# TRAVELS

THROUGH THE

## LOW-COUNTRIES,

## Germany, Italy and France,

With curious Observations,

NATURAL, MORAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, &c., ALSO,

### A CATALOGUE of PLANTS,

Found spontaneously growing in those Parts, and their VIRTUES:

By the late Reverend and Learned

Mr. FOHN RAT, F.R.S.

To which is added,

An Account of the Travels of

# FRANCIS WILLUGHBY, Esq; Through great Part of SPAIN.

The SECOND EDITION.

Corrected and Improv'd, and adorn'd with Copper-Plates.

#### VOL. I.

### LONDON:

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MDÇEXXXVIII.

Over his Arms this written,

\*i e. Del- \* Urbs Phæbi cineres ja&tat, sed \* currus honores

phi. Ingreditur quoties egrediturq; mari.

Phæbi

nimirum feu folis.

One Jean vander Mere, an apothecary in this town, hath a Museum well stored with natural and artificial rarities, which we viewed, and therein observed among cther things the following particulars. Zibetta or the civet cat. Dens Hippopotami, as he pretended, though it be a question whether or no there be any such animal as the Hippopotamus; Dentes Phocae, Cornu Gazellae, of these we have since that seen in several cabinets. Costa Sirenis dista, Cornua birci Bezoardici, Cornua & Pedes 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 Moofe; 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'd we saw in the Great Duke's gallery at Florence. Cornu cervi Americani. The rattle-snake's skin. An elephant's tail, a very small thing considering the bigness of the animal. Lacertus Indicus squamosus. Acus piscis 4 species. A piece of a Rhinsceros's skin. At the anatomical theatre we saw the whole skin of a young rhinoceros stuff'd. The head of a dolphin. A giant's tooth, si credere sas sit. The head of a horned hare. A chamæleon. A Soland-goose out of Groenland. A Tatou or Armadillo. Os petrosum Balænæ. A young whale. A morse or sea-horse's head. Guaina, a fish from the island Mauritius. Petim-buaba or the tobaccopipe 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 of Indian bread, Indian dice, several antient idols, The cup prince William of Nassau last drank out of. Penecillum Sinense. A Japan letter written to the Dutch governor, odly painted. Passer Brasiliensis. Several sorts of Tominio's

Tominio's or humming-birds. A feather-garment from the streights of Magellane, Siliqua arboris sacciferæ. Nidus avis ex Surat. Cancer Americanus. Many sorts of Indian tobacco-pipes from new Belgium. A dart from Fretum Davis, wherewith the nativeskill fish. A locust of that sort that St. J. Baptist ate in the wilderness. Ono-crotali caput. Rostrum Rhinocerotis avis sive Corvi Indici cornuti of Bontius, which is worth twelve florins at Amsterdam. A cassawaries or Emeus's egg. A pelican's 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 theatre, where lectures are read every Wednesday, and several rarities preserved, as the skin of a young rhinoceros stuff'd, before-mention'd. Lacertus squamosus of a disserent kind from what we had before seen. Manucodiatæ seu avis Paradisi nova species. A slying squirrel. The skeleton 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 tushes 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 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 hour's time from Delf Hague. 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 seaside, a mile from the Hague, we found a sort of Spartum maritimum, much taller and larger than our English kind.

From

good books, and free for all persons, as well strangers as citizens, to enter into and make use of. It was sounded by cardinal Carolus Borromeus, of whom they have made a saint. The college, called Hermathenæum, is a stately building, having a handsome court, encompassed with a double portico or cloister, one above the other. The pillars of both portico's are double, the lowermost of the Ionick, 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 governor, and before which is a court, having a round stone-tower at each corner;) the French taking in a great space of ground, inclosed with a square wall of a very great heighth 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 country, and the new fortifications of the castle, or the new line added by the Spaniards, 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 castlewalls. Schottus faith, 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 Castellan, or governor's name, was Don Balthasar Markadel.

We saw the Musaum, or gallery of seignior Man-March 6: fredus Septalius, son to Ludovicus Septalius the samous physician; wherein we took notice of a box with a multitude of looking-glasses, so disposed, as by mutual research 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 look'd thro' it upon any object, you saw it so many times multiplied, as there were protuberances or

segments

fegments 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 protuberances of the one glass, multiplied into the sum of the protuberances of the other. Several concave burning specula of metal; and we saw the experiment of burning by reflexion. Several engines counterseiting 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, grashoppers, and bees inclosed in them. Pieces of chrystal with grass, moss, leaves, insects, &c. inclosed in them. A large piece of chrystal 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 inclosed 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 fignatures of herbs and trees upon it. Of this fort is found plenty about Florence, where they polish them, and make cabinets of them. Perfumed knives. Persian, Arabick, Chinese, and Japonick manuscripts; and a China kalendar 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 morsse's head. Divers and very large rhinoceros's horns, gazell's horns, and an unicorn's horn. Curious pieces of turned work of ivory, very fine and subtil. Several pieces of past and colour'd glass. Several pieces of most transparent chrystal-glass, excelling that of Venice, made and invented by himself. Fictitious China, or porcellane, of his own invention and making, hardly to be distinguished from

rence, Fiesole, Siena, Grossetto, Massa, Montalce, Suana, Chiusa, Pientia, all episcopal sees: besides which, in Tuscany are many considerable towns, castles, and fortresses.

I shall enlarge no farther concerning the churches, towers, pillars, sountains, statues of brass and stone, and pictures, of which there are a great number in this city, and of excellent workmanship: only I cannot omit to mention two Statuæ 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 Great Duke's gallery is in the old palace, a The galle-handsome pile of building. Under ground, as it were, ry of the in cellars, are the stables: above them fair portice's or Gr. Duke. cloisters to walk in. Above the portice'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 of Queen Elizabeth, King James,

Oliver Cromwel, and Johannes Acutus, before remember'd. The chief rarities are lock'd 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 higger than that. A branch'd candlestick including many little sigures of ivory, or white wax appearing thro' 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, beafts, and intects, so natural and to the life, that scarce any picture drawn by the hand can excel them. One of these, the hest and richest that we have any where ken, both for the excellency of the workmanship, and costliness of the materials, being set with many rubies and pearls, they valued at 100000 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 rich 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 rubics and emeralds, besides other stones of inferior note, studs of amethyst, &c. Here 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 Thurnhausserus, an alchymist of Basil, before. mentioned. To us it seem'd counterseit, and not neatly neither, the iron and the gold being but bunglingly joined together. A large topaz as big as a pullet's egg. An intire image made of one Turchvis stone: many ancient Roman idols of brass; old Roman lamps found in sepulchres, of several fashions: 2 press full of turn'd work of ivory, very fine and subtile: rhinoceros horns, &c. I amit several pictures and statues wherewith the rooms were adorned, made by the best masters, and much effectmed by those that have judgment in such things.

The armory.

In the armory we saw several remarkables, as the armour of many great persons of Europe, among others of Henry IV. King of France, and Charles V. Emperor: 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 horse-back, made of little scales of iron. A loadstone, having its poles at the greatest distance I ever saw any: several Indian royal veits, 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 scymitars; Scanderbeg's sword: the hair of a horse's mane, seven yards in length; the skin of this horse stuffed up, fent by the Duke of Lorrain: several conceited guns: pistols, on whose muzzles were screw'd the 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 eighteen shot, for each is double charged, and a train of powder leads from the touchhole