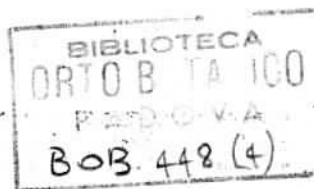


[Bot. p. 174-189, J. APL. 354(1)]

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# 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.

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*By the late Reverend and Learned*

**Mr. JOHN RAY, F.R.S.**

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To which is added,

An ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of  
**FRANCIS WILLUGHBY, Esq;**  
Through great Part of *SPAIN*.

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The SECOND EDITION.

Corrected and Improv'd, and adorn'd with COPPER-PLATES.

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VOL. I.

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LONDON:

Printed for *J. Walthoe, D. Midwinter, A. Bettefworth and C. Hitch,*  
*W. Innys, R. Robinson, J. Wilford, A. Ward, J. and P. Knap-*  
*ton, T. Longman, O. Payne, W. Shropshire, J. and R. Tonson,*  
*T. Woodman, R. Chandler, and J. Wellington.*

MDCCLXXVIII.

O F

## 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 cæteros sævitum esse Trojanos, duobus Æncâ Antenorêque, & vetusti jure hospitii, & quia pacis reddendæque Helenæ semper auctores fuerant, omne jus belli Achivos abstinuisse. Casibus deinde variis Antenorem cum multitudine Henetum, qui seditione ex Paphlagonia pulsi & sedes & Ducem, Rege Pylæmene ad Trojam amisso, quærebant, venisse in intimum maris Adriatici sinum, Euganeisque, qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, pulsus, Henetos Trojanisque 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 præcruptum, & pelago premit arva sonanti.  
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi, sedesque locavit  
Teucrorum, & genti nomen dedit, armæque 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 built by one *Pata-vius*, a King of the *Veneti*.

It was celebrated of old time for the chastity of its women, according to that of *Martial*, *Uda puella legas sis Pata-*

*Patavina licet.* After the decay of the *Roman* empire it was ruined and destroyed by *Attila*; restored again by *Narfes*; then sack'd 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 *Carrarese* 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 inclosed with two walls: the interior (called *Antenor's* 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* joined 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 semen natura esse voluit, Antenor condidit: Senatus autem Venetus his belli propugnaculis ornavit, Leonardo Lauredano Duce Venetorum invictissimo, cujus Principatus varias fortunæ vices excipiens quàm gloriôsè superavit.*

It was stoutly defended by the *Venetians* against the Emperor *Maximilian* besieging of it with an 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 than 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 Padova la passa, & Venetia la guasta*. Their bread is esteemed as good as it is cheap, according to that other proverb, *Pan Pa-*

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

*doans,*

doano, Vin Vicentino, Trippe Trevisane & Putana Venetiana. Bread of Padua, wine of Vicenza, tripes of Treviso, and courtzans 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 waste, and is reserved only for corn. There are very few meadows or pastures near this town, which is the reason that milk is dear here. They make bread for the poor of Mayz, or Indian wheat (which they call *formentone*) and *Sorgum*, whereof they plant good store hereabout. The most considerable buildings in this 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 than *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. Anthony, called the *Santo*. 4. The church of St. Justina with the *Benedictine* cloister. 5. The palace of the *Arena*, or amphitheatre. 6. The castle of the magazines of corn and ammunition. 7. The bridge called *Ponte molino*, where there are about 30 water-mills together, upon the river *Brenta*. 8. The palace called the court of the *Capitano*. 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 here, may have money 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 surpluse, it is divided yearly among the poor, the stock still remaining intire. 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 Emperor Frederick II. Anno 1220. for a full history whereof

whereof I refer the reader to *Thomasini's Gymnasium Patavinum*. I shall only add the *Series Lectorum*, 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.*

Generale, ac novum principium Interpretationum nobilissimæ, ac florentissimæ Academiæ 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. Norisbergenfis Pro-Rectoris, & Syndici dignissimi.

*Aggredientur Infrascripti DD. Explicandi Infrascripta.*

*Ad Theologiam in Via S. Thomæ.*

R. P. D. M. Michael Archangelus Rivetta Cafalensis  
Leg. Tertium Lib. Mag. Sententiarum hora tertiâ  
matutina.

*Ad Theologiam in Via Scoti.*

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

*Ad Lecturam Sacræ Scripturæ.*

R. P. D. Leo Matina Monachus Cassinensis.

*Ad Metaphysicam in Via S. Thomæ.*

R. P. D. M. Jo. Dominicus Pusterla Mediolanensis  
Leg. Septimum Metaphysicorum hora secunda ma-  
tutina.

OBSERVATIONS *Topographical,**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 Todeschini à Castiglione Florentino in secundo loco Leg. Aphorismos Hippocratis hora prima matutina.

*Ad Practicam 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. &amp; Exc. D. Anastasius Galdioli 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 Administrabant Anatomicam die, ac tempore debito hora 3 matutina.

*Ad Theoricam extraordinariam Medicinæ.*

Exc. D. Hieronymus Sanctalophia Patavinus in primo loco. Exc. D. Ermenegildus Para Forojulienensis 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 Practicam extraordinariam Medicinæ.*

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

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

Exc. D. Anglus 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 extraordinariam.*

Exc. D. Petrus Franzanus Vicentinus in primo loco.

R. &amp; Exc. D. Valerianus Bonvicinus Ver. Canonicus Eistenfis in 2 loco.

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

*Ad**Moral, and Physiological.**Ad Lecturam Philosophiæ Moralis.*

R. P. D. Joseph. Meraviglia Clericus Regularis Mediolanensis Leg. tertium &amp; 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, &amp; Venenor. 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 Tertiæ Libri Avicennæ.*

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

*Ad Logicam.*

Primus Locus vacat.

Exc. D. Jacobus Cadenedus 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 Lib. Euclidis Elementorum.

*Ad Humanitatem Græcam & Latinam.*

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

*Landus Moneghina Bidellus Generalis.*

*In Christo 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 Serenissimo Do-  
minio Veneto Prætoris, & *Simeonis Con-  
tarenii* Præfecti Patavii; necnon Illus-  
trissimi, & Generosissimi D. Comitis *Pauli  
Bennassuti* Vicentini, Almæ Universitatis  
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. An-  
tonius de Bonis Canon. Estensis in secundo loco.  
Exc. I. V. D. D. Ubertinus Discaltius Patavinus in  
tertio loco Explicabunt Librum primum Decretalium  
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. Vincen-  
tius Francisconus Canonicus Patavinus in 2 loco.  
Rev. & Exc. D. Placidus Frascata Monachus Cassi-  
nensis in tertio loco Exponent Librum quartum De-  
cretal. à tit. primo de Sponsalib. & Matrim.

*Ad Lecturam Juris Cæsarei de mane.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Jo. Michael Pieruccius Florentinus  
in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Paulus Dottus de  
Castro Franco in secundo loco Legent primam ff.  
Veteris partem.

*Ad*

*Moral, and Physiological.*

*Ad Lecturam Juris Cæsarei de sero.*

Mag. & Exc. I. V. D. D. & Co. D. Jacobus Caimus  
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 Patavi-  
nus in tertio loco Legent primam ff. Novi Partem.

*Ad Lecturam Criminalium.*

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

*Ad Lecturam Pandectarum.*

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

*Ad Lecturam Codicis.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Joannes Capivaccæus Patavinus Inci-  
piet 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 Tri-  
dentinus in secundo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Ludo-  
vicus Justachinus Patavinus in tertio loco Explicabunt  
materiam ultimæ voluntatis, & incipient à tit. de testa-  
mentis ordinandis.

*Ad Lecturam Feudorum.*

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

*Ad Lecturam Authenticorum.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Toldus Bellini Constantini Pata-  
vinus Explicabit authenticum sive Novellam 39. de  
Restitutionibus, & eaq. parit in 11. Mense post  
Mortem Viri, Juncto Authentico 108. de Resti-  
tutionibus, & 159. de Restitutione Fidei commiss.  
&c.

*Ad Lecturam de Regulis Juris.*

Vacat.

*Ad Lecturam Artis Notariæ.*

Exc. I. V. D. D. Aloysius Angeli Patavinus Legato-  
rum tractatum prosequetur.

Stephanus Giachelius Bidell, Gener.



The citizens and strangers here 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 cloisters 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!

Here is a publick physick-garden, well stored with simples, but more noted for its prefects, men eminent for their skill in Botany, viz. *Aloysius Muidella*, *Aloysius Anguillara*, *Melchior Guilandinus*, *Jacobus Antonius Certusius*, *Prosper Alpinus*, *Joannes Veslingius*. The epitaph of which last, being so considerable a person, I shall here exhibit to the reader, as I found it on his monument in the church of St. *Anthony*.

Joanni Veslingio Mindano,  
Equiti.

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

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

*Dum miseræ plebi gratuitam operam commodat,  
Noxio contactu publicæ salutis vitam impendit.*

XXX Mensis Aug. An. Chr., CIO DCC XLIX.  
Æt. LI.

In

In the dormitory of the cloister of the *Dominican* friars 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 subit parvæ cum limina portæ,  
Magnus at exiguo sub lare factus erat.  
Senferat hoc dixitque superba Ratisbona magnum  
Hospitem in hospitio dispare Padua colis:  
Archisacerdotis mitram magnæque penates  
Accipe Magne ratis, sic bona navis erit.  
Post majora Deus referans 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 *pedesta* or mayor, who is chief in civil matters; and a *Capitano* or governor who is over the military; both elected and sent by the *Venetians*.

From *Padua* we made a by-journey to *Albano*, anciently *Abona*, some five 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 country-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 hereabout gather, and use with their meat, which yet hath not the true taste of common salt, but somewhat approaching to nitre or salt-armoniac. Besides it is so impregnated 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 suddenly 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 incrusts with

a stone of a dark gray colour, that every other month they are fain to peck it off. That the waters which petrify † 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 impregnated 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.

Feb. 3.

We travelled to *Vicenza*, a city less in circuit than *Padua*, as being but four miles round, but more populous, containing between thirty and forty 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*: 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 theatre of the academy called the *Olympici* is a pretty building and deserves to be remember'd. 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*.

† Such as are those of *Poolhole* in *Derbyshire*, *Wokey-hole* in *Somersetshire*, and other subterraneous grotts as well in *England* as beyond the seas.

Hence

Hence we made an excursion of about six 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 than 650 perches, which made 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 three 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 *Squilla Venetianæ*, 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-roofed subterraneous grot or cave there are channels 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 channel, 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 Fictus Hierosolymitani equitis filius gelidi venti flatum in caverna Cubola vocatâ spirantem in ædes proprias per hanc crypto-porticum deduxit, ad temperandum arduos & æstivos calores, tum cohibendo tum relaxando, novo atque mirabili artificio per cubacula quæque ducendo, quæ præ libitu suo refrigerare & calefacere valet:*  
ita

*ita ut ejus Villa ingenio, diligentia, impensâ ac æmulatione ornatior 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 *Adthesis*, which is here of a great breadth, over which there is one very fair stone-bridge esteemed the handsomest bridge in *Europe*, besides three others of less account. The city is seven miles in circuit, excluding the suburbs, which are very large too; and thought to contain 70000 souls. It is strong by situation, and extraordinary fortified with walls, bastions, towers, bulwarks, and deep ditches full of water drawn from the river *Adthesis* round about, and strengthened with three castles; that of *St. Peter*; that of *St. Felix*, and ——— so that it is look'd upon as impregnable. Here we saw several cabinets of collections of natural and artificial rarities. 1. That of seignior *Mapheus Cusanus* an apothecary, wherein were shewn us many ancient *Egyptian* idols, taken out of the mummies, divers sorts of petrified shells, petrified cheese, cinnamon, sponge and mushrooms. A jasper stone and an agate having chrystal 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 consular as imperial, besides modern medals. A stone called *Oculus mandi, 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.

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's Museum*, printed many years ago.

The *Amphitheatre* of *Verona*, called now the *Arena*, is a very stately and capacious one, and seem'd to me when it was intire 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 remaining setting aside this exterior circle is kept in good repair by the *Veronese*; the *Arena* of it is thirty-four \* *pertiche* long and twenty two and half broad, and compass'd about by forty two 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 was 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 Veronese*, as also *Lipsius's* Book *de Amphitheatris*.

As for government and subjection this city underwent almost the same changes with *Padua* and *Vicenza*, and did also voluntarily deliver itself up to the *Venetian* government. Here 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* herb-*arists* making simple voyages yearly thither, hath gotten *Baldus* its reputation; for I am very confident that

\* The length of a *pertica* or *perch* of this measure is somewhat more than six foot.

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