum quibuſdam, aliis Ledum hirsutum ꝑ. B. In Alpibus prope Ponticbam.*

*Ledum Alpinum foliis ferrea rubigine nigricantibus C. B. Nerium Alpinum quibuſdam, aliis Ledum glabrum ꝑ. B. Chamærrhododendros Alpigena Ger. Ledum Alpinum ſive Roſa Alpina Park. In ſummis jugis montis Juræ prope Genevam.*

*Ledum Alpinum hirsutum minus, An Ciſtus pumilus montis Baldi fortè Auſtriacus myrtifolius ꝑ. B. ? Unâ cum Ledo Alpino hirsuto ; cui quoad folia ſatis ſimilis eſt, multis tamen numeris minor, & flore (quantum memini) luteo.*

*Lentifcus Lob. Ger. Park ꝑ. B. vulgaris C. B. In ſaxoſis collibus Italix, Siciliæ & Narbonenſis Gallix ; ubi nunquam (quod equidem viderim aut audiverim) juſtam arboris ſtaturam & magnitudinem aſſequitur, ſed frutex perdurat ; quamvis alibi, teſte Bellonio & aliis, in arborem ſatis proceram adoleſcat.*

N. 1. Partibus ſuis omnibus (fructu, foliis, cortice) adſtrictoria eſt, unde utilis eſt ad fluxiones cujuſcunq; generis, hæmorrhagiam, ſanguinis expuitionem, alvi profluviũ & dyſenteriam, menſes immodicos, prociſſionem uteri & ſedis. In ſumma Acaciæ & hypociſtidis vices ſupplet ; urinam ciet.

2. Dentifcalpia ex Lentifco parata tum priſcis, tum hoc ſeculo magnatibus ac delicatioribus in uſu quotidiano pro optimis & præſtantiffimis habentur.

3. Lentifcum in ſola inſula Chio Maſtichen præbere tum Bellonius, tum Hermaolaus Barbarus aſſerunt. Alii in Italia quoq; Maſtichen ferre ſed non copioſam tradunt, ut v.g. Matthiolus, Cæſalpinus, Lacuna. Schroderus refert ſe habere ex donatione Glaſeri fruſtulum Maſtiche ditiffimum ex Helveticis Alpibus tranſmiſſum.



Nos cùm in Italia & Gallia Narbonensi peregrinaremur nunquam Mastichen fundentem vidimus hanc arborem; nec quis fide dignus nobis unquam retulit se vidisse.

4. Huic arbori vel sponte vel vulneratæ exudat Mastiche dicta, quæ (referente Schrodero) subastringit, emollit, ventriculum roborat. Usus præcip in vomitu, nausæ ac fluxu alvi compescendo. Obtundit ac corrigit purgantium acrimoniam, reprimit exhalationes ventriculi quæ caput aliàs ferire solent (grana aliquot post pastum deglutita) roborat caput, nervosumq; genus, expuitioni sanguinis ac tussi medetur: emendat oris halitum, pituitam è cerebro elicit (masticando.) Extrinsecus ejus usus creberrimus est in dentifriciis, emplastris ac cataplasmatibus stomachicis.

*Leontopodium* *Dod. v. Gnaphalium* *Alpinum pulchrum.*

*Lepidium* *annuum Ger. Park. II, sive glastifolium C. B. non repens F. B. In agris prope Ratisponam; ibidem Foenugræcum aut satum aut sponte provenit.*

*Lepidium* *Dentellaria dictum v. Plumbago.*

*Leucoium* *bulbosum præcox minus Ger. bulbosum minus triphyllon F. B. In convallibus Alpium, viâ quâ Bassano Tridentum itur.*

*Leucoium* *bulbosum vulgare C. B. bulbosum hexaphyllum cum unico flore, rariùs bino F. B. bulb. serotinum Ger. In umbrosis Helvetiæ pascuis pluribus in locis; quin & in Italia prope Taurinum, sylvis montosis, itémq; inter Bassanum & Tridentum.*

*Leucoium* *bulbosum majus polyanthemum Ger. Leuc. narcisso-lirion pratense Lob. Leuc. bulb. polyanthemum tardiùs florens, floribus minoribus F. B. L. b. majus sive multiflorum, quod aliqui Acrocorion Plinii statuunt C. B. In palustribus prope Pisas.*

*Leucoium* *maritimum angustifolium C. B. F. B. marinum minus Park. marinum minus Lobelii & Clusii Ger. In arenosis maris Mediterranei litoribus prope Frontignan.*

*Leucoium* *spinosum v. Thlaspi spinosum.*

*Libanotis* *altera Theophrasti nigra v. Saxifragia Venetorum.*

*Libanotis* *Theophrasti minor Park. latifolia altera sive vulgatiore C. B. Lib. Theoph. quorundam, sive Sefeli Æthiopicum Matthiolo, Cervaria alba F. B. In montibus circa Genevam copiosè.*

*Lichen* *marinus rotundifolius Ger. v. Opuntia marina.*

*Ligusticum v. Siler montanum.*

*Lilium* *aureum v. Martagon Chymistarum.*

*Lilium*

- Lilium* floribus reflexis montanum *C.B.* montanum minus  
*Ger.* flore nutante ferrugineo majus *f.B.* In colle *La Bastie* & in monte *Salevâ* prope *Genevam* copiosè.
- Limonium* folio sinuato *Ger.* peregrinum *Rauwolfii Park.*  
 peregrinum foliis *Asplenii C.B.* Lim. quibusdam rarum  
*f.B.* In insula ad Promontorium *Pachynum*, & ad  
*Punto Cerciolo* in *Sicilia*, utroque; copiosè.
- Limonium* parvum *Narbonense* oleæ-folium *Lob.* minus  
*f.B.* minus maritimum oleæ folio *C.B.* parvum *Ger.*  
*Narbonense* parvum *Park.* Ad mare prope *Monspelum*  
 copiosè. Invenimus quoque; in *Ètruria* circa *Liburnum*.
- Limonium* aliud parvum *Narbonense* floribus majoribus.  
 An *Limonium* minimum *C.B. Park.*? In iisdem cum  
 priore locis.
- Linariæ* aliquatenus similis folio *Bellidis f.B.* Lin. erecta  
 latifolia VII, seu *Bellidis* folio *C.B.* *Linaria* odorata  
*Park.* purpurea odorata *Ger.* In agris quibusdam *Lugdunum*  
 inter & *Gratianopolin*; aut 6 leucis *Lugduno* remotis.
- Linaria* aurea *Tragi Ger.* L. folioso capitulo luteo major  
*C.B.* *Heliochrysos Tragi*, sive *Linaria* 3 *f.B.* In mon-  
 tibus prope *Ratisponam* & alibi in *Germania*. Hanc  
 plantam ad *Virgam auream* rectius retuleris quàm ad  
*Linariam*.
- Linaria* purpurea magna *f.B.* L. erecta angustifolia X, sive  
 purpurea major odorata *C.B.* Circa *Neapolin* & ad  
 radices montis *Vesuvii*. Maxima est omnium quas hac-  
 tenus vidimus; flore parvo, intensè purpureo.
- Linaria* graminea floribus congestis purpureis. *Linaria*  
 cærulea calcaribus longis *f.B.* Ad radices montis *Ves-  
 savii* copiosè. Altitudo ei dodrantalis, folia graminea;  
 flores in summo caule densè stipati velut in brevi spicâ.
- + *Linaria* odorata *Monspessulana f.B.* erecta angustifolia  
 XI, sive capillaceo folio odora *C.B.* Circa *Monspelum*  
 ubique; Hanc speciem in *Cornubia* invenimus. Consule  
*Cat. Ang.* Folia capillacea huic plantæ perperam attri-  
 buit *C. Bauhinus*.
- Linaria* purpurea parva *f.B.* pumila seu repens IV, sive  
 cærulea repens *C.B.* purpuro-cærulea repens *Ger.* cæ-  
 rulea repens *Park.* In *Alpium* jugis & monte *Jura*.  
 Malè inscribitur repens.
- Linaria* parva purpurea foliis sine ordine dispositis *f.B.*  
 Lin. foliis carnosis cinereis *C.B.* In alveis fluviorum  
*Alpestrium* & torrentum.
- Linaria* lutea parva annua *f.B.* pumila seu repens II, i.e.  
 pum. foliis carnosis, flosculis minimis flavis *C.B.* In ca-  
 cumine montis *Lupi*, duobus à *Monspelio* leucis distantis.  
 Autumno florentem inveni.



- Linaria pumila procumbens latifolia* flore pallido, rictu luteo. In vineis quibusdam Messanæ. Vere florét.
- Linum luteum Narbonense* *Æ.B.* *marinum luteum* *Ger.* *maritimum luteum* *C.B.* *syly. angustifolium luteum* *Park.* In pratis juxta Monspelium & *Sellam novam*. Floret Septembri: Hujus varietatem duplo grandiorem invenimus ad mare, quam tamen specificè differre neququam concedimus. Flores nempe, caules, capitula, semina utriq; eadem. Differentia tantùm in magnitudine & statura, quæ ratione loci evenit. Instinctu J. Baubini hæc duo studiosè inter se contulimus.
- Linum* *syly. angustis & densioribus foliis*, flore minore *C.B.* Hæc species an eadem sit nostrati *Lino tenuifolio*, an diversa inquirendum. In sterilioribus circa montem *Lupi* Septembri florentem observavimus. Est autem iis in locis perexigua, foliis angustiss. densis, flore satis grandi, coloris ex purpurâ albicantis.
- Linum* *syly. latifolium* *Ger.* *syly. latifolium cæruleum* *Park.* *syly. latifolium hirsutum cæruleum* *C.B.* *syly. latifolium hirsutum* flore cæruleo *Æ.B.* In planitie quadam prope Augustam Vindelicorum. An potius *Linum* *syly. latifolium caule viscoso*, flore rubro *C.B.*? quod circa Ingolstadium reperiri asserit. Nostri certè flos ruber potius quàm cæruleus, quamvis nullius in caulibus viscositatis meminerimus.
- Lithospermum Linariæ folio* *C.B.* v. *Passerina*.
- Lonchitis aspera* *C.B.* *asp. major* *Ger.* *asp. major Matthioli* *Park.* altera cum folio denticulato, sive *Lonchitis altera Matthioli* *Æ.B.* In summis rupibus montis Juræ.
- Lotus arbor* *Lob.* *Ger.* *L. arbor fructu Cerasi* *Æ.B.* *L. fructu Cerasi* *C.B.* In Italia circa Romam & Gallia Narbonensi circa Monspelium.
- Lotus siliquâ quadratâ* *Ger.* *quadrripinnatis siliquis* *Park.* *ruber siliquâ angulosâ* *C.B.* flore fusco tetragonolobus *Æ.B.* In Sicilia propè Messanam in olivetis.
- Lotus siliquosa lutea* *Monspeliensis* *Æ.B.* *pratensis siliquosus luteus* *C.B.* *pratens. Monspeliensium* *Park.* Circa Tybridis fluvii ostia in pratis. Circa Genevam quoque & Monspelium copiosè.
- Lotus siliquosa lutea* siliquis strictioribus & longioribus. In Italia prope Tybridis fluvii ostia.
- Lotus edulis* *Cretica* *Park.* *L. pentaphyllos siliquâ convexâ* I, sive *pentaphyllos siliquâ cornutâ* *C.B.* *Trifolium* sive *Lotus Hierazune* *edulis siliquosa* *Æ.B.* Primò observavi in Italia prope Neapolin, postea in Sicilia.
- Lotus siliquis Ornithopodii* *C.B.* *Æ.B.* Circa Messanam ad latera montium urbi proximorum. Lotus

Lotus flore luteo, corniculis articulatis. An Lotus pentaphyllos, siliquis recurvis, pedes corvinos referentibus *C.B.*?  
*Coronopus* ex codice *Cæsareo Dod. Ger.*? Ad *Punto Cerriolo* non longè à *Castello Puzallu* in *Sicilia*.

Lotus siliquis rectis incana vulgaris major. Neap. in rupibus maritimis.

Lotus asperior fruticosior *Park.* fruticosus incanus siliquosus *C.B.* *L. trifolia corniculata Ger.* *Trif. argentatum* floribus luteis *f.B.* Hanc plantam *C.B.* perperam pentaphyllum denominat, cum trifolia sit. In collibus circa *Monspelim*.

Lotus corniculata siliquis singularibus vel binis tenuis *f.B.* corniculatus minor pilosus *Park.* *Trifolium corniculatum minus pilosum C.B. Prod.* Prope *Neapolin* collegimus.

Lotus *Libyca Dalechampii Lugd.* *L. pentaphyllos* siliquis rectis *X*, sive siliquosus glaber flore rotundo *C.B.* *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale alterum minus, sive Lotus Libyca Dalechampii Park.* *Trifolium rectum Monspessulanum f.B.* In locis humidis circa *Messanam Siciliæ*, *Tropiam Calabriae*, & *Monspelim Gallia Narbonensis*.

Lotus incana, sive *Oxytriphylum Scribonii Largi Ger.* Lotus pentaphyllos siliquis rectis *IX*, sive pentaph. siliquosus villosus *C.B.* An Lotus hæmorrhoidalis major, sive *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale majus Park.*? *Trifolium album rectum hirsutum valde f.B.* Circa *Monspelim* eundo ad *Peroul.* Prope *Messanam* major habetur & lignosior. Figura quæ à *Parkinsono* exhibetur pro *Trifolio argentato floribus luteis f.B.* à *Gerardo* pro hoc ponitur, cui quidem nullo modo convenit.

Lotus pentaphyllos vesicaria *C.B.* *Anthyllis leguminosa vesicaria Hispanica Park.* idonea sanè appellatione. *Trifolium halicacabum sive vesicarium f.B.* perperam. Circa *Messanam* & alibi non in *Sicilia* modò, sed & in *Italia*.

Loto affinis v. *Anthyllis* & *Auricula muris*.

*Lunaria radiata Robini f.B. v. Securidaca.*

peltata v. *Thlaspi clypeatum minus.*

biscutata v. *Thlaspi clypeatum.*

*Lupinus sativus* flore albo *C.B.* *sativus albus Park.* vulgaris flore & semine albo *sativus f.B.* In *Italia* prope *Liburnum Etruriæ portum* & alibi satum vidimus.

*Lupinus sylv.* flore cæruleo *C.B.* flore cæruleo *Ger. sylv.* purpureo flore, semine rotundo vario *f.B.* In *Sicilia* circa *Messanam* sponte & copiosè.

*Lupinus* flore luteo *Ger. Park.* *sylv. luteo flore, semine compresso vario f.B.* In arenosis ad *Fretum Siculum* inter *Messanam urbem* & *Pharum Messanensem* copiosè.

N. Hæc sola planta è leguminosis gustu est amaro. *f.B.*  
 Lychi is



*Lychnis coronaria* vulgò *ƒ.B.* *coronaria sylvestris C.B.* *coron. vulgaris Park.* *cor. rubra Ger.* In Italia passim, ubi & flore albo, medio incarnato cernitur.

*Lychnis erecta* parva flore rubello, folio longo angusto. Inter segetes Lini vidimus, medio quasi itinere à Massa ad Lucam.

*Lychnis minima* rigida Cherleri *ƒ.B.* In collibus prope Florentiam. Apud alios Botanicos nulla hujus mentio, quod sciam.

*Lychnis sylv. hirta* *Lob. Ger. sylv. hirta major Park. sylv. lanugine canescens, flore majusculo rubescente, Clusio 5 ƒ.B.* Circa Neapolin primò, deinde circa Messanam.

*Lychnis parvo* flore rubello è calyce oblongo angusto. Sunt a. petala in medio profundè fissa seu bifida. Juxta Messanam in primo montium ascensu. Suspicerer hanc eandem esse cum *Ocymoide* flore rubro minore *Cret.* si florum petala responderent.

*Lychnis sylvestris* calyculis striatis *Park.* *cal. str. 2 Clusii Ger. sylv. latifolia calyculis turgidis striatis C.B.* *Muscipula major, calyce turgido ventricoso ƒ.B.* In Germania agris prope Rhenum copiosè.

† *Lychnis montana* viscosa alba latifolia *C.B.* An *Muscipula* altera flore albo *Park.* ? *Polemonium petraeum* *Gesneri ƒ.B.* *Genevæ* in ipsius urbis muris & in collibus vicinis frequens. In Germaniæ quoq; meridionalibus nusquam non obvia. Hanc nuper in Anglia spontaneam observavimus, vide *Cat. Ang.*

*Lychnis montana* repens v. *Saponaria minor.*

*Lychnis viscosa* purpurea latifolia lævis *C.B.* *Muscipula Lobelii Ger. Park.* *Centaurium minus adulterinum, quibusdam Lychnidis viscidæ genus ƒ.B.* In agris montosis ad Rheni ripas inter segetes.

*Lychnis viscosa* erecta annua caryophylloides. In marginibus *Grammontiæ sylvæ* prope *Monspelium.*

*Lychnis segetum* rubra foliis Perfoliata *C.B.* *Lychnis seg. Vaccaria rubra dicta Park. Vaccaria ƒ.B. Ger.* Inter segetes in Gallia & Germania passim.

*Lyfimachia lutea* in alis foliorum florens *Cas. lutea minor ƒ.B. Ger. Park. lutea II, sive minor foliis nigris punctis notatis C.B.* In Alpibus *Stiriacis.*

*Lyfimachia lutea* flore globoso *Ger. Park. bifolia flore globoso luteo C.B. altera lutea Lobelii, flore quasi spicato ƒ.B.* In fossis palustribus prope *Sevenhuys* in *Hollandia.*

*Lyfimachia filiquosa* speciosa v. *Chamænerium.*

## M

**M** Achaleb *v.* Cerasus sylvestris.

**M** Maiz five Frumentum Indicum *Ger. Maiz*, frumentum Indicum vel Turcicum vulgare *Park.* Frumentum Indicum *Mays* dictum *C.B.* Triticum Indicum *F.B.* Seritur nunc dierum non in Italia duntaxat, verum etiam in Germania. Farina ejus subflava est non alba. Nequicquam multiplicant species Tabernamontanus & Gerardus ob solum granorum aut florum colorem; cum in eadem spica grana flava & spadicea observaverimus.

Panis hinc confectus lentus est & gravis, nec fermento intumescit dum pinsitur aut coquitur, proinde obstruentis naturæ sit necesse est, & difficilis concoctionis, velut panis azymus.

**M**arrubium album fatuum *P. Castelli* in *Cat.* plantarum Messanensium. An Marrubium album peregrinum brevibus & obtusis foliis *C.B.*? In glareosis ad mare non longè à Messana. Hæc planta à nonnullis credita est Pseudodictamnus alter *Ponæ*; verum non respondent acetabula, quæ Moluccæ similia esse dicit.

**M**arrubium album angustifolium peregrinum *C.B.* Creticum *Ger. Park.* album angustiore folio *F.B.* Ad vias & agrorum margines prope Viennam Austriæ. Miramur interim Clusium aliam proposuisse ab hac divertam Marrubii speciem circa Viennam spontaneam, quæ nobis ibi non visa.

**M**arrubium nigrum longifolium *C.B.* *v.* Herba venti Monspeliensium.

**M**artagon Chymistarum *Lob.* Liliium aureum *Ger.* purpurocroceum majus *C.B.* rubens vel croceum majus *F.B.* In sylvis supra Neapolin prope Camaldulensium cœnobium.

**M**artagon *v.* Liliium floribus reflexis.

**M**edica major erectior floribus purpurascensibus *F.B.* Trifolium siliquâ cornutâ, five Medica *C.B.* Trifolium Burgundiacum *Ger.* Fœnum Burgundiacum, five Medica legitima *Park.* Circa Genevam & Monspelim, & alibi. Circa Avenionem in agris satam vidimus.

**M**edica scutellata *F.B.* Trifolium cochleatum *Ger.* cochleatum fructu latiore *C.B.* Ad agrorum margines prope Liburnum Etruriæ portum.

**M**edica orbiculata *F.B.* Trifolium cochleatum vel scutellatum, fructu latiore, folio minuto obtuso *C.B.* In insula ad Prom. Pachynum & alibi in Sicilia. Me-



- Medica orbiculata fructu minore. Prope Messanam. Hujus orbiculi dimidio minores sunt quam præcedentis; & plures simul in eodem ramulo sive communi pediculo confertim nascuntur.
- Medica magna turbinata *f. B.* Medicæ majoris Baticæ spinosæ species altera *Ger. emac. p. 1200.* In insula ad Promont. Pachynum mox dicta.
- Medica coronata Cherleri parva *f. B.* In Sicilia circa Messanam; itémq; circa Monspelim & Neapolin.
- Medica doliata spinosa. In arenosis maris litoribus ad Messanam & alibi tum in Sicilia, tum etiã in Italia.
- Medica doliata lenis. Ubi invenimus jam non recordamur.
- Medica orbiculata elegans fructu circum oras rugis veluti crispato. In Sicilia non longè à *Puzallu vico & Punto Cerciolo.*
- Medica fructu compresso circum oras dentato. An Medica lunata quædam minor *f. B.?* Prope Messanam ad margines vinearum.
- Medica echinata, fructu ovato, spinulis brevibus, crebris, rigidis. Prope Messanam Siciliæ.
- Medica Catalonica elegans vulgò dicta. Hanc ubi collegimus jam non recordamur. Fructus figuræ doliaris est & crebris tuberculis scaber, persimilis ligno illi quo brachia manúsq; muniunt Itali ad pilam defendendam & feriendam propellendamve in ludo dicto.
- Medica ciliaris Guilandini. Hanc in Alpibus invenimus. Fructus orbiculum aut rotulam imitatur, habetq; in circumferentia molles & oblongas spinulas seu setas, ciliarum æmulas.
- Medica marina *Parq.* Medicæ marinæ spinosæ species *Ger. Trifolium cochleatum maritimum spinosum C. B. Trifolium cochleatum marinum, seu Medica marina f. B.* Ad litora Maris Mediterranei frequens. Hæ duæ species proximè scriptæ perennes sunt, reliquæ omnes annuæ.
- Medica echinata fructu parvo oblongo, spinis rarioribus rigidis. Hanc etiã in Sicilia collegimus.
- Melampyrum multis sive Triticum vaccinum *f. B.* Melampyrum purpurascente comâ *C. B.* Melampyrum purpureum *Ger. Cratægonon flore vario Parq.* Melampyrum *ejusdem.* Inter segetes per Germaniam & Galliam vulgatissimum.
- Melampyrum cæruleâ comâ *C. B.* cæruleum *Ger.* Melampyrum affinis Parietaria cærulea quorundam *f. B.* In sylvis montosis non longè à Gratianopoli, quâ inde ad max. Carthusianorum coenobium itur.
- Melampyrum erectum flore luteo amplo. Ad latera montium Messanæ imminentium. Melam-

Melampyrum erectum flore vario ex albo & purpureo. An Antirrhinum album serrato folio *F.B.*? Cum priore, à quo etiam fortasse non differt specie. Possunt hæc plantæ ad Euphrasias aut Cristas Galli referri.

Melanthium *v.* Nigella.

Melica sive Sorghum *Dod. Ger. Park.* Sorghi *F.B.* Milium arundinaceum subrotundo semine, Sorgo nominatum *C.B.* In Foro Julii ad panificia feritur: estq; haud dubiè Milium illud quod suo tempore ex *India* in *Italiam* inventum scripsit *Plinius*, nigrum colore, amplum grano, harundineum culmo, quòdq; adolescit ad pedes altitudine septem prægrandibus culmis. E paniculis hujus à granis repurgatis scopulas efficiunt ad mundandas vestes aliòsq; usus, cujusmodi *Venetis* vanales vidimus.

Melilotus quinta Tragi *v.* Securidaca.

Melilotus major candida *Trag.* Germanica *Ger.* flore albo albo *Park.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi frequens. Hæc reverà specie differt à vulgari nostra lutea, quamvis *C. Bauhinus*, qui alias plerunq; nimis multiplicat species, eandem faciat.

Melilotus Messanensis procumbens folliculis rugosis sublongis, spicis florum brevioribus. In loco humido, in lingua illa inter portum Messanensem & fretum Siculum.

Melissa sylvestris hirsutior minùs odorata. Melissophylli sylvestris genus *Matthiolo.* In sepibus prope Liburnum & Salernum copiosè. Hæc est, puto, quam *J. Bauhinus* memorat *Hist. lib. 28. cap. 12.* Habemus (inquit) nos quandam Melissam nigriorem & hirsutiorè, à nemine memoratam. Hic *Matthiolus* à Botanicis injustè arguitur, quasi Melissophyllum suum sylvestre, à sativo non esset distinctum.

Melissæ similis foliis minoribus, floribus albis, labello punctato. Circa Messanam, in insula ad Prom. Pachynum in Sicilia.

Menthastrum *Ger.* hortense, sive Mentha sylvest. *Park.* Mentha sylvestris folio longiore *C.B.* Menthastrum spicatum folio longiore candicante *F.B.* In agris & pascuis prope Arnum flumen non longè à Florentia.

Mespilus *F.B.* fativa *Ger.* vulgaris sive minor *Park.* Germanica folio laurino non serrato *C.B.* In Etruriæ sepibus non procul Viterbo.

Mespilus Aronia *Ger.* Aronia Veterum *F.B.* Aronia sive Neapolitana *Park.* Apii folio laciniato *C.B.* Sponte provenire dicitur in montibus Galliæ Narbonensis, quamvis me non vidisse fateor spontaneam.

Mespilus alterum Italicum quibusdam *F.B.* alterum Italicum



- Ger. spurium Italicum Park. latifolium adulterinum C.B.*  
In collibus & clivis maritimis Regni Neapolitani.
- Mezereon Germanicum, an Chamædaphne Dioscoridis*  
*Lob. ? Laureola folio deciduo, flore purpureo C.B. Laur.*  
*fol. dec. five Mezereon Germanicum F.B. Chamæla*  
*Germanica five Mezereon Ger. Cham. Ger. five Meze-*  
*reon vulgò Park. In montosis Germaniæ passim. Ha-*  
*betur & in collibus & montibus circa Genevam. Facul-*  
*tatis est causticæ & adurentis, nec intra corpus tutò su-*  
*mitur.*
- Milium arundinaceum C.B. v. Melica.*
- Millefolium nobile Trag. Achillea five Millefolium nobile*  
*Ger. Achillea Sideritis, five nobilis odorata Park. A-*  
*chillea millefolia odorata F.B. Tanacetum minus album*  
*odore Camphoræ C.B. In Germania ad Rhenum, Gal-*  
*lia Narbonensi circa Monspelium, & in Italia passim.*
- Millefolium luteum Ger. Park. tomentosum luteum F.B.C.B.*  
*Circa Avenionem, & juxta viam quæ Auriaco Avenio-*  
*nem ducit, ubi & Clusio observatum Hist. lib. 3. cap. 37.*
- Mollugo montana latifolia ramosa C.B. Gallium five Mol-*  
*lugo montana Ger. Gallium flore albo majus, five Mol-*  
*lugo montana Park. Rubia sylvatica lævis F.B. In syl-*  
*vis, agro Luceburgensi & Aquisgranensi.*
- Moly moschatum capillaceo folio C.B. moschatum vel Zi-*  
*bettinum Monspeliense Park. Allium sylv. perpusillum*  
*juncifolium moschatum F.B. In collibus prope Monspe-*  
*lium & Sellam novam, aux Garigues.*
- Moly parvum caule triangulo C.B. caule & foliis triangula-*  
*ribus Park. Primò inter Lericium & Massam; deinde*  
*circa Baias copiosè.*
- Monophyllon Ger. Mon. five Unifolium Park. Mon. recen-*  
*tiorum Lob. Mon. five Lilium convallium minus C.B.*  
*Unifolium, five Ophrys unifolia F.B. Primò in luco*  
*quodam juxta Hagam Comitum Hollandiæ, deinde in*  
*omnibus fere editioribus Belgii & Germaniæ sylvis &*  
*dumetis.*
- Morus alba Ger. Park. F.B. fructu albo C.B. The white*  
*Mulberry. In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi co-*  
*piosissimè seritur ad bombyces alendos; sunt enim folia*  
*ejus teneriora & vermiculis hisce gratiora quàm nigræ.*
- Morus nigra Park. F.B. fructu nigro C.B. Morus Ger. The*  
*black Mulberry-tree. Cum priore.*
- N. 1. Fructus nigræ (*mora Celsi* officinis dicti) inma-  
turi refrigerat, sicc. astringunt validè. Usus præcip. in diar-  
rhœa, dysenteria, fluxu menstruo, expuitione sanguinis:  
Extrinsecus in faucium ac oris inflammationibus ulceri-  
búsq; Schrod.
2. Mora

2. Mora matura refrigerant, alvum subducunt initio  
pastus & ante alios cibos sumpta, nam post alios cibos  
facile corrumpuntur; sitim sedant, appetitum excitant,  
&c. *Schrod.*

3. Cortex radice abstergit, astringit, hepar ac lie-  
nem aperit, alvum laxat, tinea latas necat: Circa mes-  
sem circumfossa & incisa dat succum qui concrevit & ad  
dentium dolores efficax est. Quin & folia vel sola vel  
cum cortice cocta odontalgiam sedant. Veteres plura  
habent, quos consule. Syrupus mororum ad suprascripta  
omnia valet, & grata sua aciditate febrilem ardorem  
restinguit.

4. Morus urbanarum novissima germinat, nec nisi  
exacto frigore, ob id dicta sapientissima arborum. *Plin.*  
*Muscus Alpinus* flore insigni dilute rubente *F.B.* *Gentia-*  
*nella* omnium minima *C.B. Park.* In altissimis verticibus  
montium max. *Carthusianorum* coenobio imminentium.  
*Muscus denticulatus Ger.* denticulatus major *C.B. Park.*  
*terrestris denticulatus Lob.* pulcher parvus repens *F.B.*  
In aggeribus umbrosis in Italia & parte meridionali  
Germaniae.

*Muscus capillaceus longissimus*, i.e. *Muscus arboreus II;*  
*C.B.* Hunc longissimis capillaceis filamentis dense sti-  
patis ex *Abietibus* dependentem in Germania vidimus &  
collegimus. Chartas in quibus composita fuit colore  
flavo ad rufum tendente infecit.

*Myagro affinis herba capitulis rotundis F.B.* *Myagro si-*  
*milis siliqua rotunda C.B. Park.* Hanc inter plantas no-  
stras siccas habemus, ubi collegimus jam non recorda-  
mur.

*Myrica i Clus.* *Tamariscus folio tenuiore Park.* *Narbo-*  
*nenfis Ger.* *Tamarix altera folio tenuiore, sive Gallica*  
*C.B. major sive arborea Narbonensis F. B.* Ad mare  
propè *Monspelim* abunde.

*Myrica sylv. altera Clus.* *Tamariscus folio latiore Park.*  
*Germanica Ger.* *Tamarix fruticosa folio crassiore, sive*  
*Germanica C.B. Germanica, sive minor fruticosa F.B.*  
Ad ripas fluviorum, v.g. circa *Augustam Vindelicorum,*  
*Genevam, &c.*

N. I. Absterg. ac subastringit. Usus praecip. in ob-  
structione ac tumore lienis. Adeo mirabilem antipathiam  
contra solum hoc viscerum faciunt (inquit *Plinius*)  
ut affirmant, si ex alveis factis bibant sues sine liene  
inveniri. De ligno *Aegyptii* (teste *Alpino*) decoctum  
parant ad luem *Veneream* curandam non secus ac nostri  
de *Guaiaco*; quod exhibent *leprosis, scabiosis, &c.* cum



foelici successu. Idem faciunt in melancholicis, ictericis nigris & hydropicis. Extrinsecus in tinea capitis & obstructione mensium valet.

2. Doliola è Myricæ affulis Francofurti ad Mœnum venalia memorat Clusius; quibus contentus liquor lienosis prodest.

3. Curæ Edmundi Grindalli Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Tamaricem Angli debent, quam induratum lienis passionem eximiè juvare expertus primus in Angliam transtulit. *Camden. Annal. Elizab.*

Myrtus communis Italica *C.B.* An Myrtus fructu albo *Ger.?* Myrtus vulgaris nigra & alba, sativa & sylvestris *f.B.* In Italia & Gallo-provincia frequentissima, ad mare inferum, itémq; in Sicilia.

N. 1. Hujus tum folia, tum baccæ (myrtilli Officinarum) refrigerant temperatè, siccant validè astringuntq;. Usus internus rarior est, nihilominus tamen adhibentur in fluxu alvi ac expuitione sanguinis. Extrinsecus usus utriusq; crebrior.

*Folia* emendant fœtorem sub axillis ac inguinibus (pulvis aspersus) sudorem corporis immodicum sistunt (frictione) membris catarrhosis opitulantur, alvi fluxui succurrunt, defensivum exhibent in herpetibus, putredinem oris sanant, hæmorrhagiam narium sistunt; polypo medentur (cum melle ac vino.)

*Baccæ* mitigant oculorum inflammationes; juvant luxatos articulos ac ossa fracta; subveniunt procidentix uteri ac ani; capitis tineas furfuraceaq; excrementa abigunt. *Schrod.*

Præcipuè eorum vires dependent ab adstrictione & suavitate odoris, ut singulas examinanti manifestum fiet.

2. Bellonius refert Illyricos Myrti foliis coria perficere, quemadmodum Macedones Rhoe; Ægyptios Acaciæ siliquis; Asiæ minoris incolas glandium Æsculi calycibus; Gallos Quercûs libro; Phryges sylvestris Pini corticibus. *Clus. hist. lib. 1. cap. 43.*

## N

**N**arcissus medioluteus *Lob. Ger.* An medioluteus polyanthos *Ger.?* medioluteus XI, sive copioso flore, odore gravi *C. B.* Narcissus multos ferens flores, medioluteus Narbonensis *J. B.* Itinere à Lericio ad Massam, & à Massa ad Lucam inter segetes copiosé.

Natrix Plinii *v.* Anonis lutea major.

Nasturtium Alpinum tenuissimè divisum *J. B. C. B.* Cardamine Alpina *Ger.* Alpina minor *Park.* In summis jugis montium Juræ & Salevæ locis humidioribus.

Nerium Alpinum *v.* Ledum.

Nerium *v.* Oleander.

Nigella arvensis *Park.* arvensis cornuta *C. B.* Melanthium Sylvestre *Lob. Ger.* Sylv. sive arvense *J. B.* Per Germaniam, Italiam & Galliam Narbonensem inter segetes passim.

N. 1. Usus seminis præcip. in mucilagine pulmonum resolvenda & expectoranda, lacte augendo, urinâ ac mensibus ciendis, moribus venenatis corrigendis. Specificè in febribus quartanis & quotidianis. Extrinsecus crebrius usus est in Cephalalgia sedanda, catarrhis exiccandis, in cucuphis epithemat, &c. applicatum *Schrod.*

2. Radix sistit proprietate sua hæmorrhagiam, in dentibus masticeatur, naribusque imponatur. *Idem.*

3. Exprimatur ex semine isto oleum, quo imperiti Pharmacopœi plerique pro oleo nardino non absque gravi utuntur errore. *Dod.*

## O

**O**cymastrum Valerianthon *v.* Valeriana.

Ocymoides repens *v.* Saponaria minor.

Ochrus sive Ervilia *Dod. Lob. Ger.* Och. sive Erv. flore & fructu albo *Park.* Och. folio integro capreolos emittente *C. B.* Lathyri species quæ Ervilia sylvestris *Dodonæo J. B.* Inter segetes propè Liburnum portum.

Olea sativa *J. B. Ger. Park. C. B.* In territorio Lucæ urbis,



urbis. In Gallo-provincia, & alibi in Italia & Gallia Narbonensi copiosissimé.

N. Oleæ vires & usus explicare nimis prolixum foret & perdifficile. Sic breviter Schroderus. *Folia* refrigerant, exiccant & astringunt. Usus externus & præcip. in fluxu alvi, mensium, in herpetibus & sim. *Fructus* immaturi exiccant & astringunt, præsertim sylvestres. *Olivæ conditæ* excitant appetitum, movent alvum, humentem ventriculum exiccant & confortant. Condiuntur a. antequam planè maturuerint.

2. Oleum quod exprimitur ex olivis maturis calfacit & humectat moderatè (N. vetus calidius est recenti) emollit, digerit, vulnerarium est, alvum laxat (cum cerevisia calida assumptum  $\zeta$ i) ariditatem pectoris corrigit, tormina ventris mitigat, meatus urinarios laxat, erosos abstergit & consolidat. Extrinsecus creberrimi usus est in clysteribus, tumoribus calidis, &c. Cum aqua tepida assumptum movet vomitum.

3. Oleo quidem non Apes tantum sed & omnia insecta exanimantur. *Plin. lib. II. cap. 19.* quod Cl. Vir *M. Malpighius* in Bombyce alisque experiendo verum invenit. Ratio est, quia oleum meatus Spiritus, seu poros quibus aer attrahitur & redditur obstruit, ob cujus defectum animalculum illico moritur. Nec enim minimis hisce insectis respiratio minus necessaria est ad vitam quam majoribus & perfectioribus animalibus: saltem sine aeris beneficio diu movere & vivere non possunt.

4. Oleum picem è pannis extrahit, quod aqua non facit. Vulgatum est, (inquit Sennertus) ut si quis manum pice inquinat, eam aqua non mundet sed oleo aliquo aut pinguedine, quæ picem liquefaciat. *Hypomn. 1. cap. 5.*

5. Scribit F. Licetus, se vidisse Rechi in horto patris sui stipitem oleæ sativæ aridum ferè ac levem, per decennium & ultra à trunco separatum, neque posthac unquam terræ implantatum, ad alterius ligni fulcrum in terram demissum, & ligno cui fulcimentum præstabat clavis ferreis affixum, pullulasse, germinasseque eodem anno, plures olivarum novellas foliis & fructibus onustas, atque in posterum etiã per plures annos protulisse. *Sennert. Hypomn. 5. cap. 7.* Unde abundè confirmatur illud Poetæ, *Truditur è sicco radix oleagina ligno.*

6. In Hispania oleas ad motis scalis manu legunt, & non decutiunt ut in Gallia Narbonensi, nè sc. sequentis anni spem decussis germinibus præripiant. Vehementer enim laborant percussæ & detrimentum capiunt. *Clus.*

7. Olivæ

7. Olivæ quamvis per maturitatem nigræ sunt, sapore quoque acri, amaro & nescio quid nauseosi admixtum habente; oleum tamen quod inde exprimitur ferè pellucidum est, nonnihil flavicans, sapore dulci & grato, unde patet saporem hunc & odorem parti aqueæ seu amurcæ inhærere. Laudatissimum autem apud nos habetur oleum, quod coloris omnis & saporis maxime expers est.

Oleander flore rubro *Park.* Nerium sive Oleander *Ger.* Nerium sive Rhododendron *J. B.* Nerion floribus rubescentibus *C. B.* In Sicilia ad aquarum rivulos in ascensu montis Ætnæ.

Onobrychis spicata flore purpureo *Park.* *C. B.* flo. purpureo *Ger.* quibusdam, flore purpureo *J. B.* In loco quodam glareoso non longè à Vienna Austria.

Onobrychis vulgaris minor *Park.* fructu echinato minor *C. B.* Ad radices Vesuvii montis & in insula sæpius memorata ad Prom. Pachynum. Flos hujus purpureus est & minor quàm vulgaris; fructus a. echinatus major.

Onobrychis arvensis *C. B. v.* Speculum Veneris.

Onobrychis semine clypeato aspero *v.* Hedyсарum clypeatum.

Opuntia marina *Park.* Scutellaria sive Opuntia marina *J. B.* Lichen marinus rotundifolius *Ger.* Fucus folio rotundo *C. B.* Sertolara *Imper.* In maris litora rejectam collegimus ad *Punto Cerciolo*, non longè à *Castello Pullu* in Sicilia.

† Orchis galeâ & alis ferè cinereis *J. B.* Cynosorchis latifolia hiante cucullo minor *C. B.* Cynosorchis altera *Dod. de floribus*, ubi bona ejus habetur descriptio. Cynosorchis major altera *Ger.* latifolia minor *Park.* Circa Genevam ad agrorum margines. Aprili & Maio mensibus floret. Hanc non ità pridem in Anglia sponte natam observavimus. *V. Cat. Ang.*

Orchis anthropophora flore fusco. In marginibus agrorum quorundam propè ripas Rhodani non longè à Geneva.

Orchis macrophyllus Columnæ *Park.* Orchis sive Testiculus maximo flore *J. B.* Orchis montana Italica flore ferrugineo, linguâ oblongâ *C. B.* Per totam ferè Italiam ad mare inferum, vidimus enim Massæ, Liburni, Neapoli in pascuis siccioribus.

Orchis magna, latis foliis, galeâ fuscâ vel nigricante *J. B.* Ad latera montis Salevæ propè Genevam. Thyrsus florum speciosus est.

Orchis strateumatica minor *Ger. J. B.* Cynosorchis militaris



- taris minor *C. B. Park.* In pascuis ad latera montis Salevæ.
- Orchis rotunda Dalechampii *f. B. Cynoforchis* capitulo globofo *Park.* *Cyn. milit. IX,* five globofo flore *C. B.* In summitatibus Juræ montis.
- Orchis palmata minor odoratissima purpurea five nigra *f. B. palmata XXI,* five Alpina angustifolia nigro flore *C. B. palmat. angustifolia* minor odoratissima *Park.* In herbidis jugis & pascuis montium Juræ & Salevæ copiosè.
- Orchis foetida III, five odore hirci minor *C. B. Tragorchis* foemina *Ger. minor & verior Park.* *Tragorchis* minor flore fuliginoso *f. B.* In pascuis quibusdam non longe à Geneva.
- Oreofelinum *v. Apium montanum* nigrum.
- † Ornithogalum luteum *C. B. Dod. luteum,* five Cæpe agraria *Ger. Bulbus sylvestris Fuchsi* flore luteo, five Ornithogalum luteum *f. B.* In agro Pedemontano ad sepes & inter segetes. Invenimus etiam in Helvetia.
- Ornithogalum spicatum *Ger. spic. flore albo* Monspeffulanum *f. B. majus spicatum flo. albo C. B.* In insula ad Prom. Pachynum, atque etiam Monspelii inter segetes.
- Ornithogalum vulgare *Ger. vulgare & verius, majus & minus f. B. umbellatum medium angustifolium C. B.* In Lombardia, Pedemontio, & agro Lucensi inter segetes.
- Ornithogalum spicatum flore virente *v. Asphodelus.*
- Ornithopodio similis hirsuta Scorpioides *C. B. Scorpioides* leguminosa *f. B. Dod. Ger. Park.* Circa Messanam Siciliæ & Neapolin Italiæ frequens.
- Orobanche ramosa *Ger. Park. C. B. minor* purpureis floribus, five ramosa *f. B.* In arvis demessa segete primò circa Ratisponam in Germania observavimus, postea etiam in Italia & Gallia Narbonensi.
- Orobis receptus herbariorum *Lob. Ger. vulgaris herbariorum Park. siliquis* articulatis, semine majore *C. B. Orobis* five Ervum multis *f. B.* In agris circa Monspelium & Genevam.
- Orobis sylvaticus purpureus vernus *C. B. Pannonicus* 1 *Clus. sylvaticus purpureus major Park. sylvat. vernus Ger. emac. Galega nemorensis verna f. B.* In dumetis à la Bastie, & alibi circa Genevam, inque Germaniæ & Helvetiæ sylvis frequens.
- Orobis sylvaticus Vicinæ foliis *C. B. Pannonicus* 2 *Clus. Astragaloides Ger. Astrag. herbariorum Park. Astragalus* major

major Fuchſio *ſ. B.* Abundat in colle *La Baſtie*, ad ripas Rhodani & in montis Salevæ ſylvofis prope Genevam : in Germania quoq; non admodum rarus eſt.

*Oryza Lob. Ger. Park. ſ. B.* Italica *C. B.* In Italia paluſtribus Ferrariam inter & Bononiam ſatam-vidimus.

N. In cibus admodum eſt familiaris, gratiſſimi ſaporis; multum nutrit & ſemen auget : verum obſtruentis naturæ eſt & alvum leniter adſtringit. Proinde datur in cibus utiliter dysentericis, coeliacis & diarrhœâ affectis : *Oryzâ* nunc dierum veſcitur (ſi Americanoſ excipias) humani generis pars maxima, Turcæ, Perſæ, Indi, Africani, Sinenſes, &c.

*Oxalis maxima ſylvatica ſ. B.* Acetofa montana maxima *C. B.* Acetofa max. Germanica *Park.* In monte *Thuri* prope Genevam.

*Oxyacantha Theophraſti Ger. v. Pyracantha.*

*Oxys lutea Ger. ſ. B.* lutea corniculata repens *Lob.* luteo flore *Park.* Trifolium acetofum II, ſive corniculatum *C. B.* In Italia & Sicilia, umbroſis præfertim, ubique ferè obvium.

*Oxycedrus v. Cedrus Ly cia retuſa ſ. B.* & *Juniperus.*

## P

**P** Aliurus *Lob. Dod. Ger.* Paliurus ſive Rhamnus 3 *Dioſcoridis Park.* Rhamnus ſive Paliurus folio *Juſubino ſ. B.* Rhamnus folio ſubrotundo, fructu compreſſo *C. B.* In ſepibus circa Veronam, Bergamum, Romam & alibi in Italia, necnon circa Monſpelium.

*Palma ſive Manus marina ſ. B.* *Urtica marina X,* ſive *Manus marina C. B.* Habuimus ex ſinu Adriatico, & mari infero circa Romam.

*Palma humilis v. Chamærrhiphes.*

*Palma Chriſti v. Ricinus.*

*Panax Herculeum majus Ger.* paſtinacæ folio, an *Syriacum Theophraſti C. B.* *Heracleum alterum ſive peregrinum Dodonæi Park.* *Sphondylion,* vel potiùs *Paſtinacæ Germanicæ* affinis, *Panax,* vel *Pſeudo-coſtus* flore luteo *ſ. B.* In Sicilia non longè à caſtello *Puzallu.*

N. Ex hujus vulnerato circa radicem caule ſuccus æſtivalis menſibus manat æſtate fervida, etiam in Belgio. *Dod.* In *Opopanacis* grumis reperta ſemina in Belgio ſata hanc plantam produxere. *C. Hoffman.*

Pancre-



- Panocratium Lob. marinum Ger.* Monspeffulanum, multis Scylla alba parva *f.B.* *Narcissus maritimus C.B.* In arenoso maris litore prope Neapolin copiosè. Post solstitium æstivum floret.
- Panicum sylvestre v.* Gramen panicum.
- Paronychia sive Alsinifolia incana f.B.* Anthyllis maritima incana *Park.* marit. *Alsinifolia C.B.* marina incana *Alsinifolia Ger.* In vineis circa Messanam & Monspe-  
lium.
- Passerina Lobelii f.B.* P. *Linariæ folio Lobelii Ger.* Lithospermum *Linariæ folio Monspeliense Park.* IX, sive *Linariæ folio Monspeliacum C.B.* Circa Monspelium. In insula ad Promont. Pachynum proceriorem observavimus.
- Passerina Tragi f.B.* Pas. altera *Ger.* Lithospermum *Linariæ folio C.B.* Lithospermum Germanicum, *Passerina Tragi Park.* In arvis demessa segete circa Basileam, Genevam, Monspelium, &c.
- Pastinaca marina Lob. v.* Cithmum.
- Pedicularis Alpina lutea.* Yellow mountain Louse-wort, Rattle or Cocks-comb. In altissimis montibus maximum Carthusianorum cœnobium cingentibus.
- Peganium Narbonensium Lob. v.* Ruta sylvestris minima.
- Pentaphyllum sive potius Heptaphyllum argenteum flore muscoso f.B.* *Alchimilla Alpina quinquefolia C.B.* minor *quinquefolia Park.* In monte Jura & in Alpibus Sabaudicis copiosè. De hac planta *v. f.B.*
- Pentaphyllum v.* Quinquefolium.
- Peplus minor f.B.* In agris prope Ladum Monspeliacum annem non longè à *Castelneuf.*
- Perfoliatum angustifolium montanum Col.* *Perfoliata minor angustifolia, Bupleuri folio C.B.* *Perf. angustif. Alpina minor Park.* *Auriculæ Leporis affinis, Odontitis lutea Valerandi ac Dalechampii f.B.* In agris quibusdam Siciliæ sterilioribus prope *Punto Cerciolo,* non procul *Puzallu vico.*
- Perfoliata minor foliis gramineis f.B.* P. *Alpina gramineo folio, sive Bupleuron angustifolium Alpinum C.B.* An *Perfoliata Alpina angustifolia minima C.B.?* In summis montibus max. Carthusianorum cœnobio vicinis. Icon Ponzæ, quam proponit Parkinsonus sub titulo *Bupleuri angustifolii Alpini;* Gerardus sub tit. *Sedi petræi Bupleuri folio,* huic nostræ plantæ non bene convenit.
- Periclymenum perfoliatum Ger. f.B. C.B.* *perfoliatum calidarum regionum Lob.* *perfoliatum sive Italicum Park.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi.

- Periclymenum* rectum fructu rubro *J. B. Park.* rectum Germanicum *Ger.* *Chamæcerasus dumetorum* fructu gemino rubro *C. B.* In Germania, ad sepes & in dumetis vulgarissimum.
- Periclymenum* rectum fructu nigro *Park.* rect. fructu gemino nigro *J. B.* *Chamæcerasus Alpina* fructu nigro gemino *C. B.* In sylvis juxta Sacellum Brunonis, à la grand Chartruse.
- Periclymenum* rectum fructu rubro *Ger.* fructu rubro singulari majore *Park.* sed perperam, nam semper geminum habet. *Chamæcerasus Alpina* fructu rubro gemino, duobus punctis notato *C. B.* *Chamæcerasus Gesneri*, seu *Chamæpericlymenum* quoddam *Alpinum J. B.* In monte *Saleve* copiosè.
- Petasites* albus anguloso folio *J. B.* minor *C. B. Park.* In declivibus montium quos transivimus eundo à Gavia ad Genuam.
- Peucedanum* majus *Ger.* majus *Italicum Lob. J. B. C. B. Park.* In lingua illa Portum Messanensem à Fretto Siculo dirimente.
- Phalangium* pulchrius non ramosum *J. B.* An *Phalangium* flore *Lilii ejusdem?* *Phalangium I*, sive magno flore, & fortè etiam *II*, sive parvo flore non ramosum *C. B.* *Phalangium* non ramosum *Ger.* In monte Sabaudie Genevæ vicino, *Saleve* dicto.
- Phalangium* parvo flore ramosius *J. B.* *III*, sive parvo flore ramosum *C. B.* ramosum *Ger. Park.* Circa *Frankfurtum*, *Basileam*, *Genevam*, &c. in collibus, pascuis montosis & ericetis.
- Phalangium* *Cretæ Salonensis Lob. Ger.* *Asphodelus VII*, sive foliis fistulosis *C. B.* minor foliis fistulosis *J. B.* In campis lapideis seu *Salonensi Creta* vulgò *The Craux*, inter *Arelaten urbem* & oppidum *Salonam* copiosissimè.
- Phalaris* semine nigro *Park.* major semine nigro *J. B. C. B.* Circa *Messanam* in *Sicilia*; *Baias* & *Neapolin* in *Italia*; & *Monspelim* in *Gallia Narbonensi*. Ab hac non differre suspicor *Gramen phalaroides* majus sive *Italicum C. B.* Grana hujus minora sunt quàm *Phalaridis vulgaris*.
- Phillyrea* serrata 2 *Clusii Ger.* & *Phillyrea latifolia* spinosa *C. B.* seu 1 *Clusii*. *Phillyrea folio Alaterni*, & *Phillyrea folio Ilicis J. B.* *Phillyrea latifolia aculeata*, & *Ph. folio lato serrato Park.* Existimo enim has duas non differre specie. In *Etruria* copiosissimè, itémq; circa *Monspelim* in præruptis clivis non longè à specu *Frontignana*; ad montem *Lupi* & alibi.



*Phillyrea angustifolia* *J.B. Ger. Lob. angustifolia prima C.B. angustifolia secunda Park.* In Etruria abundè, necnon circa Monspelium.

*Phillyrea latiusculo folio J.B. latiore folio Ger. angustifolia prima Park. Phil. 4, sive folio Ligustri C.B.* In Etruria inter Massam & Lucam; item in Provincia Gallica. Hæc fortè non differt specie à priore, nam in hujus plantæ, ut & Alaterni, foliorum figurâ, magnitudine, colore, incisuris mirè ludit natura.

*Phthora v. Thora.*

*Phyllon marificum & fœminificum Park. arrhenogonon & thelygonon folio incano Monspeffulanum J.B. Phyllon testiculatum, & Phyllon spicatum C.B. Phyl. arrhenogonon sive marificum, & Phyl. thelygonon sive fœminificum Ger.* In aggeribus fossarum & viis publicis Monspelii, præsertim prope aquas.

*Phyteuma Monspelienisium Lob. J.B. Resedæ affinis Phyteuma C.B. Res. aff. Phyteuma Monspelienisium dicta Park.* Circa Monspelium passim; in Italia quoq; circa Romam & alibi. Hæc planta omnino Resedis annumeranda est.

*Picea Latinorum v. Abies mas Theophrasti.*

*Pilosella minor folio angustiore minùs piloso repens J.B. major repens minùs hirsuta C.B.* In pascuis & collibus circa Genevam.

*Pilosella minore flore hirsutior & elatior non repens J.B. Pil. major erecta C.B. major Ger. altera erecta Park.* Et hanc circa Genevam inveni.

*Pilosella sive Pulmonaria lutea angustiori folio, valdè pilosa altera J.B.* In monte Saleva Genevæ propinquo.

*Pilosellæ majoris seu Pulmonariæ luteæ laciniatæ species minor J.B.* In prædicto monte Saleva, in rupium fissuris.

*Pinaster, sive Pinus sylvestris Hispanicus major Clus. J.B. Pinus VI, sive maritima altera C.B.* Ab hoc non differt specie, ipso Clusio monente, *Pinaster Austriacus major albus Clus. J.B. Pinus II, sive sylvest. C.B. Parkinsonus & Gerardus* in hac arbore mihi non satisfaciunt. Habet a. folia longa, in viriditate nigricantia; conos oblongos, turbinatos, ramorum alas spectantes & reflexos; nucleis parvis, nec mali vulgaris nucleis multò majoribus, quibus & figurâ suâ accedunt. Habetur in viridariis nostris in Anglia frequens; nonnullis *The mountain Pine* dicta: ubi (ut rectè Clusius) in Pini sat. altitudinem excrefcit. Provenit, autore Clusio, in Aquitania & Pyrenæis frequentissimè; quod & *D. Willughby* nobis

nobis confirmavit; & plurimam Resinam fundit; est etiam in Suevia, Bavaria, Austria, &c. passim obvia. Suspicatur J. Bauhinus non differre hanc à Pinu sua sylvestri & Tæda.

Pinaster alter Hispanicus vel minor Hispanicus *Clus.* Pinus V; sive maritima major C. B. sylvestris sterilis elatior *Park.* sylv. maritima conis firmiter ramis adhaerentibus *F. B.* In Alpibus Stiriacis. Hujus fòlia breviora sunt & magis glauca quàm præcedentis, conii minores. Hortulanis nostris perperam *the Scotch-Firre*, i. e. Abies Scotica dicitur.

Pinus sativa C. B. sativa sive domestica *Ger.* urbana sive domestica *Park.* assiculis duris, foliis longis *F. B.* In Gallia Narbonensi & Italia: copiosissimè autem propè Ravennam.

N. 1. Hæc arbor vulnerata Resinam fundit liquidam, quæ postea coquendo fit arida.

2. Pix liquida seu navalis è Pinu vi ignis excoquitur hoc modo. Pinuum vetustarum stipites pingues & Resinâ adeò prægnantes ut accensi instar facis ardeant, (hujusmodi arbores Antiqui tædas appellant) assulatim cæsos super area seu pavimento è luto usto aut lapidibus antea præparato, & à centro undique ad circumferentiam paulatim declivi, in strues aut acervos componunt, iis similes quos extruunt qui carbones faciunt. Strues hæc ramulis faginis pineæ sive circumcirca contegunt, & deinde pulvere aut luto superimposito curiosè loricant, ne quæ fumus aut flamma exire possit. Ignem postea desuper accendunt, quemadmodum carbonarii solent, qui liquorem ligni oleosum inferiùs subsidere ad ima compellit. Is autem ob pavimenti declivitatem, in canalem, (qui acervum undique coronæ instar cingit) promptè delabatur, indeque per alios ductus in foveas aut vasa ei recipiendo destinata, derivatur. Ex hoc in cortinas injecto, & tandiu decocto donec humor omnis absumatur, fit Pix arida & rasilis, Græcis *πάλιμπα* dicta. Nostrates Picem liquidam *Tarre* vocant; siccam verò seu aridam *Pitch*.

3. Pini cujuscunque cortices & folia refrigerant & astringunt, undè in dysenteria & fluore mensium profunt. Nuces pineæ caliditate temperatæ sunt & humidæ, maturant, leniunt, impinguant. Nuclei saporis sunt delicatissimi, & in Italia mensis secundis adjiciuntur. Usus præcip. in phthisi (quia nutriunt bene) tussi; stranguria ac acrimonia urinæ, quam mitigant: Segnem excitant Venerem, ulcera renum mundificant, &c.

4. Decoctum



4. Decoctum aut infusum summitatum Pinūs in cerevisia aliōve idoneo liquore ad calculum renum & vesicæ plurimum valere creditur, necnon ad scorbutum aliōsque thoracis affectus.

N. Resina omnis confert præcipuè tussi aliisque pulmonum affectibus (cum melle) urinæ ac alvo ciendæ; calculum pellit, arthriticos affectus juvat, gonorrhœam sistit. Extrinsicus Chirurgis usitatissima est in emplastris; movet enim pus, maturat, & scabiei medetur. Sunt qui Terebenthinam vulgarem (est autem ea laricis resina) in cerevisia infundunt, atque simul deservere sinunt, pro potu ordinario in præsertione calculi viscerumque obstructionibus.

Plantago quinquenervia cum globulis albis pilosis *Æ. B.* angustifolia VIII, sive paniculis Lagopi *C. B.* angustifolia paniculis Lagopi *Park.* Circa Messanam. Habetur quoque Monspelii & Nemausi.

Plantago angustifolia Alpina *Æ. B.* Holosteum III, sive hirsutum nigrans *C. B.* In summis jugis montis Juræ.

Plumbago Plinii *Ger.* Dentilaria Rondeletii *Æ. B.* Lepidium Dentellaria dictum *C. B.* Lep. Monspeliacum, Dentellaria dictum *Park.* Circa Syracusas in Sicilia, Romam & alibi in Italia, Monspelium in Gallia Narbonensi.

Polemonium sive Trifolium fruticans *Ger.* Polem. sive Trif. frut. vel Jasminum luteum vulgare *Park.* Trifolium fruticans, quibusdam Polemonium, flore luteo *Æ. B.* Jasminum V, sive luteum vulgò dictum, bacciferum *C. B.* In sepibus circa Monspelium; vidimus etiam in Regno Neapolitano propè Scaleam.

Polium montanum album *C. B.* *Ger.* Monspellulanum *Æ. B.* P. Mont. Monspeliacum *Park.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi. C. Bauhinus malè, meo quidem iudicio, distinguit inter Polium montanum album & P. maritimum erectum Monspeliacum, cum una & eadem planta sint.

Polium montanum Lavendulæ folio *Park.* montanum I, seu Lavendulæ folio *C. B.* Pol. Lavandulæ folio, flore albo *Ger.* In montosis circa Basileam, Genevam & alibi.

N. Polium cum acre sit & amarum, urinam & menses ciet, venenatis moribus auxiliatur, Hydricos & ictericos juvat, secundum veteres. Theriacam & Mithridaticum ingreditur.

† Polygonatum *Lob.* *Ger.* latifolium vulgare *C. B.* Polyg. vulgò Sigillum Solomonis *Æ. B.* In Belgio, Germania, Gallia & Italia, in saxosis & ad sepes ubique. Hæc planta in Angliæ Australibus sponte provenit, v. *Cat. Ang.*

† Polygonatum floribus ex singularibus pediculis *Æ. B.* latifolium

- folium 2 *Clus.* latifolium IV, flore majore odore *C. B.* majus flore majore *Park.* latifolium 2 *Clusii Ger.* In rupibus montis *Saleve.* Et hæc Angliæ indigena est. *V. Cat. Ang.*
- Polygonatum minus Lob. Ger.* angustifolium *Park. F. B.* angustifolium non ramosum *C. B.* In sylvis circa Spadam oppidulum acidulis celebre copiosissimè. Vidimus & in sylvosis montis *Salevæ.*
- Polygonum montanum niveum Park.* montanum *Ger.* minus candicans *C. B.* *Paronychia Hispanica Clusii* sive *Anthyllis nivea F. B. White Mountain-Knotgrass.* Circa *Mesfanam* copiosè.
- Polygonum vel Linifolia* per terram sparsa, flore *Scorpioidis F. B.* In *Etruria* non longè à *Viterbo*, cum *Romam* contenderemus, copiosam observavimus. *J. Bauhinus* extra scopum jaculatur, cum hanc refert ad *Millegranam* minimam *Lobelii*, à qua longè differt.
- Polygonum bacciferum maritimum v. Tragos.*
- Portulaca sylvestris Lob. Ger. Park.* sylv. minor sive spontanea *F. B.* angustifolia, sive *sylvestris C. B.* In *Italia*, *Sicilia*, *Gallia Narbonensi* & *Germania*, in vervastis & ad vias. Sativam ab hac culturæ tantum ratione differre existimo, quamvis in magnitudine omnium partium insignis sit differentia.
- N. 1. In acetariis frequens usus est *Portulacæ*, stomachi ardorem lenit & bilis fervorem, & hinc in febribus putridis ac malignis, ardore urinæ, & *Scorbuto* prodest; venerem inhibet, venerisque insomnia. Dentium stuporem commanducata tollit, & mobiles dentes stabilit. Verminantibus pueris cum successu exhibetur. Verum usus ejus nimis cavendus est quoniam ob frigiditatem suam & humiditatem in ventriculo putrescere apta est, ejusque & viscerum reliquorum tonum dissolvere.
2. Solet apud nos condiri ad intinctus eodem modo quo *Cappares*, *Genistæ flores*, *Lingua avis*, &c. condiuntur.
- Portulaca marina, v. Halimus.*
- Prunella angustifolia F. B. hyssopifolia C. B.* Circa *Montspelium* variis in locis.
- Prunella caruleo magno flore C. B. magno flore purpureo Park.* flore magno folio non laciniato *F. B.* Primò observavimus hanc *Moguntia*, postea circa *Genevam* & alibi.
- Prunella laciniata flore magno purpureo F. B. Prunella Lobelii Ger.* *Prun. laciniato folio Park.* Cum priore.
- Pseudo-asphodelus quibusdàm F. B. Asphodelus Lancastriæ verus Ger. emac.* minimus *Norvegicus luteus palustris Scoticus & Lancastriensis Lob. Pseudo-asphodelus minor folio*



folio Iridis angustifoliae *Park.* Pseudo-asphodelus palustris Scoticus, & Pseudo-asphodelus Alpinus *C. B.* qui hos duos (ut mihi videtur) malè separat. Ad radices montis Salevæ in aquosis. Vidimus quoque nonnusquam in Germania.

Pseudo-melanthium glabrum. In Sicilia inter segetes propè castellum *Puzallu*, & in montibus Messanæ imminetibus. Simile est Pseudo-melanthio vulgari, diversum tamen, &, ut puto, nondum descriptum.

Pseudo-stachys Alpina *C. B. Park.* In summis jugis montis Juræ.

Psyllium majus supinum *C. B. F. B.* majus semper virens *Park.* semper virens Lobelii *Ger.* Plinianum fortè, radice perenni, supinum *Lob.* Circa Monspelium & in Italia frequens.

Psyllium vulgare *Park.* majus erectum *C. B. F. B.* Psyllium sive Pulicaris herba *Ger.* Circa Monspelium in agris copiosè. Psyllium dicitur quia semina ejus pulicibus similia sunt.

N. Evacuat bilem flavam, mucilaginéque sua acrimoniam humorum obtundere aptum est. Hinc convenit maximopere in Dysenteria & corrosione intestinorum. Semen Psyllii hoc peculiare præ cæteris purgantibus habet, quod qualitate refrigerandi sit præditum. Verùm eniavèrò non tamen extra reprehensionem positum est, quam incurrit ratione virulentia suæ. *Schrod.* Nimio usu stomachum offendit, & animi deliquium inducit.

Ptarmica Imperati, v. Xeranthemum.

Pulegium angustifolium *Ger. C. B.* angustifolium sive cervinum *Lob. Park.* cervinum angustifolium *F. B.* Primò vidimus ad Rhodanum proximè pontem S. Spiritus dictum, deinde circa Monspelium in humidioribus.

Pulmonaria maculosa *Lob. Ger.* maculata *Park.* Symphytum maculosum, sive Pulmonaria latifolia *C. B.* Pulmonaria Italicorum ad Buglossum accedens *F. B.* In sylvis propè Coloniam Agrippinam primò, postea in omnibus ferè montosis dumetis juxta Rhenum & propè Genevam in conspectum se nobis dedit.

Pulmonaria Gallorum v. Pilosella.

Pulsatilla alba *F. B. Park.* flore albo *C. B. Ger.* In summis Juræ montis jugis. Hæc non floris colore tantum, sed etiam totâ specie distincta est à vulgari Pulsatilla, quam memini me alicubi vidisse flore albo.

Tunica malus sylvestris *C. B. Ger.* Punica sylvestris major, sive Balaustium majus *Park.* Malus Punica *F. B. The Pome-*

*Pomegranate-tree.* In Gallia Narbonensi & Provincia passim.

N. Poma in genere censentur boni succi, ventriculo convenientia sed pauci nutrimenti.

*Dulcia* eorumque syrupus adhibentur in tussi chronica & pleuritide: in febribus minus commoda sunt, quia Ventriculo inflationes causant.

*Acida* frigida sunt & adstringentia, stomachica. Usus præcip. in febribus biliosis, in Gonorrhœa, pica gravidarum compescenda, orisque putredine corrigenda & sim.

*Vinosa* (acido-dulcia, *Granata muræ*) mediæ sunt naturæ inter dulcia & acida, cardiaca ac cephalica. Usus præcip. in syncope, vertigine, &c. Ex malis hisce ad usus supradictos succus exprimitur & fermentatus depuratusque vinum dicitur.

*Flores*, tam *Balaustia* quam *Cytini*, ejusdem sunt naturæ, terrestris sc. valide adstringentis; unde creberrimus eorum usus esse solet in omnis generis fluxionibus v. g. diarrhœa, dysenteria, fluxu uterino, &c. in sanguine vulnerum cohibendo, gingivarum laxitate emendanda, in hernia curanda, &c. Hæc omnia Schroderus.

*Cortex* (malicorium, psidium) ejusdem naturæ cum floribus est. Utilis etiam ad coria præparanda, & ad atramentum vice gallarum. Addit Constantinus, Malicorium vino decoctum ac potum omnes ventris tineas necare, maxime eas quas *Ascaridas* vocant.

*Nuclei* refrigerant itidem, astringuntque, imprimis qui ex pomis acidis collecti. *Schrod.* Breviter Flores, Cortex, nuclei, [adde & folia] ad ea conducunt quibuscunque adstrictione opus est.

Ex malis Punicis contusis cum suis corticibus exprimitur succus qui purgat bilem flavam, ut scribit *Casalpinus*.

*Pyraëantha* *Lob. Clus.* Pyr. quibusdam *Æ. B.* *Oxyacantha* *Theophrasti Ger.* *Oxyacantha* *Dioscoridis*, sive *Spina acida Pyri folio C. B.* Circa Florentiam & alibi in Etruria copiose.

*Pyrola folio serrato Æ. B.* folio mucronato serrato *C. B.* tenerior *Park.* & tenerior *Clusii Ger.* In montibus Genevæ vicinis, inque sylvis montosis non longe à Constantia versus Scaphusiam.

N. In flore *Pyrolæ* vulgaris insignem observavi varietatem. In una enim planta inferior floris lacinia sive labellum magis propendet quam in altera: Stylus etiam



in una magis dependet & deorsum incurvatur quam in altera. Fortè una infœcunda est, flores duntaxat proferens, illa nimirum cujus labellum & stylus propendent, cum & caulis exuccus & evanidus videatur, altera fœcunda, cum & caulis robustior sit & succulentior.

## Q

**Q**uinquefolium album majus caulescens *C.B.* verùm descriptio non bene convenit huic nostræ plantæ: Melius respondet figura *J. Bauhini* sub titulo Pentaphylli recti. Vidimus primò in Alpibus Carinthiacis, deinde in monte Salevæ, tandem ad exteriorem portam max. Carthusianorum cœnobii, ubiq; è rupium fissuris exiens.

Quinquefolium album majus alterum *C.B.* sylvaticum majus flore albo *Ger.* Pentaphyllon album *f.B.* majus alterum album *Park.* In Alpibus Stiriacis inter oppidulum *S. Michaelis & Knittelfeld.*

Quinquefolium minus repens luteum *C.B.* An Quinquefolium minus repens lanuginosum luteum *ejusdem?* Pentaphyllum incanum *Ger.* repens minus *Park.* Pentaphyllon parvum hirsutum *f.B.* In Episcopatu Tridentino & Helvetia, itémq; circa Genevam *en plain palais.* Martio & Aprili floret, unde à *Schwenckfeldio* rectè denominatur, Quinquefolium vernum minus.

Quinquefolium minus repens Alpinum aureum *C.B.* minus flore aureo *Ger. emac.* Alpinum splendens flore aureo *f.B.* Pentaphyllum incanum repens Alpinum *Park.* In montis Juræ summo vertice *La Dole* dicto.

Quinquefolium rectum luteum minus. An Quinquefolium montanum erectum hirsutum luteum *C.B.?* Pentaphyllum montanum erectum *Park.?* In sylva *Valena* prope montem *Lupi.* Folia longis insident pediculis & circumcirca dentata sunt, denticulis majoribus, non admodum hirsuta. Caules ex eadem radice plures exeunt, dodrantales, qui in summitatibus suis numerosos gestant flores.

Quinquefolium Alpinum argenteum album. In altiss. montibus max. Carthusianorum cœnobio proximis. Per simile est Trifolio Alpino argenteo *Ponæ.*

Quinquefolium fragiferum *C.B.* Pentaphyllum fragiferum *Ger. Park.* Pentaphylloides erectum *f.B.* In monte Salevæ prope arcem antiquam jam fere collapsam.

Quinque-

Quinquefolio fragifero affinis *C.B.* Pentaphyllum supinum  
 Potentillæ facie *Ger. Park.* Pentaphylloides supinum  
*f.B.* In Germania prope Rhenum, infra Mogun-  
 tiam.

## R

- R** Adix cava v. *Fumaria bulbosa.*  
 Rapistrum monospermon *f.B. C.B. Park.* In Italia  
 non longè à Liburno, circa Genevam etiam & Mon-  
 spelium.
- Rapunculus spicatus *C.B.* spicatus sive comosus albus &  
 cæruleus *f.B.* spicatus alopecuroides *Park.* Rapuntium  
 majus *Ger.* Primò eum observavimus circa Spadam Epi-  
 scopatûs Leodiensis urbiculum acidulis celebrem, in  
 montosis; postea in collibus Genevæ vicinis; ut *La*  
*Bastie, &c.*
- Rapunculi genus folio ferrato rotundiore *f.B.* In monte  
 Jura. Hæc planta an ab aliis descripta sit necne non-  
 dum comperimus.
- Ranunculus albus simplici flore *f.B.* Alpinus albus *Ger.*  
 montanus albus minor simplex *Park.* mont. Aconiti fo-  
 lio, flore albo minore *C.B.* In Jura & Saleva monti-  
 bus copiosè. Maio floret.
- Ranunculus montanus albus hirsutus *f.B.* montanus Pen-  
 nxi *Park.* mont. hirsutus purpureus *Ger. emac.* montanus  
 VI, sive montanus hirsutus purpurascente flore *C.B.* In  
 sylvis Juræ montis prope verticem *Thuiri.*
- Ranunculus tenuifolius montanus luteus *f.B.* In montis  
 Juræ præalta parte *Thuiri J. Bauhino* & nobis etiam in-  
 ventus.
- Ranunculus montanus lanuginosus foliis Ranunculi pratensis  
 repentis *C.B. Park.* Ran. magnus valde hirsutus, flore  
 luteo *f.B.* cujus descriptio quæ desumpta est è Phyto-  
 pinace *C.B.* nostro Ranunculo (quem in Saleva copio-  
 sum invenimus) adamussim respondet.
- Ranunculus v. *Aconitum.*
- Reseda alba *f.B.* maxima *Ger. C. Bauhini* (quem sequi-  
 tur *Parkinsonus*) mentem non capio; nam Resedam suam  
 majorem cum floribus luteis describit. In Italia satis  
 frequens.
- Resedæ affinis v. *Phyteuma.*



Rhamnus 1 Clusii flore albo *Ger.* secundus Monspeliensium  
sive primus Clusii *Park.* cujus figura plantæ huic non re-  
spondet. Rham. spinis oblongis, flore candicante *C.B.*  
Rh. cortice albo Monspeliensis *Æ.B.* Circa Florentiam  
& Monspelium.

Rhamnus folio subrotundo v Paliurus.

Rhododendron v. Oleander.

Rhus folio Ulmi *C.B.* coriaria *Dod. Ger.* obsoniorum *Lob.*  
*Clus.* Sumach, sive Rhus obsoniorum & coriariarum *Park.*  
Rhus sive Sumach *Æ.B.* In collibus circa Monspelium  
prope *Castelnus, aux. Garigues, &c.*

N. 1. In agro Salmanticensi (referente Clusio) qua-  
stus gratiâ diligenter colitur. Caduntur singulis annis  
enati furculi cubitales ad radicem usq; deinde desiccantur,  
in pollinem rediguntur, & ad coria densanda adhi-  
bentur.

2. Semen & folia refrigerant & astringunt, unde flu-  
xum quemcunq; alvi, uteri, mensiumve, hæmorrhoi-  
dum compescunt, vomitum sistunt, bilem obtundunt,  
seu intus in jusculis & forbitionibus sumpta, sive extus  
adhibita. Dentes denigrant; putredini & Gangræne  
resistunt. Gummi dentibus inditum odontalgiam sedat.

*Schrod.*

Rhus myrtifolia Monspeliaca *C.B.* myrtifolia *Ger.* Plinii  
putata *Æ.B.* Plinii myrtifolia *Park.* Circa Monspelium  
copiosè, præcipuè ad ripas Ladi amnis. Ad coria fir-  
manda cunctæ Narbonæ notissimam & usitatissimam di-  
cit Lobelius.

Ricinus major vulgaris *Æ.B.C.B.* Ricinus sive Palma Chri-  
sti *Ger.* Ricinus sive Cataputia major vulgatiore *Park.*  
Circa Messanam Siciliae & Rhegium Calabriae in sepibus  
frequens, ubi in fruticem satis grandem, Sambuci æmu-  
lum adolescit, & multos annos durat. Semen Ricino  
infecto simile, unde plantæ nomen.

N. Semen seu nuclei potenter bilem & pituitam *ἀπὸ  
αὐτῶν* pellunt, verum ob vehementiam rarissimi usus  
sunt. Ex semine oleum exprimitur ad multa utile, v g.  
tumores & flatus præsertim ventris, coli & ilei dolores,  
artus contractos, duritiem alvi & ventris tineas in pueris,  
tumores & duritias mammarum, si partes eo illinantur,  
& duæ aut tres guttulæ in lacte aut pingui aliquo jure su-  
manrur. Oleum hoc ficus infernalis oleum vocant.  
Hæc ferè Monardes & Clusius.

Rosa rubello flore parvo, simplici non spinosa *Æ.B.* sylv.  
minor rubello flore *C.B.* In montibus circa Gene-  
vam.

Rosa sylvestris rubella parvo frutice *f. B.* In collibus propè Genevam, v. g. *la Bastie, Champe, &c.*

Rosmarinus coronarius fruticosus *f. B.* Spontaneus latiore folio *C. B.* Rosmarinus coronarius *Ger.* Libanotis coronaria, sive Rosmarinum vulgare *Park.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi in collibus saxosis propè mare affatim.

N. In usu sunt folia, flores (Anthos officinis dicti) semen. Cephalica sunt è præcipuis ut & uterina. Usus præcip. in affectibus capitis ac nervorum, Apoplexia, Epilepsia, Paralyfi, Vertigine, Caro, &c. visum acuunt, fœtorem halitûs emendant; Epatis, Lienis ac Uteri obstructions resolvunt, ictero ac fluori albo mulierum medentur, còrque confortant. Herba ipsa suffitu & vapore suo pestis tempore aerem emendat & salubrem reddit.

Rubia angustifolia spicata *Park. C. B.* Circa Monspelium plurimis in locis, v. g. collibus juxta *Castelneuf*: Agris Gramontix sylvæ vicinis, &c.

Rubia marina *Ger. Park.* marina Narbonensium *f. B.* maritima *C. B.* Ad Mare Mediterraneum, in litoribus arenosis propè Syracusas; Cataniam, Terracinam, Monspelium collegimus.

† Rubia erecta quadrifolia *f. B.* In pascuis quibusdam propè Genevam trans Rhodanum fluvium. Hanc non ità pridem in Westmorlandia Angliæ Provincia inventi.

Rubia lævis Taurinensium *Park.* Rubia cruciata lævis *Ger.* quadrifolia, vel latifolia lævis *C. B.* quadrifolia Italica hirsuta *f. B.* In Italia à *D. F. Willughby* inventa.

Rubia echinata Saxatilis v. Cruciatâ minima.

Rubia sylvatica lævis v. Mollugo.

Ruta capraria v. Galega.

Ruta canina v. Scrophularia.

Ruta pratensis v. Thalictrum.

Ruta sylvestris *Lob. sylv. major C. B. f. B. Park. sylv. montana Ger.* In collibus petrosis circa Monspelium & Nemausum. In Etruria non longè ab oppido Massa eam vidimus sponte natam.

Ruta sylvestris minor *C. B. f. B. Park. sylv. minima Ger.* Peganium Narbonensium *Lob.* In agris sterilioribus non circa Monspelium tantum sed per totam Narbonensem Galliam.

N. Ruta Alexipharmaca est, cephalica ac nervina. Usus præcip. in peste aliisque affectibus malignis præferendis ac curandis (unde & *Theriaca pauperum* nonnullis dicitur)



dicitur) visu acuendo, lasciviâ reprimendâ (Ruta facit castum. *Schol. Salern.*) pleuritide curanda, imbecillitate ventriculi corrigenda, colicâ discutiendâ, morsu canis rabidi debellando. *Schrod.* qui plura habet de usu ejus extrinseco, quem adi ut & Parkinsonum. Summatim Internè sumpta ad tria præcipuè celebratur, viz. 1. pestem præservandam aut arcendam; 2. oculorum caliginem discutiendam, & acuendum visum, 3. appetitus venereos cohibendos.

## S

**S** Abina baccifera v. Cedrus Lycia.

Salix Alpina latifolia pumila glabra; An Salix pumila latifolia prior *Clus.*? An Salix pumila folio utrinque glabro *f. B.*? In supremis jugis montis Juræ propè Genevam.

Salvia fruticosa lutea v. Verbascum IV *Matth.*

Sambucus racemosa rubra *C. B. Park.* racemosa acinis rubris *f. B.* racemosa vel cervina *Ger.* In Alpibus Carinthiacis, & in sylvis propè max. Carthusianorum cœnobium.

N. Cervum Sambucum racemosam sicut & Solanum lethale magno desiderio inquirere didici. Ubi namque locorum eas stirpes provenire intellexit eò se confert. Quòdque mirari subit, solent binæ hæc stirpes plerunque eodem sitis occupare. Hisce cervus unicè delectatur, folia utriusque non baccas decerpens, &c. Præterea (quod non minùs admiratione dignum est) observavi cervum solum foliis harum plantarum vesci, non autem cervam, nisi ea prægnans fuerit & cervum in utero gestaverit, tum enim, &c. *Trag. lib. 3. cap. 24.* Sanè vix fidem apud me obtinent quæ hoc in loco *Tragus* scripsit, quamvis se experienciâ doctum affirmet.

Sanamunda prima *Clusii v. Tarton-raire.*

Sanamunda tertia *Clusii Ger. Park.* Sesamoides parvum Dalechampii, Sanamunda 3 *Clusii f. B.* Thymelæa tomentosa foliis Sedi minoris *C. B.* In insula ad Promont. Pachynum.

Sanicula guttata *Ger. Park.* Alpina guttata *f. B.* montana rotundifolia major *C. B.* In Alpibus Helveticis; item in montibus Juræ & Salevâ.

Sanicula fœmina *Matth. v. Astrantia nigra.*

Saponaria minor quibusdam *℞. B.* Ocymoides repens *Park.* repens montanum *C. B.* Lychnis montana repens *Ger.* In colle *la Bastie* propè Genevam, inque Etruria non procul à Massa, viâ quâ indè Lucam itur.

Satureia hortensis *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* durior *℞. B.* montana *C. B.* In Gallia Narbonensi circa Monspelium, Nemausum, &c. in collibus. Invenimus etiam in Etruria in alveo cujusdam torrentis propè Radicofanum.

Satureia æstiva hortensis *Ger.* hortensis *Park.* sativa *℞. B.* hortensis, sive Cunila sativa Plinii *C. B.* In agris circa *Castelneuf*, non longè à Monspelio copiosè.

Satureia S. Juliani *Ger.* spicata *C. B.* spicata S. Juliani *Park.* foliis tenuibus, sive tenuifolia, S. Juliani quorundam *℞. B.* In collibus Messanensis agri, non minùs frequens quàm in ipso monte S. Juliani. Vidimus & in ipsis urbis Florentiæ muris.

N. 1. Saporis & odoris est acris & calidi. Usus in affectibus *ventriculi*, cruditate, anorexia, &c. *pectoris*, asthma; *uteri*, mensibus obstructis; visum acuit. Extrinsecus discutit tumores, dolorem ischiadicum lenit; ejusque succus cum tantillo olei ros. auribus instillatus tinnitum & surditatem aufert.

2. Germanis in usu est ad Brassicas capitatas condiendas, quò fit, ut illæ jucundissimum odorem & saporem gratissimum acquirant; quin & fabis, aliisque leguminibus incoqui solet, ad eorum flatuositatem corrigendam. *℞. B. Schrod.*

Saxifragia Venetorum *Ad.* Daucus selinoides major *Park.* montanus Apii folio major *C. B.* Libanotis altera quorundam, aliis dicta Cervaria nigra *℞. B.* Lib. Theophrasti nigra *Ger.* In pascuis montosis & vineis juxta Rhenum in Germania, & in collibus Genevæ vicinis copiosè.

Scabiosa montana max. *Park.* *Ger.* Alpina foliis Centaurii majoris *C. B.* Alpina maxima *Ad.* In ascensu montis Juræ non longè ab altissimo vertice *Thuri*.

Scabiosa argentea angustifolia *Park.* *C. B.* graminea argentea *℞. B.* In planis Fori Julii depressis, quæ aquæ ex Alpibus ubertim delabentes hyberno tempore aliquoties latè inundant; alyeos torrentum dicere posses nisi latitudo obstaret.

Scabiosa latifolia rubro flore *℞. B.* montana V, sive latifolia rubra non laciniata secunda *C. B.* rubra Austriaca *Ger. emac.* In montibus Genevæ proximis, inque Germanicis montosis sylvis passim luxuriat.



*Scabiosa Pannonica* flore albo *Park.* montana calidarum regionum major *Lobelio* *f. B.* montana alba *Ger.* pratensis & arvensis *V.*, sive fruticans angustifolia alba *C. B.* In collibus saxosis agri Narbonensis perquam familiaris. Ab hac non multum differt *Scabiosa glabra foliis rigidis viridibus*, ut ipsemet *Lobelius* fatetur.

*Scabiosa multifido folio*, flore albo vel potius ἀχρῆλευκῶ *f. B.* multifido folio, flore flavescente *C. B.* flo. pallido *Ger. emac.* Pannonica flore albo quoad figuram *Park.* Circa Viennam Austriæ ad sepes & in pascuis. Simillima est superiori, ideoque non immerito ejus icone pro priore usus est *Parkinsonus*.

*Scabiosa* ic, sive repens *Clusii* *f. B.* minima *Bellidis* folio *Ger. Scab. Globulariæ Bellidis foliis* *Park.* *Bellis cærulea* *IV.*, sive montana frutescens *C. B.* quem justè reprehendit *Parkinsonus*, quòd eam frutescere dicat. Ad radices montis *Salevæ* copiosè.

*Scammonea Monspeliaca* dicta *Park.* *Monspel.* flore parvo *C. B.* *Monspeliaca* foliis rotundioribus *C. B.* *Monspeliensis* *Ger.* Ad mare propè *Monspelium*.

*Scammoneæ Monspeliacæ* affinis *Park.* *Scam. Monspeliacæ* affinis foliis acutioribus *C. B.* *Apocynum latifolium amplexicaule* *f. B.* cur a. *latifolium* appellat? Juxta *Cataniam* *Siciliæ* urbem.

*Scolymus Theophrasti* *Park.* v. *Cinara sylvestris*.

*Scorpioides Bupleuri* folio *Ger. C. B.* *Scor. siliquâ campode hispidâ* *f. B.* *Scorpi. Bupleuri* folio minor pluribus corniculis asperis *Park.* quamvis ille hanc à nemine ante se editam gloriatur. *Messanæ* in collibus, & *Monspeli* in fossis & aggeribus ipsius arcis.

*Scorpioides Telephium Anguillaræ* *Lob.* *Scorpioides Matthioli* *Ger.* *Scorpi. Matthioli*, sive *Portulacæ* folio *Park.* *Telephium Scorpioides* *f. B.* *Telephium Dioscoridis*, seu *Scorpioides* ob siliquarum similitudinem *C. B.* Circa *Liburnum*, *Messanam*, *Monspelium*, &c.

*Scorpioides leguminosa* v. *Ornithopodio* similis.

*Scorpioides leguminosa altera* *f. B.* In vineis & hortis ad latera montium *Messanæ* imminentium. Hanc plantam à nullo alio scriptore proditam censemus.

*Scrophularia Ruta canina* dicta *Park.* *Scroph. Ruta canina* dicta, vulgaris *C. B.* *Ruta canina* *Lob. Ger. Scroph. 3 Dodonæi tenuifolia*, *Ruta canina* quibusdam vocata *f. B.* Ad *Rheni* ripas propè *Basileam* primò, deinde in *Italia*, *Gallia Narbonensi*, & circa *Genèvam* observavimus.

*Scrophularia folio Urticæ* *C. B.* peregrina *Park.* flore rubro

- bro Camerarii *f. B.* Circa Pisas copiosè in muris ipsius urbis, & alibi in Italia.
- Scutellaria *f. B. v.* Opuntia marina.
- Securidaca minor *Lob.* minor lutea *Ger.* altera sive minor *f. B.* lutea minor cotnuculis recurvis *C. B.* Hedyfarum minus *Park.* In collibus circa Messanam.
- Securidaca major articulata *Park.* dumetorum major flore vario, siliquis articulatis *C. B.* Melilotus 5 Tragi *f. B.* Ad agrorum margines in Germania passim.
- Securidacæ genus triphyllon *f. B.* An Fœnugræcum sylv. alterum polyceration *C. B.?* Fœnum Græcum sylvestre *Ger. Park.* In collibus propè *Castelneuf* cis Ladum *Montspeliacum* annem.
- Securidaca siliquis planis dentatis *Ger.* siliquis planis utrinque dentatis *C. B.* peregrina *Clusii Park.* Lunaria radjata *Robini f. B.* In lingua illa procurrente inter *Portum Zanchæum* & fretum *Siculum*, & alibi circa *Messanam*.
- Sedum majus vulgare *C. B. f. B. Park.* Sempervivum majus *Ger.* In summis Jugis montis *Juræ*, inque *Alpibus Sabaudicis* & *Helveticis*, &c.
- Sedum minus luteum ramulis reflexis *C. B.* minus luteum, flore se circumflectente *f. B.* Aizoon Scorpioides *Ger.* Vermicularis Scorpioides *Park.*
- Sedum ferratum *f. B.* Cotyledon media foliis oblongis serratis *C. B.* Umbilicus Veneris minor *Ger.* In montibus *Tyrolensibus* & *Helveticis*, itémque in *Jura* & *Saleva Genevæ vicinis*.
- Sedum ferratum alterum foliis longis angustis. An Sedum *Pyrenæum ferratum longifolium Hort. Blas?* A priore differt longitudine & angustia foliorum. Invenimus in *Alpibus non longè à Pontieba*: vidimus postea in horto *Regio Parisiensi*.
- Sedum *Alpinum* minimum foliis cinereis, flore candido *f. B.* Saxatile & *Alpinum II*, sive album foliolis compactis *C. B.* minimum *Alpinum Muscoides Park.* In montibus non longè à *Bolzano Martio* mense floruit.
- Sedum *Alpinum 4 Clusii Ger. emac.* minimum *Alpinum villosum Park.* *Alpin. III*, sive hirsutum lacteo flore *C. B.* *Chamaisme Alpina f. B.* in *Append. tom. 3.* In altissimo cacumine montis *Juræ la Dole* dicto. Flos candidus atate rubescit, dum recens odoratissimus est *Jasmini* instar.
- Sedum parvum folio circinato, flore albo *f. B.* minus folio circinato *C. B.* Vermicularis dasyphyllus *Park.* Circa *Montspelim*, *Genevam*, &c. in muris & rupibus copiosè.
- Sedum



*Sedum echinatum* vel *stellatum* flore albo *f. B.* In muscosis sepium aggeribus non longè à Geneva, secus viam quæ indè ad oppidum *Fay* ducit. Messanæ quoq; similibus in locis invenimus. Descriptio *J. Bauhini* plantæ huic nostræ per omnia exactè non congruit.

*Sedum echinatum* flore luteo *f. B.* Circa *Portum Veneris* & alibi in Italia. Planta hæc & proximè antecedens à *F. Columna* describuntur. Nostra a. ab illius nonnihil diversa videtur; folia enim habet ad *Alsinem* accedentia & ut memini nonnihil crenata.

*Sedum Alpinum hirsutum luteum C. B.* petræum *Ger.* petræum montanum luteum *Park.* *Phyllon thelygonon Dalechampio f. B.* In monte *Saleva* Genevæ vicino.

*Sedum montanum siliquosum* flore albo, an *Hesperidis* *Alpinæ* specis? In suprema parte montis *Salevæ* ad aquarum scaturigines.

*Sedum montanum minimum* non acre flore purpurascente parvo. In altissimis rupibus *Juræ* montis.

*Sedum minimum* non acre totum rubrum flore hexaphyllo purpureo. *Catania* in muris & tectis copiosè.

*Sedum medium* flore albo staminibus luteos apices gestantibus. In muris quibusdam prope *Messanam* *Siciliæ*.

*Sempervivum v. Sedum.*

*Senecio folio non laciniato f. B.* folio non laciniato *Myconi Park.* VI, sive folio non laciniato *C. B.* In sabulosis inter oppidum *Rot* & *Norimbergam* *Germaniæ* urbem. Eundem etiam *Messanæ* in ascensu montium observavi.

*Sertolaria Imperati v. Opuntia marina.*

*Seseli Æthiopicum Salicis folio C. B.* *Ses. Æthiopicum frutex Park. Ger.* *Ses. Æthiopicum fruticosum folio Periclymeni f. B.* In rupibus oppido *S. Chamas* in Galloprovincia vicinis: Aiunt & circa *Monspeliium* sponte provenire; verùm nos ibi non vidimus.

*Seseli Creticum minus v. Caucalis minor pulchro semine. Massiliensium v. Foeniculum tortuosum.*

*Officinarum v. Siler montanum.*

*Sideritis Monspessulana f. B.* *Scordioides Ger.* *Monspeliensis Scordioides Lob.* *Monspeliensis Lobelii Park.* foliis hirsutis profundè crenatis *C. B.* *Monspelii* circa patibulum copiosè, & alibi *aux Garigues.*

*Sideritis vulgaris Ger.* vulgaris *Clusii Park.* vulgaris hirsuta *f. B.* hirsuta IV, sive vulgaris hirsuta erecta *C. B.* Per *Germaniam*, *Italiam* & *Galliam* in agrorum marginibus vulgarissima.

*Sideritis*

Sideritis genus verticillis spinosis *f. B.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi prope Monspelium in agris. Icon Sideritidis procumbentis non ramosæ *Clus.* huic non dissimilis est.

Sideritis Valerandi Dourez brevi spicâ *f. B.* Alpina hyssopifolia *Ger. C. B.* montana hyssopifolia *Park.* In monte *Thuri.* Attendantur figurâ & descriptio *f. B.* Nam aliorum neque figuræ, neque descriptiones per omnia quadrant.

Sideritis pratensis lutea *v.* Euphrasia pratensis lutea.

Sigillum Solomonis *v.* Polygonatum.

Siler montanum Officinarum *Lob. Ger.* Sefeli five Siler montanum vulgare *f. B.* Siler montanum, vulgò Sifelios *Park.* Ligusticum, quod Sefeli officinarum *C. B.* In Jura & Saleve montibus prope Genevam, inq; Alpibus *Pontiebae* vicinis.

Siliqua arbor five Ceratia *f. B.* Sil. edulis *C. B.* Sil. dulcis five vulgatiore *Park.* Ceratia Siliqua five Ceratonia *Ger.* In Sicilia non longè à *Puzallu* oppido, & sponte & copiosè provenit. Officinis *Caroba* dicitur hæc arbor, Germanis & Belgis *Panis S. Johannis.*

N. Siliquarum (ut rectè Plinius) cortex ipse manditur, éstque dulci & melleo sapore, per siccitatem intellige, nobis tamen non nihil nauseosus & ventriculo ingratus. Miror a. Veteres scripsisse quòd astringat & ventrem sistat, cum nobis (quotquot de eo comederimus cum essemus Venetiis) alvum solvit non secus ac Cassia. Non tamen negaverim posse eos qui huic fructui aslueverunt eo innoxie vesci.

Sinapi Genevense sylvestre *f. B.* In alveo fluvii *Arve* prope Genevam copiosè. Hæc planta an ab alio ququam descripta sit nescio.

Sinapi echinatum *v.* Eruca echinata.

Smilax aspera *Lob. Ger. f. B.* aspera fructu rubente *C. B.* aspera fructu rub. *Park.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi in sepibus passim.

N. Succedaneum est Sarsaparillæ in curanda lue Venerea, inque articulorum & nervorum doloribus, noxios humores per sudorem & transpirationem evacuat, cutis vitia expurgat. Datur vel in pulverem redacta vel in aqua aliòve liquore decocta.

Smyrnum *Lob. Creticum Ger. Park.* Creticum perfoliatum *f. B.* peregrinum rotundo folio *C. B.* In Sicilia circa *Punto Cerciolo.*

Solidago Saracenicâ *Dod. Lob.* Saracenicâ vera Salicis folio *Park.* Virga aurea angustifolia serrata *C. B.* aurea angustifolia



*angustifolia ferrata*, sive *Solidago Saracenicæ* *f. B.* In fossis prope Argentoratum, inque summis jugis montis Juræ ad scaturigines aquarum.

N. *Vulneraria insignis* censetur, nec *Saniculæ* aut *Bugulæ inferior*, usu interno & externo adhiberi apta.

*Solanum halicacabum* v. *Alkekengi*.

*Solanum vulgare* sive *Officinarum acinis luteis*. Circa Florentiam in Italia, & *Monspelim* in Gallia Narbonensi in vineis. Hanc baccarum differentiam *Matthiolus* etiam olim observavit.

*Sonchus lanatus Dalechampii* *f. B.* villosus luteus major *C. B. Park.* Circa *Messanam* & *Monspelim*.

*Sonchus cæruleus latifolius* *f. B.* montanus I, i. e. lævis laciniatus cæruleus sive *Alpinus cæruleus* *C. B.* *Alpinus cæruleus* *Park.* In monte Jura, inq; montibus max. *Carthusianorum cœnobio* imminentibus.

*Sonchis affinis Terra-crepola* *f. B.* *Sonchus lævis angustifolius* *C. B.* *Ger. emac. Park.* Herba quæ nobis *Monspeli* pro *Terra-crepola* ostensa fuit, similior erat figuræ istius plantæ quam *J. Bauhinus* *Chondrillis* affinem aliquam laciniatam an *Trinciattellam* nuncupat. Icones *Terra-crepola* apud *Lobelium*, *Gerardum* & *Parkinsonum* ei bene respondent. Apud *Monspelienses* in acetariis frequens hujus usus est.

*Soldanella Alpina* quibusdam *f. B.* *Alpina major* & *minor* *Park. Ger. emac. III,* sive *Alpina rotundifolia* *C. B.* In monte Jura & *Alpibus Sabaudicis* copiosè.

*Sorbus* *f. B. Ger. domestica* *Lob. legitima* *Park. sativa* *C. B.* In montibus supra *Messanam* spontaneam vidimus. In aliosis montibus ad *Rhenum*, neq; non sylvis *Medio-matricum* ad fluvios *Saram* & *Blisam* dictos admodum familiaris, autore *Trago*. Nos *Viennæ Austriæ* *Sorba* fructum antea nobis incognitum in foro primum venalem vidimus.

N. *Sorba* sed præcipuè immatura valde astringunt, unde fluxui cujuscunq; generis conveniunt, & vomitum etiam sistunt. Pueris quibus ob dentitionem alvus fluit commodè exhibentur.

*Sorghum* v. *Melica*.

*Speculum Veneris* *Ger. majus* *Park.* *Avicularia Sylvii* quibusdam *f. B.* *Onobrychis arvensis*, sive *Campanula arvensis erecta* *C. B.* In *Germania*, *Italia* & *Gallia Narbonensi* inter segetes passim.

*Spartum max. maritimum* *Hollandicum* spicâ *secalinâ*. In arenosis ad vicum *Schevelingam*, uno ab *Haga Comitum* milliari.

*Spartium*

- Spartium arborescens* v. *Genista Hispanica*.  
*Staphylo dendron* *F.B.* *Nux vesicaria* *Ger. Park.* *Pistacia* 3  
 five *sylvestris* *C.B.* *The Bladder-nut Tree.* In clivis ma-  
 ritimis Regni Neapolitani prope Salernum.  
*Stella leguminosa* v. *Glaux peregrina* annua.  
*Stœbe Salamantica* prima *Clusii Park.* *Salmanticensis* prior  
*Clusio*, five *Jacea istybacœa* *F.B.* *argentea major* *Ger.*  
*major* foliis *Cichoraceis*, mollibus lanuginosis *C.B.* Cir-  
 ca *Monspelim* passim, nec minùs frequens in *Sicilia* &  
*Italia*.  
*Stœbe calyculis argenteis* *C.B.* *argentea minor* *Ger.* *Sala-*  
*mantica argentea* five *tertia Clusii Park.* *Scabiosa*  
*squammata argentea* *F.B.* In *Italia* prope *Tropiam*  
*Calabriæ* urbeculam.  
*Stœbe major calyculis non splendentibus* *C.B.* *Austriaca*  
*elator* *Park.* *Centaurii majoris* species *tenuifolia* *F.B.*  
 In *Germania*, *Italia* & *Gallia Narbonensi* frequens.  
*Stœchas citrina Germanica* latiore folio *F.B.* *Elichryson*  
 five *Stœchas citrina latifolia* *C.B.* *Amarantus luteus la-*  
*tifolius* *Ger.* In sterilioribus prope *Rhenum* supra *Colo-*  
*niam Agrippinam* plurima.  
 N. Hujus flores vino decocti & poti lumbricos ventris  
 tris expellunt, quod ego experientia verum esse didici.  
*Trag.*  
*Stœchas citrina tenuifolia Narbonensis* *F.B.* *Elichrysum*  
 five *Stœchas citrina angustifolia* *C.B.* *Stœchas citrina*  
 five *Amarantus luteus* *Ger.* *Chrysocome* five *coma aurea*  
 & *Stœchas citrina vulgaris* *Park.* Circa *Monspelim*  
 & alibi in *Gallia Narbonensi* vulgatissima.  
*Stœchas citrina altera tenuifolia* five *Italica* *F.B.* *Eli-*  
*chrysum* foliis oblongis, *Stœchadi citrinæ* similis *Dod.*  
 In montibus *Liguriæ* non procul *Gavia* oppido, & alibi  
 in *Italia*.  
*Stœchadi citrinæ affinis*, capitulis parvis, raris, squamo-  
 sis, in pappos evanescentibus *F.B.* *Elichryson* sylv. an-  
 gustifolium capitulis conglobatis *C.B.* *Stœchas citrina*  
 altera odora *Park.* In saxis & rupium fissuris circa  
*Monspelim* variis in locis.  
*Stœchas citrina altera odora* *Park.* v. *Chrysocome*.  
*Stœchas* five *Spica hortulana* *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* purpurea  
*C.B.* *St. Arabica* vulgò dicta *F.B.* In sylv. *Grammon-*  
 & alibi circa *Monspelim*, itémq; medio circiter itinere  
 inter *Monspelim* & *Arelaten*.

N. 1. *Stœchas Arabica* præcipui usûs est in affectibus  
 capitis ac nervorum, sc. in vertigine, Apoplexia, Para-  
 lyfi ac Lethargo; in morbis pectoris idem præstat quod

*Hystopus*



Hyssopus. Insuper urinam & menses ciet; venenis resistit, affectibus hypochondriacis succurrit. Extrinsecus in lotionibus capitis, suffitu, &c. *Schrod.*

2. Stœchadis citrinæ flores diuretici sunt & vulnerarii; usus præcip. in obstructione urinæ, epatis, lienis, mensium; coagulatum sanguinem resolvunt, catarrhos exiccant; menses nimios sistunt, lumbricos fugant: Commendantur & inprimis ad exiccandas defluxiones acres pulmonum, &c. Extrinsecus faciunt ad emolliendam uteri duritiem (in balneo) lendes abigunt (in lixivio) capitis defluxiones siccant & discutunt (suffitu.) *Schrod.*

*Styrax arbor Ger. ꝑ B. St. arbor vulgaris Park. Styrax folio mali cotonei C.B. Circa Tusculum in sepibus & sylvis copiosè: ubi & Cæsarpinus eam observavit.*

N. *Styrax cephalicus* inprimis est & nervinus; medetur tussi, catarrhis, raucedini, gravedini; vulvæ præclusæ duritiæ laboranti extra & intra datus convenit. Immiscetur cardiacis & laxificantibus, alvum leniter mollit si cum Terebinthinâ in forma Catapotii assumatur. Miscetur utiliter malagmatis discutientibus & acopis. *Schrod. è Diosc.*

*Suber latifolium ꝑ B. Ger. Park. II, sive latifolium perpetuò virens C.B. The broad-leaved Cork-tree. D. Willughby hanc arborem observavit itinere à Neapoli ad Romam.*

N. 1. Cortex tritus ex aqua calida potus sanguinis fluxum sistit. Ejusdem cinis ad idem valet. Usus ejus est ad anchoralia navium, piscantium tragulas, cadorum obturamenta, foeminarum calceatum hybernum, alyearia, &c.

2. Detrahendis corticibus hæc est ratio. Quâ stipes telluri committitur, circumscinditur ad lignosam usq; materiam, paritérque in summis humeris antequam in brachia dividat sese: mox à summo ad imum finditur detrahitérque cortex. Non explanantur aqua sed igni; nec demuntur cortices nisi tertio mox anno. Quod si paucis diebus à tonsura largi imbres supervenerint, arbor interit; quod rarò evenit nimirum regione calida & sicca, & temporum observatione rarò fallente. *Clus. è Quinquerano.*

*Sumach v. Rhus.*

*Symphytum maculosum v. Pulmonaria maculosa.*

*Sysyrinchium majus Ger. Clus. Park. majus flore luteâ maculâ notato C.B. Iridi bulbosæ affine Sysyrinchium majus ꝑ B. In lingua illa quæ Portum Messanensem à Fretto Siculo dividit, & in insula ad Prom. Pachynum, utrobique copiosè.*

*Tamarix*

## T

**T** Amarix v. Myrica.

Tanacetum inodorum *Park.* non odorum *Ger.* montanum inodorum minore flore *C. B.* album *F.*  
*B.* In colle *la Bastie* propè Genevam & ad Rhodani ripas.

*N.* Hæc planta florèm habet radiatum Bellidis majoris æmulum, ideóque cùm nec odorem Tanaceti habeat, rectiùs ad Bellides refertur, & Bellis leucanthemos Tanaceti folio à *D. Morrifono* denominatur.

Tarton-raire Gallo-provinciæ *Lob. Ger.* Massiliensium *Park.* Massil. Sanamunda & Clusii *F. B.* Thymelæa foliis candicantibus, Serici instar mollibus *C. B.* In rupibus maritimis non longè à Salerno.

Telephium Scorpioides *F. B. v.* Scorpioides.

Terræ glandes v. Chamæbalanus leguminosa.

Terebinthus *Ger. F. B.* vulgaris *C. B.* angustiore folio vulgarior *Park.* Circa Monspelim : invenimus eam & in Etruria.

*N. 1.* Terebinthi folia, fructus, cortex (tradente Dioscoride) quâ pollent adstringendi vi, ad eadem ad quæ Lentiscus conveniunt. Ejus fructus esculentus est, at stomacho noxius, urinam verò ciet & excalescit. Est & ad excitandam venerem aptissimus : ex vino verò potus contra Phalangiorum morsus prodest.

*2.* Species sunt Gallæ, magnitudine Avellanæ, intus cavæ, provenientes ex excrescentiis foliorum Terebinthorum masculorum. Has colligunt Rustici Thraciæ & Macedoniæ, ac carè vendunt ad tingenda serica subtilia diversis coloribus in urbe *Bource.* Colligunt a. vere quo tempore nisi colligerentur, in longitudinem semipedalem excrescerent ad formam cornu. *Bellon.*

*3.* Quæ pro Resina terebinthina in officinis habetur vel Laricis resina est vel abietis, nam vera terebinthina ad nos hodie non adfertur, Botanicorum unanimi sententiâ. Resinæ autem vires & usus vide sub Pinu.

Teucrium *C. B.* majus vulgare *Park.* latifolium *Ger.* Teucrium multis *F. B.* In Sicilia & Italia perquam familiare.

Teucrium



*Teucrium Baticum* Ger. *Baticum* & *Creticum Clusii* *f. B.*  
*Teucrium Creticum* & *Teucrium Baticum Park.* nam pu-  
 tamus hæc duo non differre specie. *Teucr. peregrinum*  
 folio sinuoso *C. B.* & *Teucrium Creticum incanum C. B.*  
 Propè Syracusas, in insula ad Promont. *Pachynum*, circa  
*Puzallu*, & alibi in Sicilia. Invenit *D. Willughby* in iti-  
 nere à Neapoli ad Romam.

N. Ut facie sic viribus cum *Chamædry* convenit.  
 Veteres lienem absumendi validam vim ei attribuunt.  
*Teucrium majus Pannonicum v. Chamædry*s falsa ma-  
 xima.

*Alpinum cisti flore v. Chamædry*s.

*Thalictrum angustissimo folio Park.* pratense angustiss. fo-  
 lio *C. B. Prodr.* Ad fluvium *Lycum* propè Augustam  
*Vindelicorum* in Germania.

*Thalictrum majus Hispanicum Ger. emic. majus album*  
*Hispanicum Park. maj. folliculis angulosis, caule lævi*  
*f. B. 4,* sive majus florum staminulis purpurascens  
*C. B.* In sylvis Juræ montis circa *Thuri*.

*Thapsia latifolia Hispanica Park. latifolia Clusii Ger.*  
*Thapsia i Clusii latifolia*, flore luteo, semine lato, si-  
 milis *Seseli Peloponnensi Lobelii f. B.* An *Thapsia* si-  
 ve *Turbith Garganicum* semine latissimo ejusdem?  
*Messanæ* pro *Turbith* utantur hac planta, ut rectè no-  
 tat *Imperatus. v. f. B. Messanæ* in lingua sæpiùs me-  
 morati.

N. Hæc planta violenter admodum purgat, ideoque  
 in ea exhibenda cautio opus est. *Messanenses*, ut dictum,  
 pro *Turbith* eam utantur, cujus vires notæ. *v. Schrode-*  
*rum* & alios.

*Thlaspi clypeatum hieracifolium majus Park. biscutatatum*  
*asperum hieracifolium & majus C. B. clypeatum Lobe-*  
*lii Ger. Lunaria biscutata f. B.* In Germania, Italia,  
 Sicilia & Gallia variis in locis.

*Thlaspi minus clypeatum Ger. clyp. minus Serpylli folio*  
*Park. clyp. Serpylli folio C. B. Lunaria peltata mini-*  
*ma,* quibusdam ad *Thlaspi* referenda *f. B.* Circa *Mon-*  
*spelium* sed rarius.

*Thlaspi Candia Ger. umbellatum Creticum Iberidis folio*  
*C. B. Creticum* quibusdam flore rubente *f. B.* In sylvis  
 montosis propè *Salernum* in Regno *Neapolitano*, & *Vi-*  
*terbum* in *Etruria*.

*Thlaspi umbellatum arvense amarum f. B. umbellatum*  
*arvense Iberidis folio C. B. Park. Thl. amarum Ger.*  
 Inter segetes in monte *Salèva*, & circa *Thuri* duabus à  
*Geneva leucis* copiose.

*Thlaspi umbellatum* Nasturtii folio *Monspeliacum* C. B. *Park.* umbellatum *Narbonense* *Ger.* umbellatum, tenuiter diviso folio, amarum *Narbonense* *Lobellii* *f. B.* In agris *Castris novi* *Monspelio* vicinis, & alibi circa *Monspelum*.

*Thlaspi spinosum* *Ger.* spinosum fruticosum *Park.* C. B. *Leucosium spinosum*, sive *Thlaspi spinosum* aliis *f. B.* In summis rupibus montis *Lupi*, tribus *Monspelio* leucis distantis.

*Thlaspi capsulis sublongis incanum* *f. B.* fruticosum incanum *Ger. C. B.* incanum *Mechliniense* *Park.* In agro Romano abundat, ad hyemem usque florens.

*Thlaspi Narbonense* Centunculi angusto folio *Ad. Narbonense* *Lobellii* *Ger.* Nasturtium vel *Thlaspi maritimum* *f. B.* *Thlaspi. Alysson* dictum maritimum C. B. Ad Mare *Mediterraneum* ubique feré.

*Thlaspi minus* quibusdam, aliis *Alysson minus* *f. B.* *Thl. Alysson* dictum campestre minus C. B. *Thlaspi arvense minus luteum* *Park.* *Thlaspi Græcum* *Lob.* Circa *Genevam* in glareosis passim, atque etiam circa *Moguntiam*, & *Monspel.*

*Thlaspi oleraceum* *Tab.* rotundifolium *Ger.* arvense perfoliatum majus C. B. *Park.* Bursa pastoris, foliis *Perfoliatæ* *f. B.* Circa *Bresciam* in Italia & *Genevam* in Gallia.

*Thlaspi Alpinum minus capitulo rotundo* C. B. *Park.* petrarum minus *Ger. emac.* petrarum *myagryodes* *Ponæ.* In rupibus humidioribus montium *Juræ* & *Salevæ.*

*Thora Valdensis* *Ger.* *Phthora* folio *Cyclamini* *f. B.* *Aconitum pardalianches* II, seu *Thora minor* C. B. *Park.* itemque I, seu *Thora major eorundem.* Non enim concesserim has duas specie differre. In altissimis jugis montis *Juræ* propè *Thuiris.*

*Thymelæa* *Ger. Park.* foliis *Lini* C. B. *Monspeliaca* *f. B.* In Italia & Gallia *Narbonensi*, agris depressioribus, inter alios frutices passim.

N. Hujus plantæ fructum coccum seu Granum *Gnidium* vocant herbarii peritiores. Ast *Officinis* nostris *Mezerei Germanici* baccæ *Cocci Gnidii* appellantur, monente *Schrodero.* *Cocco Gnidio* vis ardens est & fauces adurens, Undè mirum nobis videtur quod scribit *Clusius*, Fructu *Thymelææ* maturo & rubro *Perdices* & *aviculas* avidissimè vesci.

*Thymelæa minor* *Cordi* *f. B.* *Thymelææ* affinis facie externa C. B. *Thymelæa minor* sive *Cneorum Matthioli* *Park.* In *Germania* circa *Basileam* & alibi,



*Thymelæa* quædam incana *Genevensis*. In sylvofis rupibus ad latera montis Salevæ ex parte quæ *Genevam* respicit, è saxorum fissuris.

*Thymelæa* tomentosa v. *Sanamunda*,

foliis candicantibus v. *Tarton-raire*.

*Thymum* *Creticum* *Ger.* *Creticum* sive *Antiquorum* *f. B.*

*Thymus* capitatus, qui *Dioscoridis* *C. B.* *Thymum* legitimum capitatum *Park.* In saxofis prope *Syracusas*.

*Thymum* durius *Ger.* durius vulgare *Park.* vulgare rigidius folio cinereo *f. B.* vulgare folio tenuiore *C. B.* In *Gallia Narbonensi* vix alia communior planta.

N. Usus hujus herbæ præcip. in affectibus *Tartareis*, (1.) *Pulmonum*, ut *Asthmate*, tussii. (2.) *Artuum*, ut *Podagræ*: omnia viscera referat, appetitum excitat. Extrinsecus in tumoribus frigidis, fugillationibus, inflationibus ventriculi, doloribus arthriticis. *Schrod.*

*Tithymalus* folio longo glaucø, caule rubro, seminibus verrucosis. Prope *Messaniam*. *Elatior* & *major* est multo *Tithymalo* verrucoso vulgari.

*Tithymalus* arboreus *Park.* dendroides *f. B.* dendroides ex codice *Cæsareo* *Ger.* dendroides, *Italici* *Tithymalo* arboreo *Lob.* myrtifolius arboreus *C. B.* Sed cur appellat myrtifolium, cum folia ejus magis accedant ad *Mezereon* *Germanicum*? In montosis non longè à *Massa* prope *Salernum*, & alibi in *Italia*, ubi in magnum & lignosum fruticem adolescit.

*Tithymalus* non acris flore rubro *f. B.* *Esula* sive *Pityusa* III, i. e. *Tithymalus* montanus non acris *C. B.* qui huc refert *Esulam* dulcem *Tragi*, & *Pityusam*, sive *Esulam* minorem alteram floribus rubris *Lob. Ger. Park.* Planta quam volumus optimè descripta est à *J. Bauhino*: olim nobis missa fuit *Londino* sub titulo *Apios tuberosa radice*.

*Tithymalus* myrsinites *Lob. f. B. Park.* myrtifolius latifolius *Ger.* Figura quam *Gerardus* exhibet pro *Tith. myrtifolio latifolio*, *Parkinsonus* dat pro myrsinite incano. *Tith. myrsinites latifolius* *C. B.* Juxta arcem *Rhegii* in *Calabria*.

*Tithymalus* myrsinites angustifolius *C. B. Ger.* *Parkinsonus* hujus iconem ponit pro *Tithymalo* myrsinitè *Lob.* Verùm hæc duæ plantæ specificè inter se differunt: hæc enim minor est, sed tamen erectior priore: Folia habet angustiora & crebriora; bene etiam respondet figuræ *Lobelianæ*. Invenimus prope *Massiliam* ubi & *Tragacantham*, juxta mare.

*Tithymalus*

- Tithymalus pineus* *Ger.* foliis Pini, fortè Dioscoridis *Pityusa* *C.B.* *Pityusa*, *Tithymalus pineus*, sive *Esula minor* *Park.* *Tithymalo cyparissiae* similis, *Pityusa* multis *J.B.* *Crepidines sabulosæ fluminum & vicini colles frequentius hunc alunt, inquit J.B. quod & nobis experientia confirmat, nam in locis similibus secus Rhenum copiosum vidimus.*
- Tithymalus Amygdaloides* sive *characias* *J.B.* *characias II*, sive *rubens peregrinus* *C.B.* *characias Monspeliensium* *Ger. Park.* In saxosis circa *Monspelim*, quin & in Italia circa *Lericium*, & alibi sæpius nobis conspectus.
- Tithymalus ferratus Dalechampii* *J.B.* *characias ferratus* *Ger.* *characias folio serrato* *C.B.* *char. ferratus Monspeliensium* *Park.* In Gallia *Narbonensi* passim & copiose; circa *Nemausum*, *Monspelim*, &c.
- Tithymalus verrucosus* *J.B.* *verrucosus Dalechampii* *Park.* *myrsinites*, fructu verrucæ simili *C.B.* Circa pagum *Thuri* duabus à *Geneva* leucis, quin & in *Germania* aliquoties eum invenimus.
- Tithymalus magnus multicaulis*, sive *Esula major* *J. B.* *Pityusa* sive *Esula II*, i.e. *Tithymalus palustris fruticosus* *C.B.* *Esula major Germanica* *Ger. Park.* In *Germania* ad *Rhenum* copiosissimè; circa *Genevam* quoq; & in planis campis agri *Lugdunensis*, per quos *Genevâ* *Lugdunum* iter est.
- Tithymalus palustris Pisanus.* An *Tithym. myrsinites* incanus herbariorum? Frequens in paludibus *Pisanis*; unde non dubito hanc esse quam intelligit *Cæsalpinus* per suum *Tithymalum palustrem*. Folia ejus hirsuta sunt, & ad *Tithymali characiæ amygdaloides nostratis* folia accedunt.
- Tordylium minus* *v. Caulalis minor* pulchro semine.
- Trachelium parvum* folio *Bellidis* subrotundo. Radix ei alba, simplex, lignosa, annua: Caulis erectus, striatus: Folia alternatim posita, subrotunda, sine pediculis caulibus adnexa. Flores *Trachelii majoris*. Circa *Messinam*.
- Trachelium Alpinum* &c. *v. Echium Alpinum* luteum.
- Tragacantha* *C.B.* vera *Park.* *Massiliensis* *J.B.* *Tragacantha*, sive *Spina hirci* *Ger.* Ad latera montis *Ætnæ*, 14 supra *Cataniam* milliaribus, prope nivis repositoria. Circa *Massiliam* ad maris litus. Fortè tamen *Massiliensis* ab *Ætnæa* specie differt.
- N. E radice hujus plantæ incisa, vel (ut alii volunt) sponte sua exudat gummi *Tragacantha* pariter dictum,



cujus usus præcip. ad tussim inveteratam, fauces exasperatas, retusas voces, cæterásq; destillationes (cum melle fit linctus, subditúrve linguæ ut liquescat) contra renum dolorem & vesicæ rosiones (in passo vel brodio) in dysenteria. Extrinsicus ad dysenteriam in clysteribus, ad rubedinem & acres destillationes oculorum (soluta in aqua rosacea vel lacte) ad palpebrarum scabritiem.  
Dof. ʒj. Schrod.

Tragium v. Androsæmum fœtidum.

Tragorchis v. Orchis.

Tragopogon perenne, sive Scorzonera fol. angustis incanis, floribus dilutè purpureis. In insula ad Prom. Pachynum.

Tragos sive Uva marina major herbariorum *Lob.* Uva marina major *Ger.* Tragos sive Uva marina major *ʒ.B.* Polygonum bacciferum maritimum majus *C.B.* In Sicilia prope *Punto Cerciolo*, ubi humanam altitudinem æquat. Polygonum bacciferum sive Uva marina major *Park.*

Tragos sive Uva marina minor *ʒ.B.* Uva marina minor *Ger.* Polygonum bacciferum maritimum minus *C.B.* Polygonum bacciferum minus, sive Uva marina minor *Park.* In arenosis litoribus prope montem Ceti & Frontignanam, atq; etiam in saxosis collibus vicinis.

Tribulus terrestris *ʒ.B.* *Ger.* *Park.* terrest. ciceris folio, fructu aculeato *C.B.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi passim. Serius & sub Autumnum floret.

Trifolium bituminosum *Ger.* Asphaltites sive bituminosum *Park.* bitumen redolens *C.B.* Asphaltites sive bituminosum odoratum *ʒ.B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonensi, in saxosis collibus non procul à mari.

Trifolium Alpinum argenteum *Park.* Alpinum argenteum, Persici flore *C.B.* In præruptis altissimorum montium max. Carthusianorum cœnobio imminentium.

† Trifolium capitulis globosis sine pediculis caulibus adnatis. Circa Mesianam Siciliæ metropolin alteram. Hanc speciem nuper invenimus in agro Suffolciensi.

Trifolium cochleatum echinatum, peltatum, orbiculatum, &c. v. Medica.

Trifolium fragiferum sive vesicarium floribus nitidis rubellis. Circa Liburnum portum & alibi in Italia. Non longè absimile est, imò fortè idem Trifolio folliculaceo sive vesicario minori purpureo *ʒ.B.*

Trifolium fruticans v. Polemonium.

Trifolium pratense album à Fuchsis depictum sive mas *ʒ.B.* Alii Botanici speciem hanc cum Trifolio albo vulgari confundunt, à quo tamen diversissima est. Circa Genavam in pascuis & ad agrorum margines.

Trifolium stellatum C.B. stellatum Monspeliensium Park. stellatum purpureum Monspessulanum F.B. Ad radices Vesuvii montis copiosè ; nec minùs circa Messanam in Sicilia, & Monspelium in Gallia Narbonensi.

Trifolium annuum erectum capitulis è glumis acerosis conflatis. Hanc speciem in Regno Neapolitano ad maris litus collegi, cùm Messanâ Neapolin redirem.

Tripolium minus F.B. C.B. Park. minus vulgare Ger. Ad mare prope Monspelium. Omnibus suis partibus nostrate minus est.

Tubera F.B. Park. Tuber C.B. Tubera terræ Ger. Truffles. Tartufali the Italians call them. Hæc quamvis è terra ipsi nunquam eruimus, quia tamen tum in Lombardia tum alibi in Italia & Gallia ex agris vicinis petita nobis in cibis apposita sunt, nolimus omittere. Sunt autem tubera magno hodie in pretio apud gulæ proceres ; tum saporis gratiâ, tum maximè quòd Veneris incentiva snt.

N. Ratio seu modus quo (ut nobis relatum est) rustici tubera exquirunt, aut si vis venantur, perridiculus est : Porcellum scilicet funiculo ad alterum pedem alligato præ se agunt in pascua ubi horum proventum esse nôrunt, qui ubi ad locum venit in quo tuber latitat, odore mox id percipit, rostròq; è terra eruit, erutum qui insequuntur surripiunt, & ad alia indaganda porcellum abigunt.

Tussilago Alpina Ger. emac. Alpina minor folio rotundo F.B. II, sive Alpina rotundifolia glabra C.B. Alpina folio glabro Park. In Alpibus Stiriacis primò, post in monte Jura eam invenimus.

Tussilago Alpina folio longo F.B. Alpina folio oblongo Park. IV, sive Alpina folio oblongo C.B. In montis Juræ partibus altissimis Thuri & Dole dictis. Hæc planta Alismati Matthioli sive Plantagini Alpinæ dictæ persimilis est, non tamen eadem, & ad Doronica potiùs quàm ad Tussilagines referri debet.

Typha minor F.B. minima Park. palustris minor C.B. Hanc plantam in eodem loco in quo olim Lobelius, nimirum ad flu. Arve prope Genevam inveni. Cùm primò eam observavi perexigua fuit, clavâ gracili, unde minimè tum dubitavi quin distincta species esset : postea verò caput cylindraceum clavatum in tantam intumuit crassitiem, ut meritò dubitaverim, annon ipsius parvitas loco potiùs (siquidem extra aquam crevit) quàm plantæ naturæ imputanda esset.



## V

- V** Accaria *Ger. v. Lychnis segetum rubra.*  
 Vaccinia *v. Vitis Idæa.*  
 Valeriana rubra *Dodonæi Ger. Park. rubra C. B.*  
 latifolia rubra *f. B. Ocymastrum Valerianthön Lob.*  
 Messanæ in muris antiquis : in Italiæ quoque locis plurimis e muris & saxis erumpit.  
 Valeriana rubra angustifolia *C. B. f. B. Ubi J. Bauhinus eam invenit ibi & nos quoque, nimirum Nantur Sabaudorum, in colle extra portam quæ itur Lugdunum, ad dextram. Provenit quoque copiosè in rupibus montis Lupi.*  
 Valeriana Mexicana *Ger. Indica sive Mexicana Park. peregrina seu Indica f. B. Valerianella echinata C. B. Circa-Messanam Siciliæ copiosè.*  
 Valeriana Alpina *f. B. XI, sive Alpina altera C. B. Alpina major sive latifolia Park. In monte Saleve supra Carthusianorum cœnobium.*  
 Valeriana Alpina altera foliis integris, inodora, An Alpina prima *C. B.?* In montibus circa Genevam copiosè.  
 Valeriana pumila supina serpyllifolia. In rupibus maritimis Regni Neapolitani. Offensa mihi fuit postea Venetiis à Joanne-Maria Ferro pharmacopœo botanico peritissimo, pro Caprifolio n. d. rectius tamen meo iudicio ad Valerianas refertur.  
 Verbascum latis Salviæ foliis *C. B. Matthioli Ger. sylv. falvifolium exoticum folio rotundiore f. B. Salvia fruticosa lutea latifolia, sive Verbascum sylvestre quartum Matthioli Park. Circa Tauromenium in Sicilia.*  
 Verbascum angusto Salviæ folio *C. B. Ger. Monspeliense flore luteo hiante f. B. Salvia fruticosa lutea angustifolia, sive Phlomos lychnitis Dioscoridis Clusio Park. In collibus saxosis circa Monspelium.*  
 Verbascum crispum & sinuatum *f. B. laciniatum Park. nigrum VI, sive nigrum folio Papaveris corniculati : & Cam.*

Cam. C. B. In Italia ad vias passim. J. Bauhino circa  
Monspelium; nos illud ibi non observavimus.

Vermicularis v. Sedum.

Veronica saxatilis *F. B.* fruticans serpyllifolia *Ger.* fortè,  
Alpina frutescens *C. B.* malè, non enim fruticat hæc.  
minor Alpina *Park.* qui distinguit Alpinam suam mino-  
rem à Veronica fruticante: Pro Veronica min. Alpina  
ponit figuram fruticantis serpyllifoliæ *Ger.* proque fru-  
ticante sua aliam exhibet iconem: & meâ quidem sen-  
tentiâ, rectè separat Veronicam fruticantem *Clusii* ab  
Alpina minima serpyllifolia *Ponæ.* Nostra hæc de qua  
agimus non omninò fruticat, sed exigua est & herbacea  
semper. Attende descriptionem *F. B.* In summis jugis  
montis Juræ circa *Thuiri.*

Veronica saxatilis parva caulibus nudis: In pascuis in sum-  
mitate montis Juræ. An planta hæc à quoquam descri-  
pta sit mihi nondum est compertum.

Vicia sylvatica maxima Piso sylvestri similis. *F. B.* In syl-  
vosis in ascensu montis Salevæ, ab eo latere quod Gene-  
vam spectat.

Vicia seu Lathyrus gramineus flore coccineo. Ad radices  
montis *Vesuvii* non longè à mari: necnon circa Gene-  
vam inter segetes.

Vicia maritima multiflora alba Messanensis. In Sicilia  
circa Messanam & alibi ad maris litus.

† Vicia luteo flore sylvestris *F. B.* Circa Liburnum & alibi  
in Italia inter segetes.

Victorialis longa *Clus.* Allium Alpinum *F. B.* Alpinum la-  
tifolium, seu Victorialis *Ger.* anguinum *Park.* IX, sive  
montanum latifolium maculatum *C. B.* In summis jugis  
altissimorum montium max Carthusianorum cœnobio  
proximorum & velut imminentium.

Vinca pervinca v. Clematis daphnoides.

Viola bulbosa v. Leucoium bulbosum.

Viola märtia lutea *Ger. Park. F. B.* martia VII, sive Al-  
pina rotundifolia lutea *C. B.* In suprema parte montis  
Juræ circa *Thuiri.*

Viola lunaris longioribus siliquis *Ger.* lunaria III, sive  
major siliquâ oblongâ *C. B.* Lunaria major siliqua lon-  
giore *F. B.* In montibus Saleva & Jura, sed parcius.

Viola matronalis flore purpureo *Ger.* matronalis, sive Hes-  
peris hortensis *C. B.* Hesperis *F. B.* Cum à Salerno  
Neapolin iter facerem, hanc in pratibus observavi.

Vishnaga *F. B. Matth. Lob.* Vishnaga, Gingidium appella-  
tum *Park.* Gingidium Hispanicum *Ger.* Gingid. um-  
bellâ



bellá longá *C. B.* In pratis quibusdam non longè à *Miravalle*, fecus viam quæ *Monspelio Frontignanam* ducit ; copiose etiam in *Etruriæ agris*, & circa *Cataniam Sicilia*.

*N.* Pediculi seu umbellarum radii pro dentiscalpiis multis in usum veniunt, præcipuè *Hispanis*, ob rigiditatem suam & suaveolentiam : undè & nostratibus *Spanish Picktooth* appellatur.

*Vitex v.* *Agnus castus.*

*Vitis Idæa* foliis carnosis & velut punctatis, sive *Idæa radix Dioscoridis C. B.* *Radix Idæa putata*, & *Uva ursi f. B.* *Uva ursi Galeni Clusio Park.* *Vaccinia ursi*, sive *Uva ursi apud Clusium Ger. emac.* In montibu. *Saleve* & *Jura Geneva vicinis*, itemque in colle *La Bastie*.

*Vitis Idæa v.* *Diospyros.*

*Ulmaria major v.* *Barba capræ.*

*Unifolium v.* *Monophyllon.*

*Uva crispa Ger. Dod. Lob. crispa*, sive *Grossularia f. B.* *Grossularia vulgaris Park.* *Grossularia simplici acino*, vel *spinosa sylvestris C. B.* Per totam *Helvetiam* in sepibus vulgatissima. In *Sicilia* studiose in hortis colitur, & pro planta rara, ostensa nobis fuit. Amat enim frigidos tractus ; in calidioribus minus frequens est.

*N.* *Uvæ crispæ immaturæ refrigerant*, undè febricitantibus & cholericis utiliter exhibentur, sitim sedant ; astringunt quoque, unde ad omne ventris profluvium & hæmorrhagiam quamcunque conducunt ; *Urinam insuper ciere*, & calculo aut arenulis laborantibus prodesse dicuntur. *Saccharo conditæ gratâ suâ aciditate appetentiam conciliant*, & febriles ardores restinguunt. *Concinantur & in placentas cupediarum & scitamentorum vice* ; vulgò *Tartas* vocant.

*Uva marina v.* *Tragos.*

*Ursi v.* *Vitis Idæa.*

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X

**X**ylon v. Gossipium.

Xeranthemum *f. B.* Jacea Oleæ folio; flore minore *C. B.* Ptarmica Imperati sive minor *Park.*

Ptarmica Imperati, An Ptarmicæ Austriacæ species *Clus.?* cur. post. *Ger.emac.?* Primò eam observavimus in *Arni* fluminis alveo propè Florentiam; postea etiam circa *Monspelim*.

---

Z

**Z**Acyntha v. Cichorium verrucarium]

Zea monococcos v. Briza.

Zizipha sylvestria *f. B.* Ziziphus sive Jujuba sylvestris *Park.* Jujuba sylvestris *C. B.* In rupibus ad *Tropiam* *Calabriæ* urbeculam copiosè.

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*Explicatio*





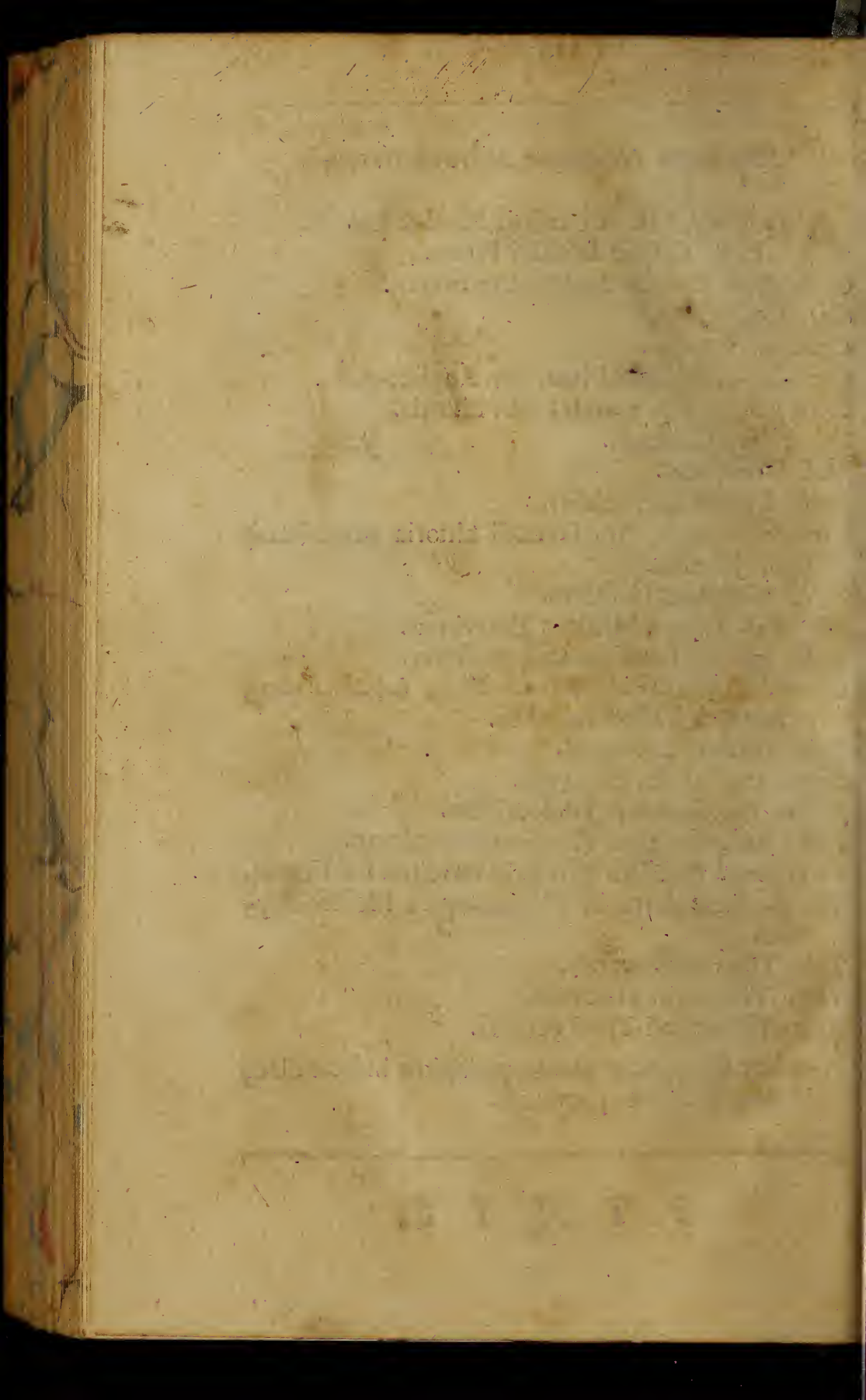
*Explicatio Nominum abbreviatorum.*

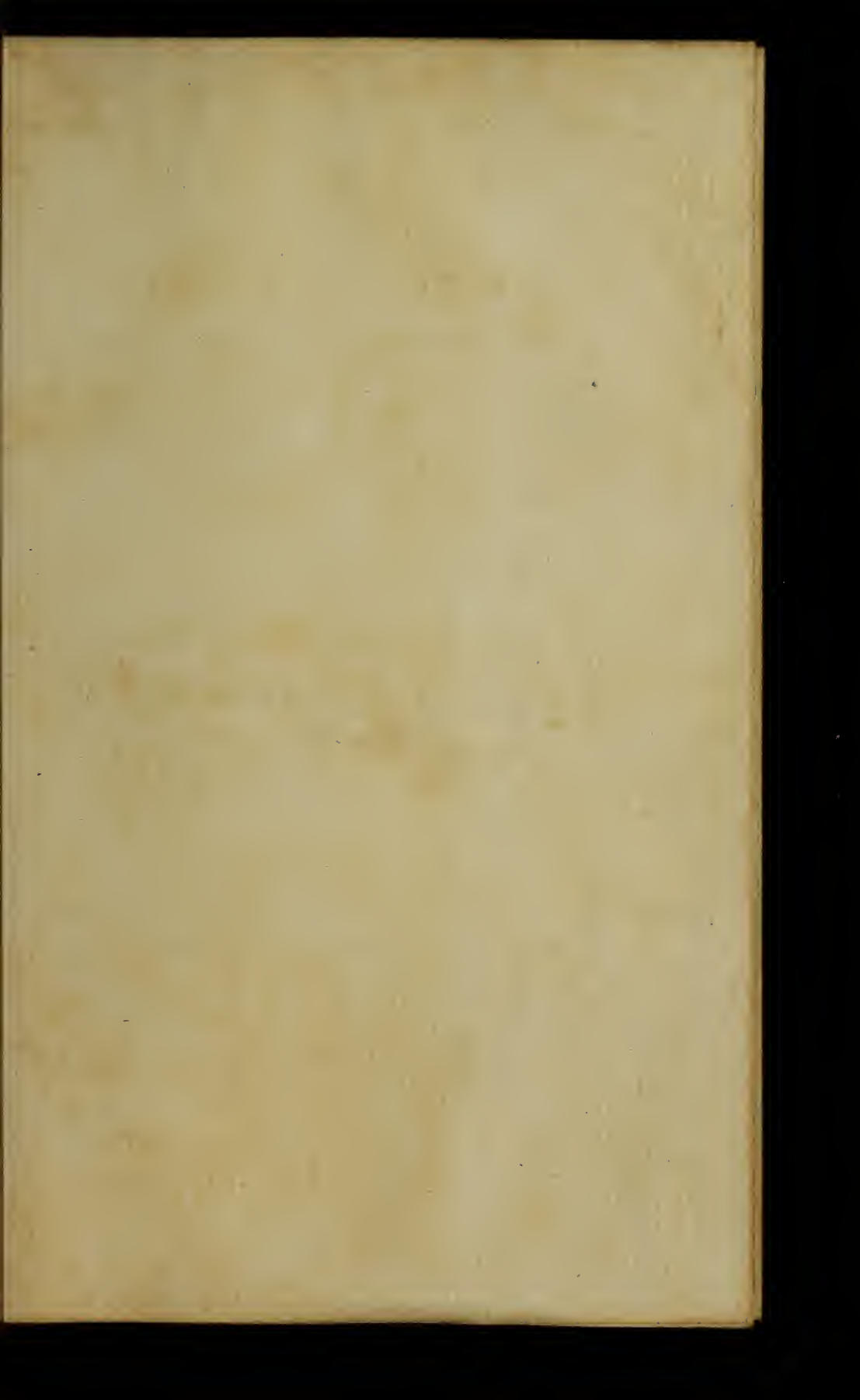
- A** D. & Ad. Lob. Adversaria Penæ & Lobelii.  
 C. B. Caspari Bauhini Pinax.  
 C. B. Prod. Caspari Bauhini Prodrromus.  
 Cæs. Cæsalpinus.  
 Cam. Camerarius.  
 Cat. Ang. Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ.  
 Clus. & Clus. hist. Caroli Clusii historia.  
 Col. Fabius Columna.  
 Dod. Dodonæus.  
 Fuch. Leonardus Fuchsius.  
 Ger. & Ger. emac. Jo. Gerardi historia emaculata à  
 Tho. Johnson.  
 Gesn. Conradus Gesnerus.  
 Hort. Pat. Hortus Medicus Patavimus.  
 J. B. Joannes Bauhinus Caspari frater.  
 Lob. ob. Lobelius in Observationibus. Lob. ico. Idem  
 in iconibus à Plantino editis.  
 Lon. Adamus Lonicerus.  
 Lugd. Historia Lugdunensis.  
 Matth. Matthiolus in Dioscoridem.  
 Park. Jo. Parkinsoni Theatrum Botanicum.  
 Park. parad. Ejusdem Paradisus terrestris seu Hortus.  
 Schrod. Schroderus in Pharmacopœa Medico-  
 mica.  
 Tab. Tabernæmontanus.  
 Thal. Thalius in Hircynia.  
 Trag. Hieronymi Tragi historia.
- Nota hæc † cuicumque plantæ præfigitur indicat illam  
 in Anglia sponte provenire.

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**F I N I S.**

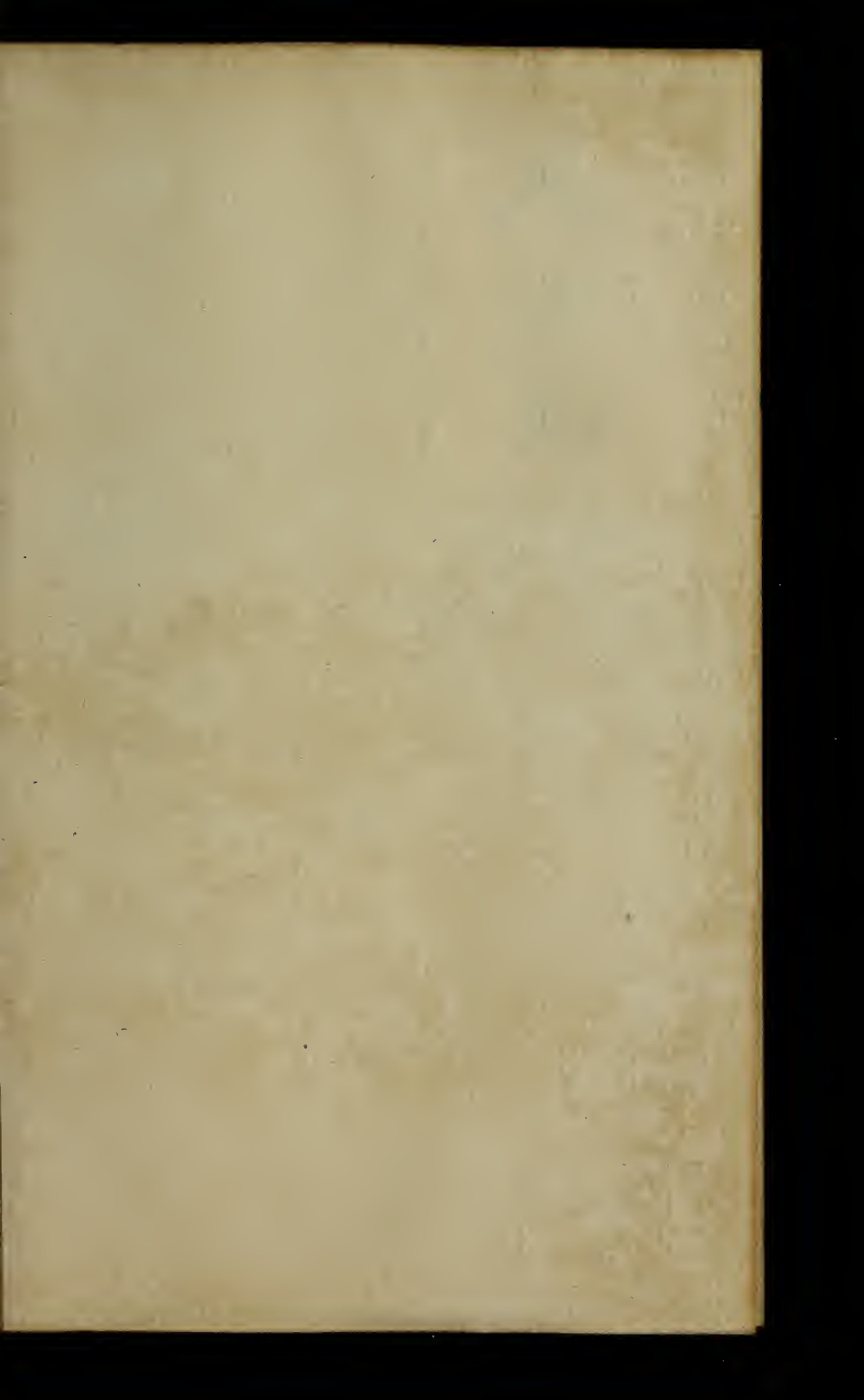
















A

VI

29

