The Armorial Enſigns of this Society are, *Argent, a Griffin rampant ſegreiant proper.*

Gray Fryers School. Here, adjacent to the S. W. Angle of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* is a Free-School founded by Mr. *Strechly* for a Maſter and 12 Scholars of the Pariſh of *Chriſt Church, London.* It is anciently ſaid to have belong'd to the Foundation tho' 'tis now ſeparate, and here are only 6 Scholars taught free.

Great Queen-ſtreet: A School with a Chapel newly erected, *Anno* 1703, and maintained for a Maſter, 3 Aſſiſtants and 300 Scholars, 150 of whom are here taught, and 150 more at three other Schools, 3 in *Bond Stables*, 1 in *Lukeners Lane*, and another in *Queen Str.* done at the Charge of ſome ſelect Perſons of Quality who intend ſpeedily to ſettle Lands as a Foundation for this Chapel and the Scools, as I was informed by the Maſter, who preacheth here a Sermon every Day, and there are Prayers daily 4 times. The Children, he ſays, are to have Learning, Cloaths, and will be put out Apprentices. But this School, *&c.* by reaſon the Maſter, as 'tis alledged, was not regularly Ordain'd is diſcontinu'd ſince my writing that above.

Greſham College, is a Noble Ancient Structure, ſituate on the S. E. ſide of *Broad Str.* or Wly ſide of *Biſhopſgate Str.*

It is ſo called from the Founder, the worthy and famous Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Agent to Q. *Elizabeth*, whoſe Dwelling-houſe it ſometime was. Here he founded the following Lectures by his Will dated 1579, *viz.* He gave half the *Royal Exchange* and the Building thereto belonging to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London* and their Succeſſors for ever, in Truſt, that they provide 4 qualified Perſons to read Lectures of Divinity, Geometry, Muſick and Aſtronomy within his Dwelling-houſe, for which each Reader was to have 50*l.* *per Annum.* And to the Company of *Mercers* the other Moiety, who were alſo to find 3 Readers, *viz.* of Civil Law, Phyſick and Rhetorick, for which he alſo ſettled on them, in Truſt, 50 *l. per Ann.* each, beſides which they have handſome Lodgings, which was ſince confirmed by Parliament. And accordingly the firſt Lectures were begun in *June* 1597, Read by

Mr. *Anthony Wotton* for Divinity.
D. *Matthew Gwin* for Phyſick.
Dr. *Henry Mountlow* for Civil Law.
Dr. *John Bull* for Muſick.
Mr. *Brerewood* for Aſtronomy.
Mr. *Henry Bridges* for Geometry, and
Mr. *Caleb Wallis* for Rhetorick.

Which Lectures were read daily in Term-time except *Sundays*, and have ſo continued for the moſt part ever ſince. See alſo his Alms-Houſes under *Broad-Street, Sect.* the 6. and his Mon. under St. *Helens, Sect.* the 2d. alſo *Royal Exchange, Sect.* the 3d.

This College was partly re-built, 'tis likely, *Anno* 1601, that Date being in the Nly Window of the Repoſitory, with the Arms of Sir *Tho. Greſham*, viz. *Argent, a Chevron ermin betn* 3 *Mullets ſable pierced*; which Building narrowly eſcaped the Flames in 1666. The Court is near 144 Foot ſquare, built on each ſide with Brick covered with Slate, containing the Hall, the Repoſitorie, the Library, and ſeveral Lodgings for the Profeſſors.

The preſent Learned Profeſſors are as follows.

Names

Names of Profeſſors.	*Faculties.*	*Days they Read on.*	*Time and Place.*
Edward Laney, A. M.	Divinity,	*Monday*,	Beginning at 9 in the Morning and 3 Afternoon, in the Hall near the S. Angle of the Court.
Robert Briggs, A. M.	Civil Law,	*Tueſday*,	
Alexand. Toriano, L.L.B.	Aſtronomy,	*Wedneſday*,	
Andrew Took, A. M.	Geometry,	*Thurſday*,	
Edward Martin, A. M.	Rhetorick,	*Friday*,	
John Woodward, M. D.	Phyſick,	*Saturday* A. M.	
Shipen, A. M.	Muſick,	*Saturday* P. M.	

Theſe Read in the Morning in Engliſh, in the Afternoon Latin (except the Muſick, which is Engliſh) during the Term-time; and in caſe of any Vacancy, the Choice is by the City or by the Company of *Mercers*, as is ſaid above, for their reſpective Faculties according to the ſaid Will.

The Royal Society.

At this College, every *Wedneſday* about 3 Afternoon, in a Room by the Sly Corner of the Quadrangle do meet the *Royal Society*, who are a Corporation of the greateſt Proficients in all kind of Learning, whoſe Principal deſign is the Improving of Natural and Experimental Knowledge, which they have been very diligent and ſucceſsful in ever ſince the firſt meetings of a few Philoſophical Gent. at the Lodgings of Bp *Wilkins* at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, as the late Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; Dr. *Ward* Bp of *Salisbury*, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Sir *William Petty*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Bathurſt*, Dr. *Hook*, the late Profeſſor of Geometry in this College, *&c.* and 2 Years before the Reſtauration many had meetings here at *Greſham College* on the ſame deſign, as Lord *Brounker* the firſt Preſident, who continued it 14 Years; Sir *Robert Moray*, *John Eveling*, Eſq; Sir *George Ent*, Dr. *Croon*, *Henry Slingsby*, Eſq; *&c.* And after the Reſtauration of King *Charles*, his Majeſty was ſo far induced to forward this laudable Undertaking, as in the Year 1663, to grant them a Charter of Incorporation, bearing Date (as by their Charter-Book in the Library) *Apr.* 22°. 15° *Car.* 2°. of which Society the King ſtiled himſelf Founder, Patron and Companion, granting them many ample Privileges, conſtituting them, *The Royal Society*, to be compoſed of a Preſident, 20 Council, and Fellows, with a Treaſurer, Secretaries, Curators, *&c.* and granting them power to purchaſe Lands, have a Common Seal, Print their Proceedings, Licenſe Books, take Bodies of Malefactors for Anatomy, make By-Laws and Orders, *&c.* and to bear theſe Armorial Enſigns.

Their Arms.

Arms Argent, on a Canton Gules, 3 Lions of England; *Supporters, 2 Hunting Hounds argent, each collered with Ducal Coronets Or, Creſt on a Helmet proper and Coronet as before; an Eagle proper, ſupporting with his right Foot an Eſcutcheon as the Canton.* Motto,

NULLIUS IN VERBA.

In the Meeting Room they admit the Fellows thus;

When any Perſon is minded to be of this Society, he deſires ſome of that Corporation to make it known to the Preſident and Fellows at the next

next meeting, which being done, they enter his Name in a Book, and finding him upon Enquiry to be a Credible Ingenious Man he is chose in at another meeting; then he is brought among the rest of the Members, and the President says these words to him (as it is in their Rules and Orders)

I do by the Authority and in the Name of the Royal Society *of* London, *for improving of Natural Knowledge admit you a Fellow thereof.*

At their Admission they pay in to the Treasurer 40 *s.* and 52 *s. per Annum* afterward; this defrays the Charge of making Experiments, pays under Officers, *&c.*

In this Room are the Pictures of the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Esq; Sir *Robert Southwell*, Mr. *Halley*, Sav. Profess. of Geometry; Sir *Hen. Spelman*, Bp *Wilkins* (the first Secretary and a Benefactor) the said Ld *Brounker*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Hobbs* of *Malmsbury*, an Orig. Dr. *Harvey* who first discovered the Circulation of the Blood, and Mr. *Pepys*, &c.

On the Nly side of this Quadrangle is their Repository, where are a curious Collection of the Products of Nature and Art, not only Human, but of Beasts, Birds, Fish, Insects, Shells, Stones, *&c.*

An Account of the most remarkable Rarities in the Repository at Gresham College, *mostly abstracted from the Learned* Dr. Grews *Account, and the rest as I find them in the Repository.*

Several Human Rarities.

1. *AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY*, given by *Henry* D. of *Norfolk*, in le. 5½ Foot, defended with thicknesses of Linnen Cloth 3 degrees of fineness, on the utmost Cover is laid a white Paint the thickness of an Egg-shell, whereon are drawn the Hieroglyphick Figures of Men, Women and Birds of several Colours, but with rude Shapes; so mean was the Art of Painting among the *Egyptians* heretofore.

The inmost Cover is wrapped round the Head, Trunk, each Arm and Leg apart like Swathing Bands; about 20 of the utmost of these Folds are lightly tinged, the others more fully with a blackish Gummy Substance, and the Flesh seems to be coverted into black Rozen, which being held to the Flame of a Candle is a little odorous and inflammable, and the Bones are of a black Colour as if burnt. Whence it is probable, the way of Embalming among the *Egyptians* was by boyling the Body in a long Cauldron, in some kind of Liquid Balsom, but 'tis likely a better way would be by soaking the Body in some white sort of Oyle, and such as will dry, made and kept so hot as to evaporate the Watery Parts and keep the Flesh white and limber, which would be of good use in the business of Anatomy.

2. The entire *Skin of a Moor*, tanned with the Hair on, every part remaining.

It may be Tanned by all the ways other Skins are, and a Thong of it tied about the Middle, is good for facilitating the Birth, and especially against Mother Fits.

3. All the principal *Veins*, *Arteries and Nerves* both of the Limbs and Viscera, the Gift of *John Evelyn*, Esq; who saw them taken out of the Body of a Man and very curiously spread on 4 large Tables. The Veins and Arteries are very well done, but the Nerves have been more truly represented by Dr. *Lower*. *I have seen the like at* Dr. Gardiner's *in* Bow-Lane.

4. Th

4. The Skeleton of a Man wherein the Numb. of *Bones* (about 250) with their Dimensions, Figure and Articulations are ovious, given by *Tho. Povey*, Esq;.

Of Human Bones are prepared the *Spiritus Oleosus* (&c.) which is of undoubted use in Hysterical Passions.

5. The Skeleton of a Woman of equal height with the former, by comparing these together it appears that the *Os ilium* is larger and more outward in the Female, for the more easie Labour: It is also ½ an Inch broader in the Female for the better Sustentation of the *Fœtus* in the Womb. The *Vertebræ* of the Loyns are larger and stronger in the Male, being hereby better fitted for bearing Burthens; and as in the Male there are 32 Teeth and in the Female but 28; so the nether Chap in the Male is half an Inch broader than the Female, as being made to accommodate a bigger Muscle for the motion of those Teeth, and the Angles subjected to the *Os jugale* are half an Inch more distant, for that a Man being fitted in other respects to undergo more Labour, his Chaps also should be the better made to eat the more: Also the Skull of the Male is much bigger, and so capable of more Brains.

6. A Tooth taken out of the Testicle of a Woman ½ an Inch long, painted like the Eye-tooth of a Man; given by Dr. *Tyson*.

7. Hair taken out of the Ovary of a Woman by the same Hand, it is Gray and 1 Hair longer than the rest ¾ of a Yard.

8. A piece of Bone voided by Sir *William Throgmorton* with his Urin ½ of an Inch over.

9. A Relation of a Bullet voided by the *Penis* with Urin.

10. A Stone voided by the *Penis* of a Man at *Exeter*, given by Dr. *Cotton*, of a Pyramidal Fig. in le. 2¼ Inches.

Of Human Stones, either of the Kidnies or Bladder, are prepared the Chrystalline Salt, and the Elixir Medicines.

Quadrupedes.

11. *The Sloath*. He comes near the Bear-kind, and breeds chiefly in *Florida* and *Brasile*; it is so slow of motion as to be 3 or 4 Days in climbing up and coming down a Tree; his Fore-Feet are almost double to those of his Hinder.

12. The Foot of a white *Greenland* Bear 6 Inches broad.

13. The Tusk of a Tyger near 5 Inches, or from the Goom to the Apex near 2 Inches, an Inch over and 2½ about: This Tyger weighed 435 *lb*.

14. A Fore-Claw of the same Tyger, in Shape like a Cat's, an Inch broad and 2½ long. Tygers abound in *Mexico*, *Brasil*, and *E. India*.

15. A Stone taken out of a Dog's Bladder, given by *Seth* late Ld Bp of *Sarum*, above 1½ Inch thick, 2½ over, and above 3 Inches long.

16. The great *Tamandua* or Ant-Bear, Feeds on Ants; he useth his Tail for a Cover, which he sometimes spreads over his whole Body like a Squiril.

17. The *Skull of a River Horse* or *Hippopotamus*. If we respect his Figure he were more properly called *a River Ox*. The same Animal which in *Job* is called *Behemoth*: This Creature full grown is 4½ Yards long, 2 Yards high, and 1½ Yard broad, short Leg'd, cloven Hooft, having 4 Hoofs; a Tail like a Tortoise which he twists like a Hogg; Head almost like an Ox, his Chaps wide, his Eyes small, his Fore-teeth very great, some of them ½ a Foot round and above ¾ long; Rings of his Teeth are believed to be

be effectual against the Cramp. He is found in the River *Nile*, *Bambotb* and *Cango*.

18. The Quills of a Porcupine, which on occasion the Creature can shoot at his pursuing Enemy, and erect at pleasure; bred in *India*, *Africa* and *Æthiopia*.

19. The Flying Squirril, of a dark Gray Colour, about 5½ Inches from his Nose to his Buttock; this Creature, for a good Nut-tree, will pass a River on the Bark of a Tree erecting his Tail for a Sail.

20. The Horns of a Roe-Deer of *Greenland*, about 1 Inch long and ½ an Inch over; Deer in *New Mexico* are so big, that they breed them to draw as Oxen.

21. The Rock Doe, a Creature of admirable swiftness, and whose Horns grow sometimes backward over their Buttocks.

22. The Horns of a *Spanish* Ram, in le. 3 Yards, and 1 Yard bern the Tips.

23. The Tail of an *Indian Cow*, its Hair about 1¼ Yard long, near as soft and fine as Womens. This Cow is worshipp'd by the People near the River *Ganges*.

24. The Skin of a young Rhinoceros. This Creature is near as big as an Elephant but not so tall: He will lick a man to death by raking away the Flesh to the Bone with his rough and sharp Tongue. They breed in *India* about *Bengale* and the River *Ganges*.

25. The Leg-bone of an Elephant; it was brought out of *Syria* for the Thigh-bone of a Gyant, 'tis about 1 Yard and 6 Inches long, and above a Foot about in the smallest part; the Elephant to which it did belong might be about 5 Yards high. These Creatures are brought from *Ceylan*, *Sumatra*, *Cochin*, *Siam*, &c. but they breed most in *Aracan* and *Pegu*; those in the first place are most docile, the *Æthiopians* behind *Mosambique* eat them and sell their Teeth; the *Indians* use them to Draw and Ship their Goods. In Winter when it begins to Rain they are mad, and so continue from *Apr.* to *September* chain'd to some Tree, and then become tame again.

26. A round hairy Ball near 3 Inches over, taken out of the Stomach of a Calf; also several others.

27. Half a Fibrous Ball taken out of the Stomach of a Sheep: It consists of most fine herby Threads or Fibres very closely compact, covered with a black shining and thin Cuticle, a piece hereof fired burns like Match-cord, always to Ashes. The Hair Balls are supposed to be made by the motion of a Stomach as Wool is compacted by the Hand in making a Hat.

28 Several Sea and Land Tortoise-Shells: The difference is, that the Sea Tortoise has a more rude and softer Shell, and the Feet of him more like the Fins of a Fish as proper to swim with; also in Bulk, some on the *Brazilian* Shore be sufficient to dine 80 Men, and so great in the Island *Cuba* as to creep along with 5 Men on their Backs; he squirts the Water out of his Nostrils like a Dolphin. In Generation the Embraces of the Male and Female are said to continue a Lunary Month: They are catch'd by being turned on their Backs when they come to the Shore, as they lie they will sometimes fetch deep sighs and shed abundance of Tears.

29. The Heart of a Sea Tortoise about as big as a Lamb's.

30. The Pisle of a Sea Tortoise 'tis 14 Inches long and 2 and a ½ in circumference, in substance like a Bulls. Great Efficacy is attributed to it by *Lyon* in curing him of 2 fits of the Stone.

31. The

31. The Egg of a Sea Tortoise White and Spherical, about the bigness of a Hand-Ball, the Shell rather thinner and softer than a Hens. She lays them in the Sand, where they lie till they are hatch'd, sometimes above 100 at a breed.

32. A Cameleon's Skin is everywhere rough as it were with little round Blisters or Knobs, those on his Head and Back greater than of his Legs, Sides and Belly which gives an appearance of different Colours, *into which*, some say, *he can turn himself*. His Tail is as long as a Lizard's but slenderer. *He is said to live by the Air.*

33. A Crocodile about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Yards long. In the Bay of *Panama* near the *Isthmus* of *America* are some, affirmed to be 100 Foot long. This is the same Animal which in the Book of *Job* is called the *Leviathan*, falsely taken for the *Whale*, as *Bochart* hath demonstrated. They have no Tongue.

34. Here is the Skeleton of a Crocodile $4\frac{3}{4}$ Yards long, the Head 2 Foot, the Neck near $1\frac{1}{2}$ Foot; the Trunk 4 Foot, Tail 7 Foot; his Teeth about 60.

35. A Scaly Lizard $1\frac{1}{2}$ Yard long. He is said to be a most tame and innocent Creature. He changeth from Green to Hairy Colour when angry; Eggs eat very pleasant: And in *Brazile* are a sort 5 Foot long, and being flay'd and sodden, for Whiteness, sweetness and Tenderness surpass all other Meat.

36. A Land-Salamander. *Bartholine* tells of one that was kept 9 Months without Food.

Serpents.

37. *A Snake.* In *Barbados* there are some will slide up the Wall of a House; in *Brazile* some are said to be 25 Foot long and upward.

38. The *Cuticula* (or thin Shin) of an *English* Viper, which they cast off at Spring and Fall, done in the space of 24 Hours from all parts entire.

39. The Skin of a *Boeguacu*, a Serpent of all other kinds the greatest, but not so venomous as some.

40. The Skin of the *Ibibaboca*, whose bite of all other kinds is most pernicious, 'tis healed by a *Cataplasm* made of the Head.

41. The Skin of a Rattle-Snake, a Serpent so called from the Rattle at the end of his Tail, that of this is composed of 16 White Bones, very hollow, thin, hard and dry, and therefore very Sonorous, and the Tail of every uppermost Bone running within 2 of the Bones below it, they have not only a moveable coherence, but multiply the sound, each Bone cutting against 2 others at the same time: This Rattle warns Travellers to avoid them. The largest are in *Panuco* in *Mexico*.

Of Birds.

42. A Batt or Flitter-Mouse of the *West-Indies*, from his Nose end to his Anus near a Foot, his Body near 3 Inches over, his Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ Inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ over, his Nose like a Dogs, the end about $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch broad, his ears extream thin, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch long and as broad, an Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ asunder, his Eyes $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Inch long; he hath 36 Teeth, the Wings extended are 2 or 3 Inches above a Yard wide from end to end. He is governed by an Arm with 4 Fingers and a Thumb, also has 5 Toes on his Pedicum.

The *Chineses* esteem them as delicate Meat.

43. The Head of an Ostrich: It is the greatest Bird in the World; when he holds up his Head and Neck near 2 Ells high. He flies not, because

cause his Wings are short, but with the help of them can out-run a Horse, a Powder of his Stomach dissolves the Stone, saith *Schroder.*

44. A Cassowary, the greatest Bird next an Ostrich, his Bill almost like a Goose's, and hath 3 Toes without a Heel.

45. The Head of a Sea-Eagle. The Eagle is said to build yearly on the Rocks of *Snowdon* in *N. Wales*, and in *Anno* 1668, an Eagle's Nest was found on the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, flat, about 2 Ells square and a young one in it.

46. The Bird of Paradise; they breed in the *Molucca Islands*, and are worshipp'd by the Natives for their Beauty and because they know not whence they come.

47. The great Red and Blue Parrot sent hither from *Java*, there are above 20 sorts, the greatest called *Cockatoone*, the middlemost *Popinjays*, and the least *Parroqueets*; they breed very numerously in both the *Indies*, and fly in great Flocks in *Barbadoes.*

48. The Bill of a Bird called in *Brasile Coa*, shape and bulk like a *Parroqueet.* He feeds on all kind of venomous things but is himself a Cordial.

49. A young Linnet preserved in rectify'd Spirits of Wine 17 Years, given by the Honourable *Rob. Boyle* the 1st inventor of that way of preserving Animals.

50. The Head of the Horned Crow or Rhinoceros Bird; and the Beak which is a precious Antidote against all manner of Poison.

51. The Leg of a monstrous Bird, $\frac{1}{2}$ a Foot long, 2 Inches and $\frac{1}{4}$ about, and hath 5 Toes and great black Spurs.

52. Two Heads of the Grosbeak, his Beak is so strong that he can crack an Olive Stone.

53. A Huming Bird, from the top of his Breast to the end of his Tail 2 Inches; a Bird of radiant Colours; this Bird and Nest is said to weigh but 12 Grains, his Feathers are set in Gold, and sell at a great rate.

Water Fowls.

54. The *Jabiru's Head.* He is bigger than a Swan; the Bill is above a Foot and a $\frac{1}{2}$ long, his Beak bended upward.

55. The Horn of the *Unicorn Bird.* He is headed and footed like a Dunghill Cock, tail'd like a Goose with a Horn on his Forehead somewhat as the Unicorn is pictur'd; his Spurr grows on the fore-joint of the Wing.

56. The Head of a *Shouler.* He is like a Hern only his Bill is flat like Shovel. He feeds on Shell-Fish, wherewith having filled his Crop he lets them lie warm there till they open, and then disgorging picks the Meat out of the Shell.

57. The *Sea Curlew*, whose Colours so altar that being 1st Black, then Ash-coloured, next White, after that Scarlet, and last Crimson, which grows the richer the longer he lives.

The Palmipedes or Web-footed Birds.

58. The *Phœnicopter.* There are many of them in *Peru*, and in Winter in *France*, his lower Beak is longest, their Tongue was a delicious Morsel among the *Romans.*

59. The *Loon.* His Legs are broad and flat, his Claws like a man's Nail, he is as big as a Goose; they breed in *Farra* and other *Scotch* Islands.

60. A Shag's-Foot. He is a little bigger than a tame Drake. He and the Cormorant are the only Palmiped's that sit and build in Trees.

61. Th

61. The Pelican. He makes a noiſe like an Aſs, from the end of his Bill to his Rump near an Ell long, tho' the Trunk of his Body is not a Foot; his Crop extends to the end of his Bill, and 'tis probable that the Meat herein warmed is partly diſgorged by the Female to feed her Young, which might give occaſion to the Fiction of his feeding his Young with his own Blood.

62. The *Soland Gooſe*, about the bigneſs of ours but larger Wings, ſhe is ſaid to find out the moſt agreeable Fiſh to carry to her Young by ſwallowing and diſgorging ſeveral. Out of their Fat the *Scots* make an Oyl for the Gout, their Young are a great Dainty.

63. The *Penguin*. His Wings are ſo ſhort he cannot fly but ſwims faſt; they work themſelves as the Coneys deep Borough by the Sea ſide.

64. The *Puffin*. When they fight they will hold ſo hard by their Bills as to break one another's Necks; what they eat in the Day they diſgorge a part of in the Night into the Mouths of their Pullen.

65. Tropick Bird, ſo called becauſe ſaid never to be ſeen but betn the Tropicks.

Eggs and Neſts of Birds.

66. Oſtrich Egg about 5½ Inches diameter; *I have known one hold* 3 *Pints*.

67. That of a Caſſowary, a perfect Oval at both ends alike, diameter about 3½ Inches.

68. The Egg of a Red-ſhank acutely Conical, as big as a Rooks.

69. The Egg of a Swan with another within it, given by Sir *Tho. Brown* of *Norwich*, who has obſerv'd the like in Hens and Turkeys. It is obſerved, that Nature is ſo intent on finiſhing her Work that ſhe is oftner known to over than underdo it, as you may find 20 Eggs with 2 Yelks, or 20 Animals with 2 Heads for 1 that has none.

70. Alſo 'tis obſerved, that the Figure of the Egg anſwers to that of the Trunk of the Bird whence it comes.

71. Here are ſome Eggs perfectly Spherical, and here is an Account alſo of the Neſts of ſeveral Foreign Birds, and ſeveral other Eggs.

Fiſhes Viviperous (or that bring forth their Young alive.)

The Rib of a *Triton* or *Maremaid* about the length but thicker than a Man's; the Fiſh was taken near *Braſile*.

73. A Bone ſaid to be taken out of the Maremaid's Head.

One Joint of the Back-bone of a Whale (called a *Vertebra*) it weighs near 30 *lb.* Averdupois.

74. The Pizle of a Whale in length above a Yard, and near the Root ½ a Foot round, but its very end ſcarce an Inch (*I have ſeen one appearing* 5 *Inches in diameter.*)

75. Part of the Ear-bone of a *Whale* as big as a Laborer's Fiſt, and hard as any Bone. *Wormius* mentions a Manuſcript accounting for 22 kinds of Whales, and the laſt ſave 1, ſaid to be near 130 Ells long, but the laſt of all liker an Iſland than an Animal. In *Iceland* they are ſo common that the hard Bones are uſed for Impaling Gardens, *&c.*

76. The Horn of the Sea Unicorn, given by Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* 8 Foot long, ſtreight and white with ſpiral Furrows, the greateſt Circumference about 7 Inches; the Horn with the Fiſh it ſelf is deſcribed by *Wormius* to be 30 Ells long.

77. To ſhew that it expel's Poiſon

ſon he mentions this to be given a Dog after a Doſe of Arſenick, and to another 12 Grains after a Drachm of *Nux Vomica*, both which lived, whereas 2 other Dogs having the ſame Doſes without the Horn died, this atteſted by ſeveral Phyſicians of note. The Sea-Unicorn, he ſays, is a leſſer Whale.

78. A Saw-Fiſh; alſo the Saw or ſpired Snout of a Saw-Fiſh 4 Foot long; the Fiſh to which this belong'd was 5 Yards, and had it liv'd it would have been 8 Yards in le.

79. The Head of the Rapier-Fiſh. He grows ſometimes to the le. of 5 Yards, he preys on Fiſhes; the Whale, to ſhake off the Sword-fiſh and Theſhal, his two mortal Enemies, leaps ſometimes more than his own le. above Water.

This Fiſh is taken in the *German Ocean*, *Black Sea*, and the *Danube*.

80. The Head of the *Manati* (or Sea-Cow) like that of an Ox, his Body long like an Otters, his 2 Feet like an Elephants; ſometimes he is about 12 Yards long and 4 broad, he feeds on the Graſs on the Banks of the Sea; Calves, and ſuckles her Young (as ſome other Fiſhes with 2 Duggs.) An *Indian* King is ſaid to keep and feed one of them with Bread 26 Years in a Lake near his Houſe, croſs which he would carry 10 People on his Back with eaſe.

81. The *Balance Fiſh*, his Head like the Beam of a Balance, his Eyes being at the 2 extreams, they breed near *Smyrna*.

82. The *Morſe's* Scull. He ſometimes grows to be bigger than an Ox, has 4 Feet, and breeds about the Iſle *Madagaſcar*.

83. A *piece of a Morſe's Hide* above half an Inch thick.

The Male or White Shark 2 Yards long, they are ſometimes 7 or 8 Yards long, their Teeth ſtanding in a 6 fold Row, *and their Throat being as wide as their Body*, they ſometimes bite off a Limb or ſwallow Men whole.

84. The *Spotted Hound Fiſh*, the Female often brings forth twice in a Moon.

85. The *Head and Tail of a Dolphin*, that to which his Head belong'd was above 2½ Yards long, he is ſaid to ſwim ſwifter (by the help of his Tail) than all other Fiſhes.

86. The *Skeleton of a Porpeſs* or *Sea Hogg*. The Bones of the fore-Finns reſemble Hands and Fingers, the Tail-Finns like thoſe of 2 Feet conjoined, he is about 1 Ell long, the Gutts are 11 times the length of the Fiſh.

87. The *Sea Calf* or *Seal*; this is about 1 Yard long, his fore Feet are fit for going, his hinder Feet like Finns; he is all over Hairy, and (Mr. *Ray* ſays) ſome are as big as a Heifer of 2 Years.

88. A *Sturgeon*; he is ſaid to be ſometimes 6 Yards long, has a long Snout and a very little Mouth; alſo 2 *Moon Fiſhes*, and ſome others.

OVIPAROUS FISHES (or thoſe that bring forth by Eggs or Spawn.)

89. A *Siphalter*. This Fiſh by the help of a Coronet or Sucker on his Head can ſtick faſt to a Ship or even to a Stone, ſo as to pull one of 12 or 14 *lb.* from the Ground, and is ſaid to ſtop a Ship under Sail as the *Remora*.

90. The *Globe Fiſh*, like a Hedgehogg, he is found in the River *Nile*. Alſo 2 Sea Porcupines.

91. The *Star-gazer*, ſo called becauſe he looks directly againſt the Sky: Alſo ſeveral Cony Fiſhes and ſome others.

Scale

Scaled Fiſhes.

92. The *Cucupu-Guacu*, as the People of *Braſil* call it, 2 Yards long; his Mouth open makes a Circle of *about a Foot diameter*, likely the biggeſt of Scaled Fiſh except the Sturgeon.

93. The *File Fiſh*; ſo called from its likeneſs to a File, if the laſt and leaſt of his Fins be depreſſed 2 others will be ſo likewiſe, but not otherwiſe.

94. The *Snipe Fiſh*, a ſmall Fiſh with a long Bill and large Eye orbits.

95. The *Swallow Fiſh*, ſo called from the length of his Gill Finns extending like Wings, to the end of his Tail, his Body like a Herring, they often fly above Water to avoid being prey'd on.

96. *Kite Fiſh*, another flying Fiſh with ſhorter Wings but broader.

97. The *Needle Fiſh*, ſo called as being long and ſmall, and ſome other Scaled Fiſh.

Exanguious (or Blood'leſs) Fiſhes.

98. 2 *Horned Lobſters*; all Lobſters uſe their Tail as Finns, wherewith they ſwim backward, reaching ſometimes 10 Yards at a jirk or Spring.

99. The *Claw of a great Lobſter*, above a Foot long, ſo that the Lobſter ratably muſt have been a Yard long. *Ariſtotle* notes, that the right Claw of all Lobſters and Crabbs is biggeſt.

100. The Preke or Poulps; they have 8 Fingers or Arms wherewith they ſwim and attack their Prey, and if they are purſued they preſently caſt forth a black Liquor, and ſo darkening the Water make their eſcape.

101. Several Star Fiſhes, all have their Mouth in the middle; ſome have 5 Rays, by the help of which they ſwim very ſwiftly, but there are others alſo with 6, and with 12 Rays or Arms.

Whirled and Single Shells.

102. Several *Wilks*, one above a Foot in le.

103. The *Conical Snails*, &c. It is affirmed by *Ariſtotle*, that the Rounds in the Wilk's Turban ſhow the Years he is old. A Wilk being burnt, powder'd and mix'd with old Oyl to the conſiſtency of Glew is an admirable Remedy againſt Baldneſs, the Head being ſhaved and rubbed therewith; alſo Milk drunk out of theſe Shells is obſerved to be good againſt a Chincough.

104. The *Slick Sailer*, 2 here, 1 near a quarter of a Yard long. The Animal is of kin to the Polypus, famous for the Art of Navigation. He riſes to the top of the Water with his ſhell inverted, and being there returns it, then having a thin Membrane ſpread againſt the Wind for a Sail, 2 Feet for a Rudder and 2 for a Helm, he ſails along, and in caſe of danger fills his Shell with Water and ſinks himſelf to the bottom of the Sea.

105. The *Pearly Sailer*, ſo called from his Colour on both ſides, *like Pearl*, hereof Necklaces are made.

106. Several *Venus Shells*, ſo called from their Beauty; the *Italians* uſe them in poliſhing Paper, *&c.* the *Egyptians* their Linnen, *&c.* good to cure Ulcers in the Corners of the Eyes.

107. The *Sea Ear*, from its being ſhaped like a man's Ear; the *Goldſmiths* in *France* ſplit them into thin Plates wherewith they beautifie Cabinets.

108. The *Conick* and other *Limpets*, Headed and Horned like a Snail; they are uſed by our Fiſhermen for Baits, but when they are touched will ſtick ſo faſt to the Rocks as hardly to be looſed without cutting.

Shells double and multiple.

109. *Sea-Wing*, ¼ of a Yard over, and 2 Foot long, the largeſt and longeſt of all the Shells I have ſeen (ſays the Dr.)

110. *Sea Oyſter*. *Rondeletius* ſays, that in *India* ſome are a Foot long.

111. *Eſcallop Shell*, ſome are taken near *Portland* and *Purbeck*. *Rondeletius* prefers them before Oyſters, and *Linſcholen* ſaith, That by *Malacca* (in the *E. Indies*) Shells like theſe are found that 2 ſtrong Men can ſcarce draw.

112. *Black gaping Cockle*, ſwiming open on the Water, uſe 1 Shell as a Boat the other as a Sail, they ſcour along.

113. *Mother of Pearl*, ſo called from its Colour; the Shell is ſaid to be found near the Iſland *Borneo* (in *E. India*) ſome weighing 47 Pound.

114. *Great waved Muſcle*, ¾ of a Foot, ſome are a Foot in length.

The Natives of *Braſil* uſe Muſcle Shells for Spoons and Knives, theſe and thoſe of all ſorts of Shell-Fiſh being burnt are of a Cauſtick Nature; their *Powder is a good Dentifrice*.

115. *The* Dr. *has alſo an Account* of ſeveral other Shells contained in 7 Schemes.

Inſects with naked Wings.

116. Several Bees. Their under Wings are leaſt for their eaſier flying. The Honey-bag is their Stomach, which having filled more than to ſatisfie they vomit up the greateſt part of the Honey to be preſerved againſt Winter.

Authors that have writ on their Policy, Generation, Conſervation, Diſeaſes and Uſe are *Ariſtotle*, *Mouſet*, *Butler* and *Ruſden*, but what is ſaid of their ſpontaneous Generation is fabulous. The Aſhes of Bees are put into moſt Compoſitions for breeding Hair.

117. Several ſorts of Flies. The Hair of the Head often wet with the Water of common Flies diſtill'd in *Balneo Mariæ*, will grow to a very great length. Flies ſwallowed cauſe violent Vomiting, and Butterflies are Diuretick.

Inſects with ſheathed Wings.

118. *The Tingle Worm*, that with the leaſt touch drops a kind of oily Liquor from his Mouth, and being bruiſed yields a fragrant ſmell; they are numerous in *Germany*.

119. *The great Bull Chafer*, the biggeſt of Inſects yet known, le. of this about 5 Inches, over his Back above 2½ Inches.

118. *The Toddy Fly*, whoſe utmoſt le. is about 5 Inches but not ſo broad as the laſt; they will drink themſelves drunk with the Liquor of a Toddy Tree, whence their Name.

119. *A Stagg Beetle*, from his Horns branch'd like thoſe of a Stagg, his utmoſt le. about 3 Inches; his Horns wore in a Gold-ring are ſaid to be good againſt the Cramp.

The Dr. alſo mentions and for the moſt part deſcribes the Nocoonaca, the Goat-Chafers, Gogle ey'd, &c. Beetles, Carabus's, the Leopard Fly, Water Clock, Goat Fly, Punee's, &c. and the *Spaniſh* Fly which in ſome caſes may be taken inwardly.

Of Creeping Inſects.

120. *The ſmalleſt Ant* or *Emmet*, hardly bigger than a Flea: They are ſaid to build their Neſts with Clay and Lome as big as a Bee-hive in ſeveral Cells. They are numerous throughout all *India*, ſo that they are forced to ſet the feet of their Cup-boards and Cheſts in Ciſterns of Water to preſerve their Cloaths and Victuals. Concerning their Species, Nature, Generation, Uſe for feeding Pheaſants and Partridge, ſee *Philoſoph. Tranſactions* N°. 23, & 64. The Liquor of Ants is commended by *Schroder* for a moſt excellent Ophthalmick (or Remedy againſt ſore Eyes.)

121. *The Web of a Bermuda Spider*, ſo ſtrong as to ſnare a Bird as big as a Thruſh. Spiders, ſaith *Ariſtotle*, caſt Threads, not from within as an Excrement, but from without. Of the Hiſtory of Spiders ſee the Obſervations of Mr. *Liſter*, *Lib. de Araneis.*

122. *The Silk-worm Bombyx*; the full Hiſtory hereof is written by *Malpighius*; as to the manner of his Feeding, the ſeveral Changes he undergoes while a Worm, and while transformed into an *Aurelia* and thence to a Butterfly, with the Generation afterwards, *&c.*

123. *The Baggs* of the *Virginian* Silk-worm.

124. *The Palmer Worm*, ſo call'd for that he has no certain Home or Diet.

125. *The Hair Worm*, little thicker than a Horſe-Hair and about ½ of a Foot long, alſo Water Scorpion, Water Worm, and ſome others.

Woods, Branches and Leaves.

126. A piece of the Wood of the Cove Tree.

127. Part of an Arm of the ſtinking Tree, ſmelling like a Humane Excrement

128. *A piece of Serpent Wood*; an excellent Remedy againſt biting of Vipers.

129. *Part of the Trunk of a young Mountain Cabbage.* 'Tis ſaid by Mr. *Stubbs*, *Phil. Tran.* N°. 36. that it is one ſort of a Palm-tree. It grows in *Jamaica* and in *Barbadoes* alſo, where 'twas confidently reported there was one of about 300 Foot high. The Sprouts of one Year are eaten both boyled and raw, being good meat both ways.

130. *A piece of a Branch* naturally ſhaped like a *Penis* with Teſticles annexed.

131. *A Pipe* made of a hollow Branch and twiſted into a looſe Knot, in which one part of the Branch is incorporated with the other.

132. *Two large Branches* incorporated in the form of a Saltier Croſs.

133. *Two Branches* growing together like a *long Croſs* or our Saviour's Croſs.

134. *A Palmeto Leaf*, 1 Yard and ½ long, which the Dr. deſcribes.

135. Another ſort of Palm-Leaf ¼ of a Yard long and 7 Inches broad at one end, in ſome places ⅓ of an Inch thick, of a wonderful Subſtance. Leaves are uſed in ſome places where they grow for Garments and thatching Houſes; they lop the Wine-Palm about 2 Foot above the Ground, and of the Liquor that runs from it make an excellent Wine called *Mignol*, like *White Champayne*; the fruitful kinds flourith chiefly in *Egypt* and *Syria*, the hoteſt part of the *Indies* and *Canary Iſlands*, of which one is the *Palm Iſland*; the barren kind in *Italy* and *Sicily*.

135. The Palm Net or Bag; ſome part of it hath been cut off yet 'tis above 2 Foot long and a Foot broad at the bottom; the Dr. deſcribes it, and ſome others which are there.

Fruits, as the Apple, Pear and Plum-kinds.

137. A Male, a Female, and a Crowned Orange, *&c.*

138. An Hermophrodite Limon, exhibiting the Pudenda of both Sexes.

139. Stones of Fruit above 2 Inches long; the Mammee Stone 2½ Inches long, the Woody Stone 2 Inches long and 2½ over, another pointed Stone 3½ Inches long and 1½ over, on one ſide very convex, on the other almoſt flat; another as big as a Pullet's Egg; many of theſe deſcribed, and likewiſe ſome *India*, *&c.* Fruit.

Calibaſhes and ſome other like Fruits.

140. *Calibaſhes* of ſeveral kinds.

141. A Great-bellyed Baobab, 13 Inches long, 1 Foot and ½ in compaſs; it grows in *Zeilan* and in *Egypt*, the Juice thereof is of an acidulated taſte very grateful, of which the *Egyptians* make much uſe, eſpecially when they travel, to quench their Thirſt.

142. The *Genipat*, about the bigneſs of a Wallnut, it grows on a tall Tree. The Natives of *Braſil* uſe this Fruit againſt *Diarrhea's* and alſo to paint themſelves; they chew the Pulp and then ſqueezing the Juice out, rub it upon their Body; as it drys it turns to a blackiſh Blue; this they do when on any ſolemn occaſion they would be fine.

Nuts and divers other like Fruit.

143. *Coco-nuts* 3; the biggeſt of them about 1 Foot in le. and 1 and ¾ in compaſs. They grow on the tops of tall Trees in the *E.* and *W. Indies*; ſome are Elliptical, others more Orbicular: The Coco is one of the moſt uſeful Trees in the World. Of the Husk or Cover all manner of Ropes are made: Of the Shell are made Ladles, Wine-bottles and other Veſſels; the inmoſt cover next the Kernel is a pleaſant Meat, and of the Liquor thereof they make a good Drink, (called *Sura*) and other Liquors: of the Bloſſom of which they alſo make Vinegar in *India*; of the Kernel they make a Milk which they eat there, with their Rice-meat; alſo Oyl both to eat and burn: Of the Leaves of the Tree they make Sails for their Ships, Covers for Houſes, and Hats; and of the Wood they make Ships.

144. Several Yecotle-fruit, and

145. Palmacoco's.

146. A Butter-Nut, from the Oyl that comes from the Kernel.

147. The Purging Cheſnut.

149. A Vomitting Nut, with ſeveral other Nuts and Acorns deſcribed.

Berries, Cones, Lobes and other parts of Trees.

150. The Berries of the Maſtick Tree; it flouriſhes in *Italy*, *Spain*, and other places.

151. Aromatick (or *Spice-ſmelling*) *Indian* Berries.

152. A Cane of the Cedar of *Mount Lebanon*; ſome on this Mount are ſaid to be 12 or 14 Fathom circumference.

153. Several Canes of the Wild Pine. Of this they make Pitch in *Burgundy*. &c. Shrubs and Arborescent Plants.

154. The Berries of the *Indian Jeſſamin*.

155. Th

155. The Beidel Oſſar, *i. e.* The Egg or Cod of the Oſſar; this Shrub grows near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. One Plant at an inciſion of the Bark will yield 4 *lb.* of Milk, a Drachm and ½ of which Milk will purge a Man to death, but outwardly is an excellent Remedy for the Itch.

156. A Cod with the Wool and Seed of the Cotton Shurb.

157. The Roſe of *Jericho*, an Aromatic, found on the Banks of the *Red Sea*.

158. Poiſon Berries of *Bermudas*.

159. The Stalk of a Plant like a Net. Prince *Maurice* brought it with him from *Braſile*.

160. Several Spikes of Mayz or *Indian* Wheat; the Plant grows to the height of 6 or 8 Foot; on which Spike grow ſeveral thick Husks which preſerves it from Birds and Weather; the Stalk and Husks are Fodder for Cattle, the latter are alſo Wove into Baskets, and the Corn while tender is a pleaſant Food; they eat it when ripe either boiled or parched. The *Engliſh* make good Bread thereof, (but mix it not near ſo ſtiff as our Wheat Meal) alſo Beer; the *Indians* who eat it much are ſeldom troubled with the Stone, but the beſt Food they make thereof, they call Samp.

161. A ſort of Mambu, or great *Indian* Cane, a Straw Colour. Some of them grow 10 Yards high and proportionably thick and jointed, about *Malabar*. In *Bantam* the Cane is much us'd in building

162. The Sugar Cane, alſo the Cod and Seed of the greater Cardamum; it grows in *Java* two Yards high. The *Indians* ſeaſon their Meat therewith.

163. Paper Reed. It grows in *Sicily* and the *Nile* 3 Yards above the Water, which is ſaid to be that which *Moſes* was hid in by his Mother. It was formerly made into Paper fit to write on, and us'd for dilating Fiſtulas, *&c.*

Stalkes and Roots.

164. A ſort of Snake-weed, whoſe Root is us'd for the biting of the Rattle-Snake: The *Virginian* is excellent in ſome Fevers.

165. The Root Ninzin, much rely'd on in Fevers in *E. India*, and ſo valu'd in *China*, that 1 *lb.* is ſold for 3 *lb.* weight of Silver.

166. The Root of *Egyptian Arum*. This Root where it grows is annually renew'd out of the Stalk: The *Egyptians* eat it ſeveral ways.

167. A pair of large Ginger-roots, the beſt grew on the Coaſt of *Malabar*.

Fruits.

168. A Warted Gourd (and ſeveral others) this is 1 Foot in le. and 2 in Compaſs.

169. Alſo the Cods of *Guinea* Pepper, Dog's-bean and Woad, the Water Calthrop, *&c.* And ſeveral ſorts of Foreign Beans, Peaſe and Vetches, Seeds, *&c.*

Moſſes, Muſhrooms, &c.

170. About 24 Species of Moſſes, gather'd moſtly in a Wood in *Surry*, and given by *John Evelyn*, Eſq; and ſome Foreign, Woody and Cortical.

171. A great Fiſtular Muſhroom, given by Sir *Robert Southwell*, ½ a Cone the Diameter of the Baſe, near half a Yard and ¼ in height.

172. A Cork Muſhroom, 8 Inches Diameter, Colour of a Cork.

173. Kermes-berries, and Cochinele, a Scruple of the latter added

to an Ounce of Saccharum Saturni, makes a moſt curious Purple.

Sea Plants (of two Sorts, Woody and Horny) and Sponges.

174. A Horny Shrub, with looſe Branches a Yard and half high, bends like Whale-bone, and ſtinks like Horn in burning, and (as many others deſcrib'd) Semi-perſpicuous growing moſtly in the *Mediterranean Sea.*

175. A great Sea-Fan, ſo in ſhape ¾ of a Yard high, and near 1 ½ broad; and ſeveral others, like Nets open and cloſer; they grow in the *American* Ocean. They receive their Nouriſhment from the Sea-water, and ſuch nutritive Bodies wherewith it is impregnated.

176. The Horn Plant, 2 Yards ¾ high, at the bottom not above 2 Inches about, whence it grows thicker all the way to the top, where it is 7 Inches in compaſs. The *Indians* make Horns hereof for Hunting, *&c.*

177. A Tuſt of Coralline. The inward Plant is fibrous. It is eſteem'd an excellent Remedy againſt Worms.

178. Several Sea-wracks. The bearded one grows in *E. India* of excellent uſe for making Tinctures both for Painting and Dying.

179. A great Sponge of a flat oval Figure, near 1 Yard and ½ in compaſs; and ſeveral kinds of Sponges. The ramous ones are found about the Iſlands of *Fero.*

Animal Bodies petrefy'd.

180. Part of the upper Jaw and 3 very great double Teeth, with fragments of other Bones (all ſuppos'd to be of the ſame Animal) found 17 Foot under Ground near *Canterbury.*

181. A petrefy'd Crab very hard and as heavy as a Pebble, but diſſoluble with Acids.

181. A Fiſh-mould.

182. A Stone like the Vertebra of a Fiſh. Given by Sir *Philip Skipton.*

183. The Tooth of a Tyger growing to a kind of Lime-ſtone.

184. A great double Tooth about 5 Inches long and 2 broad, twice as big as a Sea-Horſes, as hard as Flint.

185. The Shark's Tooth (in every reſpect like it;) yet if it be ſuch, then that to which this belong'd muſt in proportion be 36 Foot long.

186. The Hermaphrodite, a black Stone, not much broader than ½ a Crown, diſſoluble by no Acid, accounted an Amulet in Hyſterical Fits.

187. Several ſorts of Thunder-ſtones (ſuppos'd by ſome to fall with the Thunder) and Helmet-ſtones.

188. A *Cornu Ammonis*, of an Aſh-colour, about 2 Yards in Circuit.

189. A petrefy'd Oyſter and Wilk growing together.

190. A petrefy'd Cockle immerſed in a Flint.

191. A Tooth-leſs Muſcle bedded in a lump of *Iriſh-Slate*, but not petrefy'd, *&c.*

Vegetable Bodies peterfy'd, and other like Stones. They repreſent Fruit, Parts of Flowers, Leaves, Branches, Stalks, Trunks and Roots.

192. A petrefy'd Catharine Pear, or a Stone very like one naturally in Colour, *&c.*

193. A petrefy'd Damaſcene Plum of a black Colour.

194. Pe-

194. Petrefy'd *Nux Vomica*, exactly reſpondent to that of the Shop, *&c.*

Corals, and other like Marine Productions.

195. Several ſorts of Coral; a Joint of the ſhallow jointed Coral near 1 Inch and ½ Diameter, 2 ½ long Solid, heavy and white.

196. The Crown'd Ocular Coral, given by Sir *John Hoskins*. Coral is fiſh'd for from the beginning of *April*, to the end of *July*, in the *Mediterranean-Sea* only. The Honourable *R. Boyle* affirms, that while it grows it is often found ſoft and ſucculent, *Kircher*. That it iets fall a Spermatic Juice which propagates on ſteady Bodies Of Coral are chiefly prepar'd the Powder ground on a Marble, the Magiſterial Salt, and the Tincture to good purpoſe in ſome Fevers, *&c.*

197. The Rubbled Alcyon, given by Capt. *Th. Fiſſenden*. It looks not much unlike Linen-cloath.

198. Several Fungites (or ſpongy Subſtances) one given by Sir *R. Murray*: They are found in the *Indian* Sea, and River *Nilus*.

Of Gems.

199. A Rock of Diamonds, given by Sir *Rob. Murray*; they cut Glaſs very deep and eaſily. The principal Diamond Mines now known are 4, *viz.* That of *Raolconda* diſcover'd 200 Years ſince, theſe are the cleareſt and beſt. A 2d call'd *Gams*, found about 100 Years ſince, ſometimes above 60000 Men, Women and Children Work. This Place affords the largeſt Diamonds, but not ſo clear as the others. There was 1 here found that weigh'd 900 Carats. A 3d, that of *Govel* in *Bengala*, they are fair pointed. The 4th, thoſe of *Succadan* in *Borneo*. Rough Diamonds are often figur'd naturally into triangular Plains. Diamonds receive no hurt, but are rather mended by the Fire, ſome being rubb'd will attract vigorouſly, and by Water made a little more than lukewarm will ſhine in the Dark, Mr. *Boyle*. The Water of thoſe which are drawn not from the Rock, but the Ground, partake of the Colour of the Soil or Ground; and ſome are found as yellow as a Topaz. They are ſplit by a ſmall Wire daub'd with Oil and Powder of Diamonds drawn to and fro like a Saw. Of the Baſtard Diamonds in *England*, the *Corniſh* are the beſt.

200. Several Chryſtals. A Chryſtal Column an Inch Diameter, and ½ a Foot long, *&c.*

201. A Maſſy piece of Chryſtal bigger than any Man's Head, very clear beyond that of Ice, of the ſame thickneſs. Weight 39 *lb.* and ¼, Averdupoiſe. A Drachm of the Powder of Chryſtal with Oil of Sweet Almonds, is a preſent Remedy for thoſe that have taken ſublimate, and alſo for bilious and chylous Diarrhœas. When calcin'd (by ſome call'd *Pulvis Cæſaris*) of excellent uſe againſt the Epilepſie, or Convulſions.

202. And ſeveral other Chryſtals of different Figures. Chryſtal grows in moſt Countries.

203. An Amethyſt found growing in *Scotland*. Given by Sir *Rob. Murray*. They grow chiefly in *India*, *Bohemia* and *Saxony*.

204. Two Sapphires poliſh'd into a flat oval Figure. The beſt grow in *Biſnagar*.

The Sapphire (ſaith *Boetius*) being apply'd to any bruis'd Part prohibits the Inflammation.

205. Several Granates from the ſize of a Pea to a Muſtard-ſeed.

The *Spaniſh* exceed the Oriental of *Calecut*, *Cambia*, &c.

206. Several Topazes: The beſt are found in *India*.

207. The Agate, ſo call'd from the River *Achates* in *Sicily*, near which it was firſt found; they grow in *India*, *Bohemia*, *Germany*.

208. The Onyx, ſo call'd, becauſe the Colour is not unlike the Nail of a Man's Finger, here are 11; they grow both in *E.* and *W. India*, and *Europe*.

209. The Sardonyx, as it were compounded of the Sardus and Onyx, found in ſeveral Parts of *Aſia*, and *Europe*. Alſo Jaſpis and Jaſpers ſeveral ſorts, and Nephritic Stones.

210. The Turcois (as brought from *Turky*;) the beſt are the blueſt.

211. Several ſorts of regular Stones, as the Eagle Stone, of ſeveral kinds, the Male, and Female, more or leſs ſolid, from the bigneſs of a ſmall Walnut to that of a large Apple. They are ſo call'd from the vulgar Opinion, That when the Sits, carries it to her Neſt to keep her Eggs from being addle. This Stone is found in *Apulia*, *Germany*, *Misnia*, &c. much accounted by ſome as an Amulet (or to be worn about the Neck) againſt Abortions.

212. The Lode-ſtones, and alſo the Knot bone, found moſt in *Saxony* and the *Palatinate*. This Stone is eſteem'd for expediting the Coalition of broken Bones. Alſo ſeveral ſorts of Stalactites and Belemnites, the Worm Stone, Netted Stone, Lolt head, *&c.*

213 And thoſe more accumulative as the Grape Stone. Star-Stone. Sieve-Stone: Alſo Spars (or Gem like Stones) as the Silver Oar, Mother Spar, Metalic Spar, Rhod, yellow Tin Spar, Iron Spar, Copper Spar, Mundic Spar, Talks, Lead Spar.

214. Lemnian Stone. Given in Powder is a ſtrong Emetic.

215. Slate, Waxen Vein Stones, Thrum Stones, the Amianthus.

216. The Blood Stone, found in *Germany*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, among Iron Mines, of a dull red Colour, celebrated againſt an Hæmoptoe (or large Flux of Blood, *&c.*) So much for Gems and Stones Semi-perſpicuous.

Stones Irregular.

As Gems are chiefly diſtinguiſh'd by their Colours, and all other Stones regular by their Figure, ſo theſe by their degrees of hardneſs.

217. Emery. Smiris. Of a kind of blackiſh Iron Colour, the hardeſt of unfigur'd Stones, and is therefore us'd for the poliſhing and cutting of all Gems except Diamonds, *&c.*

218. Flints are of all Colours, ſome ſo clear that Jewellers cut and ſell them for *Bohemick* Diamonds.

219. A piece of *Egyptian* Marble conſiſting of blackiſh Ground, as it were inlaid with little green pieces, And other Species of Marble.

220. *Lapis Lazuli*, or Blue Stone *vein'd with Yellow*. This Stone is uſually found in Gold Mines in *Africa* and *Aſia*. There are thoſe fix'd which keep their Colour, being put into the Fire. Alſo the unfix'd, of which Knife-hafts and Spoons are ſometimes made; but eſpecially that excellent Blue called *ultra Marine*. The Powder is an innocent Cathartic, ſometimes Works by Vomit. It hath been ſucceſsfully us'd in Quartans and Malignant Fevers, and yields a Narcotick (*or ſtupifying*) Oil.

221. Load Stone. *Magnes*; from *Magneſia*, a Country betn. *Theſſaly* and *Macedonia*, where 'tis ſaid to have been firſt found; here are ſeveral both great and ſmall, 1 weighing about 60 *lb.* given by Dr. *Edward Cotton*

Cotton. Dug out of the Ground in *Devonſhire*; it moves a Needle at 9 Foot diſtance. The power dependeth not on its bulk; ſome have taken up 60 ſome 80 times their own weight. The Dr. *Says* (and I have, before I read him, found it true by experience.) *That the more they are us'd the ſtronger they attract; and find alſo rubbing the parts attracting and attracted together effects the ſame.*

222. Several ſorts of *Alabaſter.* A cruple given in Milk, is affirm'd to be a certain Cure of a Dyſentery (or Bloody Flux.)

223. Alſo Drop-ſtone, Gliſts, Soap-Stone, Pumice-Stone, Cynder from Mount *Ætna*, &c.

Gold, Silver, and Copper.

224. Gold Oar and Golden Sand from the River *Tagus*, with a Lump of pure Gold melted out of that Sand, alſo Grain Gold taken out of the River *Danube*, and given by *John Vandenbemde*, Eſq; *&c.* The Ductility of Gold is admirable, 1 Grain is extended to above 50 Inches ſquare in Leaves; and 1 Ounce imploy'd in gilding ſmall hair Wire will be extended to almoſt 100 Miles, as Mr. *Boyle* obſerv'd.

225. The Uſes of Gold are infinite. Gold hung over Vinegar produces a Blue, preferr'd by ſome Painters before *ultra Marine.* Pure plated and capillary (or hairy) Silver, and Oar, White, Yellow, Blue, Purple, Green, Black, *&c.* For refining Gold and Silver Oar, See *Philoſoph. Tranſac. Numb.* 142.

226. Several ſorts of Copper Oar. Good for the Eyes, as obſerv'd of the Labourers in thoſe Mines.

Tin, Lead and Iron.

227. Several ſorts of Tin Oar. Tin is mix'd with Copper in making Mettle for Bells, Organ Pipes, *&c.* proportion about 2 to 7.

228. Several ſorts of Lead Oar, ſome will cut Glaſs. See *Philoſop. Tranſac. Numb.* 28.

229. Lead beſides its common uſe, is us'd for refining of Gold and Silver.

230. Bruſh Iron, Bruſh Ore, mix'd Oar, and ordinary Ore.

231. Two Bones (part of a Man's Foot) turn'd into Iron Stone. A good Account of Iron Mines publiſh'd by the Dr. *Phil. Tranſac.* Numb. 137.

Several Medicinal Uſes of Iron or Steel.

Antimony, Mercury, and other Metalic Bodies.

232. *Styriated* (or fibrous) *Antimony*, grain'd Antimony, and Antimonial Oar.

Antimony is of excellent uſe for refining of Gold; Founders add a little to their Bell Mettle to make it more Sonorous; alſo us'd in caſting Iron Bullets, to make the Mettle run the better. Its Cathartic Property was firſt obſerv'd by *Paracelſus.*

233. *Mercurial Oar*, with this the Tinfoil is made to ſtick to the Back-ſides of Looking-Glaſſes. It is us'd alſo Medicinally.

234 Several pieces of Cinnabar, or Red Mineral Stone, Marchaſites, or thoſe partaking of the Nature of Mettle, a Fire-ſtone, and Mundic (or hard ſtony Subſtance found in the Tin) Oar.

Salts.

235. Natural *Sal Armoniack*, Salt from *Tenneriffe*, *Sal Gemmæ*, *Sal Fossilis*, &c.

236. Several sorts of Vitriols, Verdigrease, Ore of Copperas, *&c.*

237. Aluminous Earth. Nature of Alum, see *Philosoph. Transact. Numb.* 103. The Alum-stone is found in some Hills in *Yorkshire* and near *Preston* in *Lancastire.*

Sulphurs.

238. A piece of Opacous (or dark) Yellow Amber half a Foot long, given by *Tho. Henshaw*, Esq; found in *Holstein* 18 Foot under Ground; also other pieces of Amber; some semiperspicuous. Amber is found in *Pomerania*; the Coast of *Prussia* in the *Baltick Sea*, the King of *Prussia* farms it out for 20000 Crowns *per Ann.* It is used Medicinally, *Oyl of Amber against the Hemorhoides*, *Mr.* Boyle, *&c.*

239. Pit-Ebony, Native Sulphur (or Brimstone) of several Colours, and Sulphur Ore. For Sulphur, Copperas and Allum see *Philosoph. Transact. Numb.* 104.

Of Earths.

240. Two parcels of Earth rained on the *Archipelago* upon the Eruption of M. *Vesuvius*, *Dec.* 6. 1631. given by *John Evelyn*, Esq;. It began to rain about 10 at Night and continued till 2 next Morning, so that it lay 2 Inches thick on the Deck of Capt. *Badily*'s Ship, who sent this Relation; while it rained no Wind stirred, it fell in several parts 10 Leagues distant. See *Phil. Tran. Numb.* 21.

241. Other Earth rained on *Tenneriff* of a pale Clay Colour.

242. Fine Sand from a Pit near *Buley* in *Kent*: Of this is made the cleareſt and best *English* Glass, and other sorts of Sand. Also

243. Melita Earth, Samos Earth, Stone Marrow, Boles, Red Lemnos Earth, Green Earth, Blue Earth, Brown Earth, Black Earth, Irish Slate, *&c.*

Things relating to Chymistry and other parts of Natural Philosophy.

244. The Oyl, Spirit, Volatile and fixed Salts both of the Serous and Gummous parts of Humane Blood, and that of an Ox.

245. The Oyl of Tabacco: One or two drops of it put on a Cat's Tongue killed her in less than a Minute before the R. Society: In Lint held betn the Teeth of those that smoak gives ease or cures the Toothach, but apt to make those sick who do not take Tabacco. Also Oyls of Lawang Bark, Camphire, Mace, and several Salts.

246. *Sal Ammoniack* sublimated, also the Spirit thereof.

247. A *Phosphorus* (*Hermetick*) which is a mix'd matter, and being exposed about half a Minute to the Sun, Day-light; or Candle, or Fire, will shine in the dark for some Minutes; this made by Dr. *Slare*. Mr. *Isaac* experienced, That if he exposed it to the Light a little before Sun-rise it presents a bright Rosy hue and advances in Fiery Colour as the Sun approaches the Meridian, and after Sun-set, declines to a pale wan Colour.

Instruments relating to Natural Philosophy.

248. An Air-Pump (contrived by the Hon. *R. Boyle*, Esq;) an Engine to exhaust the Air out of any Vessel.

249. The

249. The Condenſing Engine (whereby much Air is crowded into a little room.)

250. A Weather Clock, by Sir *Chr. Wren*, augmented by Mr. *R. Hook*.

251. An Inſtrument whereby the quantity of Rain that falls in any time on any piece of Ground is meaſured, contriv'd by Sir. *Chriſt. Wren*.

252. The Moddel of an Inſtrument to fetch Earth and other Bodies from the bottom of the Sea; contrived by Dr. *Hook*.

253. A Lamp Furnace (by the ſame Gent.) deſigned for the hatching of Eggs in order to obſerve the proceſs of Generation; as alſo digeſting of Liquors. Alſo by the ſame Author a pair of Semicylindrical Lamps, deſigned for poiſing the Liquors which is to feed the Flame to ſecure that it never deſert the Flame, and alſo to keep it of equal ſtrength.

254. The Model of an Eye, in which the Humours are repreſented by Glaſſes of an anſwerable Figure.

255. A Burning-Glaſs $\frac{1}{2}$ a Foot diameter.

256. Another, *i. e.* 2 thin concave Glaſſes ſet together and ſo to be filled up with Water when uſed, contrived and given by Biſhop *Wilkins*.

257. A large Microſcope with 3 Glaſſes fitted for all manner of Poſitions; it magnifies to 100 times the Area's appearance to the Eye: Alſo a leſſer.

258. An Otocouſtick to help the Hearing, given by Bp. *Wilkins*, this is of Ivory, there is another of Copper funnelled and belly'd in the middle; a third of Tinn conical, with a Cochlea within it, the beſt is the firſt.

259. A pair of Hydroſtatick Scales, uſed to examine the Specifick Gravity of Bodies, *&c.*

260. A Box of Anatomick Inſtruments, *viz.* Saws, Knives, Chizels, Forceps, Laver, Tenter, Syringe, Pipes, Probes and Needles.

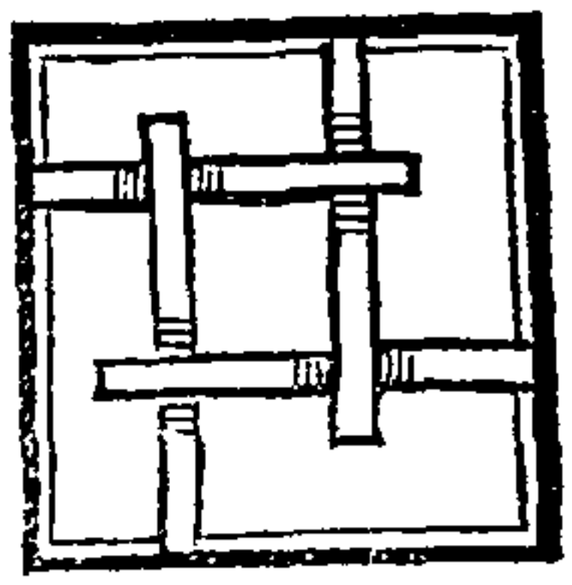
Things relating to Mathematicks and Mechanicks.

261. A Reflecting Teleſcope, contrived by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, one of which, leſs than a Foot long, magnifies as much as another of 6 Foot, and the Object is much more clearly repreſented.

262. An Inſtrument for working Queſtions by Multiplication and Diviſion, contrived by Dr. *Hook*.

263. A Way-wiſer, made to work in a Coach, given by Biſhop *Wilkins*.

264. The Model of a Geometrick flat Floor, contrived by Dr. *Wallis*: It is figured thus, le. of the Beams as 3 to 2.



265. The Model of the Hull of a double-bottomed Ship, contrived by Sir *William Petty* with 2 Heads, 2 Rudders, 2 Holds, 2 Keels, *&c.*

266. An Inſtrument invented by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* to demonſtrate how far againſt the Wind a Ship may ſail.

267. An Orbicular Load-ſtone immerſed in the Center of a Horizontal Table like a Globe with the Poles in the Horizon, together with 32 Needles upon the Margin of the Table, by which the different reſpect of the Needle to the ſeveral Points of the Load-ſtone and other Particulars may be obſerved, contrived by Sir *Chr. Wren*.

268. Two Dipping Needles designed for the taking of Longitudes.

269. A Canoo (or Boat in the shape of a Shuttle) given by Mr. *Hocknell.*

270. A Gun affixed to an Iron Triangle, contrived by the Ld Viscount *Brouncher*, for the making of Experiments of the Recoiling of Guns.

271. An Assayer to try the strength of Gun-powder, contrived by Prince *Rupert.*

272. A Wind-Gun, given by the famous Bp *Wilkins.*

273. A Gun which discharges 7 times one after another presently, given by *Dudley Palmer*, Esq;.

274. An *Indian* poisoned Dagger le. about 14 Inches and 1 Inch broad, the Scabbard 1 intire piece of Wood, *&c.*

275. *Brasilian* fighting Club of Brasil-Wood an Ell long, diameter at 1 end 4, at the other 2½ Inches, and in the middle 2.

276. A *W. India* Target; also a Bow, Arrows and Quiver.

277. A Pot of *Macassar Poison* wherewith to poison Arrows, given by Sir *Ph. Vernatti.*

278. A *Siam Drum*, given by Mr. *John Short.*

279. Assay-Scales included in a Case with Glass Pannels to weigh with out of the Air.

280. A *China* Statera by which they weigh their Gems, *&c.*

281. A pair of Wooden Bellows, contrived to save Leather, given by Sir *R. Murray.*

282. A Rupee and a half Rupee (both given by *George Ent*, Esq;) and several other sorts of Money of *E. India.*

283 A Saffron Kiln, given by *Chr. Howard*, Esq;.

284. A Machine for Plowing, equal Sowing and Harrowing all at once; given by *J. Evelyn*, Esq;.

285. A Syder Press contrived by Dr. *Hook* for better dispatch and breaking of Apples.

286. A Cup turned out of Sassafras, and a Box turned out of a Nutshell.

287. An *Indian* Pail and Potager made out of the Bark of a Tree.

288. An *Indian* Rush basket and another made there of Porcupine Quills.

289. An *Indian* Peruke made of Feathers of several Colours, and an *Indian* Mantle made of Feathers.

290. An *Indian* Bracelet for the Wrist made of the Feathers of the *Indian* Sea Curlew.

291. A pair of *Iceland* Gloves and Boots, given by Mr. *Henshaw*, made of Deer-skin.

292. An *Indian* Scepter made of a sort of Cane 1 Yard long.

293. The Fan of an *Indian* King, given by Mr. *Whistler.*

294. Three Landskips, and a Catoptrick Paint, given by Bp *Wilkins.*

295. An Instrument wherewith to draw Perspective, contrived by Sir *Ch. Wren.*

296. An Optick Box used as a help in drawing.

297. The Pictures of a Musk Deer of *Java*; of a *Basilisk*; a Plant called *Minsin* and several *Indian* Plants; also of the Clove, Nutmeg, *&c.* Trees.

298. An armed Soldier, with the Prospect of an Army, given by Mr. *William Brownett*, all very curiously drawn with his Pen.

299. A *Jewish* Phylactery.

300. Examples of *China*, *Arabick* and *Malabarine* Letters and Languages.

301. Two Carved Shells of Mother of Pearl, where *Andromeda* chained to a Rock, *Perseus* on a *Pegasus*, *Neptune*, *Diana*, &c. are finely represented.

302. 360.

302. 36 other Pieces of Ivory with Images carved on each, *&c.*

303. A Box of Cups (turned work) from *Norimberg*, being 100 one within another, the Bowl of the utmoſt being about 2 Inches and a ½ Diameter; given by *Dudley Palmer*, Eſq;.

304. A ſolid Triangle, and the Head of a Princeſs with her Hair, both Turned.

305. Two half Bodies in Armour, and the Head of Sir *R. Murray* in Wax-work.

306. The Effigies of *John Howard* the 1ſt Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom the preſent Duke (*Anno* 1681 was) was the 8th Incluſive; alſo the Pedegree of the Family.

307. A *Roman* Urn of Glaſs with a Handle above 1500 Years old, given by Sir *Chr. Wren.*

308. Stones (ſeeming a ſort of courſe Marble) long ſince found near the Foundation of *Charing-Croſs*, given by Sir *Joſeph Williamſon.*

309. *Moſaick-Work*, found under Ground in *Holbourn*, and near the *Bath.*

310. Several Examples of Morters of old Caſtles and *Roman* Building, given by *John Aubrey*, Eſq; for comparing them with thoſe now in uſe.

311. A *Roman* Money-pot, given with ſeveral *Roman* Coins there mentioned by the Dr. found in the Year 1651, in *Week-field* in the Pariſh of *Hedington* in *Wiltſhire*, half full of *Roman* Coins, Silver and Copper, of ſeveral Emperours near the time of *Conſtantine.*

312. A Burning-Glaſs contrived and given by that moſt excellent Mathematician and Philoſopher Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Kt. compoſed of 7 circular fine Glaſſes, each about a Foot diameter and a little concave, placed 1 in the Center and 6 round that, with their Edges cloſe together, ſet in Cork and all fixed in a Wainſcot Frame, that in the Center ſomewhat deeper than the reſt; it melts any kind of Metal and even vitrefieth Brick or Tile.

The Metal is held in the Focus 22 Inches from the Center of the middle Glaſs.

313. A ſwimming Stone about 1 Foot and ½ ſolid.

314. A Cane 26 Foot long.

315. Alſo a Pegue Hat and Organ, the former of Cane of a Red Colour curiouſly manufactured.

316. A pair of Ox Horns about 2 Yards betn the Tips meaſured cloſe to the Scalp, given by Mr. *Houghton.*

317. A Colt with 2 hinder Legs, the Skin ſtuffed; here is alſo the Skeleton.

318. The King of the Birds of Paradiſe.

319. A *Chuſan* Chair of natural growth as well as ſhape, a very extraordinary Curioſity, given by my Lord *Somers*, *Anno* 1702, as brought from *China*; it has the Rails, Pillars or Feet, Back and Elbows appearing on a tranſient view or at ſome diſtance finely carved (tho' no Tool ſeems, when you are near, to have touched it) in the Figures or rough deſigns of Cupids, Crocodiles, *&c.* The Wood is very hard, ponderous and of a whitiſh Colour, and is ſaid to be the Root of a Tree (ſome will have it to be a Tea Tree;) but whether its Bulk be not too great for that (as being ſo large that a perſon of a middle ſize may ſit in it) ought to be conſidered.

320. An *E. India* Snake and Rattle Snake.

321. A Skelleton of an Oſtrich: A Dog without a Mouth.

322. The Model of the Temple at *Jeruſalem*, given by Mr. *Povey.*

323. A large Cylindrical piece of a petrefy'd Tree about 14 Inches diameter

diameter and the like depth, brought from *Antegoa* and given by *Benj. Middleton*, Esq; *Anno* 1695, *&c.*

THE LIBRARY.

On the S. W. side of this Quadrangle is a spacious Library belonging to this Royal Society about 144 Foot long and 15 broad, where are 44 Presses of Books, containing about 4000 Volumes in divers Languages and Faculties, especially relating to Natural Philosophy. About 35 of these Presses of Books were the generous Benefaction of the Duke of *Norfolk*, Father to that lately deceased, and brought hither *Anno* 1679, from *Arundel* House; the rest have been given by other Members of this Society, each contributing one of what they write and publish, to this Library, so that in a short time there will probably be the most compleat Library of this kind and *Musæum* in the World. And that which will most conduce to the perfection of the former will be the Learned Transactions of this Society, of which they have already published many Volumes, and are continuing to make a farther progress with the like indefatigable Industry and Success as heretofore.

They consist at present of a President, 20 Council, and 174 Fellows, of which 50 are Gent. of other Nations; out of the Council are chose a Treasurer and 2 Secretaries. These do not only make Disquisitions into such of the Works of Art and Nature as are proposed by themselves to be considered on, but receive Accounts, search into and write their Sentiments to the Ingenious in matters of Curiosity in any part of the World, and in their Philosophical Transactions fairly give the first Inventer of any Art, Mystery, *&c.* their due Credit, representing the thing as at first discovered to them, and then shewing its Use and how it may very often be improved for the good of the Publick; so that to this purpose in their Monthy Transactions you will find many rare Experiments and curious Observations relating to the most profound and abstruce Arts and Matters Register'd in about 25 Volumes in Quarto, published since the Year 1665, the Price of which Set is about 17*l.* but you have them abridged into 3 Volumes to the Year 1700 by the Ingenious and Learned Mr. *John Lowthorp*, one of the Fellows, who has judiciously connected the Matters and divided the whole thus: His 1st Volume contains what relates to the Mathematicks; 2d Volume is Phisiological: The 3d Medical, Anatomical, Philological and Miscellaneous.

The President's Business, as by their Charter-Book, is to preside either in Person or by his Deputy at every Meeting at the place aforesaid, and there to put such Questions, order the bringing before them such Experiments as are properly under their Consideration; also to propound fit Subjects for their Entertainment and Contemplation, *&c.*

The Treasurer receives and issues all Moneys pursuant to their Rules and Orders from time to time.

The Secretaries acquaint the Society with such Informations, Letters, Projects, Inventions, Replications, Propositions, *&c.* as are sent to them on their account; they Enter or Register all Experiments and Proceedings of the several Meetings, and cause the Transactions to be Printed and Published, especially those things the truth whereof the Curators have made Experiments by order of, and before the Society.

There

There is alſo a Servant to the Society called *the Operator*, who provides proper Matters wherewith to make Experiments, expoſes to Strangers the *Muſæum* or curious Collection of Rarities in the Repoſitory as aforeſaid.

The Liſt of this Learned Royal Society *are*,

His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

The Council for the Year 1706, *and thoſe continued till St.* Andrew's *Day* 1707, *according to the Liſt which I had at the College*, Mar. 27. 1707, *are*,

Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Kt. Preſident. *
John Vandenbempde, Eſq; *
John Chamberlayne, Eſq;
William Cockburn, M. D.
Sir *Godfrey Copley*, Bar. *
Thomas Foley, Eſq; *
Edm. Halley, G. Pr. Sav. *
John Herbert, Eſq; *
Abraham Hill, Eſq; *
Thomas Iſted, Eſq;
Mr. *John Lowthorp*.
Richard Mead, M. D.
Alex. Pitfield, Eſq; Treaſurer. *
Francis Roberts, Eſq; *
Hans Sloan, M. D. Secretary. *
Edward Southwell, Eſq.
Edward Tyſon, M. D.
Richard Waller, Eſq; Secret. *
Sir *Cyril Wyche*, Kt.
Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Kt.
Chriſtopher Wren, Eſq;.

Fellows of our own Nation, viz.

J. *Arbuthnot*, M. D. *
R. *Areskine*, M. D.
Ciril *Arthington*, Eſq;
Francis *Aſton*, Eſq; *
Arthur *Bayley*, Eſq;
D'Acre *Barret Lennard*, Eſq;
Charles *Bernard*, Eſq; Serg. Sur.
Richard *Bentley*, D. D.
William *Bird*, Eſq;
Jonathan *Blackwell*, Eſq;
James *Bridges*, Eſq;
Orlando *Bridgman*, Eſq;
Robert *Briggs*, A. M. P. L. L.
Edward *Brown*, M. D.
Thomas *Brown*, M. D.
Paul *Bowes*, Eſq;
Sir *Richard* *Bulkley*, Kt. and Bar.
William *Burnet*, Eſq;
William *Buys*, Eſq;
J. Earl of *Carbery*.
Will. Ld. Bp. *Carliſle*.
S. Geo. Bp. *Clougher*.
Hen. Earl of *Clarendon*.
George *Cheyne*, M. D.
Walter *Clavell*, Eſq;
M. *Deth*. *Cluverus*.
Mr. *William Cowper*. *
Daniel *Cox*.
Sir *Thomas* *Criſp*, Kt.
Mr. *James* *Cunningham*.
W. Ld. A. B. of *Dublin*.
Sir *Anthony* *Dean*, Kt.
Mr. *William* *Derham*.
Sir *Matthew* *Dudley*, Bar.
Maurice *Emmet*, Eſq; *
William *Fellows*, Eſq;
John *Flamſted*, Aſt. R.
John *Fryar*, M. D.
Sir *Robert* *Gordon*, Kt.
David *Gregory*, M. D. A. P. Sav.
Nehemiah *Grew*, M. D.
Sir *Rowland* *Gwynne*, Kt.
Charles Ld *Hallifax*.
Edward *Haines*, Eſq;
Mr. *Edward* *Haiſtwell*.
Anthony *Hammond*, Eſq;
John *Harris*, D. D. *
John *Harwood*, L. L. D. *
Mr. *Francis* *Hauksbee*.
John *Henley*, Eſq;
John *Hicks*, Eſq;
Mr. *James* *Hodgſon*.
Charles *Howard*, Eſq;
Edward *Howard*, Eſq;
Hugh *Howard*, Eſq;
John *Hutton*, M. D.

John

John *Jackſon*, Eſq;
Sir *Charles* *Iſaac*, Kt.
Ed Ld.Bp.of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*.
John *Keill*, A. M.
Sir *Edmund* *King*, Knt.
Edward *Laney*, Pr. Theo. Greſ. *
Martin *Liſter*, M. D Med. Reg.
Owen *Lloyd*, S. T. D.
Sir *Berkley* *Lucy*, Baronet.
John *Marſletoft*, D. D.
Walter *Mills*, M. D.
Benjamin *Middleton*, Eſq;
Robert *Moleſworth*, Eſq;
Thomas *Molineux*, M. D.
Sir *Samuel* *Morland*.
Joſeph *Morland*, M. D.
John *Mortimer*, Eſq;
John *Morton*, A. M.
Mr. *George* *Moult*.
William *Muſgrave*, M. D.
Robert *Nelſon*, Eſq;
John *Newey*, M. A.
Edward *Norris*, M. D.
Earl of *Orrery*.
William *Oliver*, M. D.
Tho. Earl of *Pembroke*, Ld Preſident.
Sir *John* *Perciuale*, Bar.
Mr. *James* *Petiver*. *
Robert *Pitt*, M. D.
Mr. *James* *Pond*.
Matthew *Prior*, Eſq;
Tho. L.Bp. of *Rocheſter*.
Lord *Reay*.
Ruſſel *Roberts*, Eſq;
Tancred *Robinſon*, M. D.
Richard *Robinſon*, M. D.
Joſeph *Ralphſon*, M. A.
Gilb. L.Bp of *Salisbury*.
The Earl of *Seafield*.
The L. Viſc. *Shelborne*.
John Lord *Somers*, Bar. *Eve.*
Cha. Earl of *Sunderland*.
Capt. *Thomas* *Savery*.
John *Shadwell*, M. D.
J. *Shaw*, Eſq;
Frederick *Slare*, M. D.
Thomas *Smith*, D. D.
Edward *Smith*, Dean of St. *Pat.*
Sir *John* *Stanley*, Baronet.
William *Stanley*, D. D. *
George *Stepney*, Eſq;
Mr. *Philip* *Stubs*.
Sir *Philip* *Sydenham*.
The L. Viſc. *Tarbat*.
Ralph *Thoresby*, Gent.
John *Thorp*, M. A.
Robert *Tomſon*, M. D.
Andrew *Took*, Geo. Prof. *Greſ.*
Alexander *Torano*, L.D. Aſt. P. *Greſ.*
Tho. L. Viſc. *Weymouth*.
Henry *Worſley*, Eſq;
Sir *Paul* *Whichcot*, Kt. and Bar.
Sir *Thomas* *Willoughby*, Bar.
John *Woodward*, M.D.P.M.G. *
George *Worth*, Eſq;
William *Wotton*, B. D.
Mr. *James* *Young*.

Fellows, who are Perſons of other Nations, viz.

Ds. *Georgius* *Baglivus*.
Ds. *Godefr.* *Bidloo*, M. D.
Ds. *Dominic*, *Bottonus*.
Ds. *Baſn. de Banval*.
Ds. *Jo. Philip.* *Breynius*, M. D. Dant.
Ds. *Paulus* *Buſſiere*.
Ds. ——— *Bourdelin*, M. D. Paris.
Ds. *Comes de Briancon*, Leg. Extraord. Du Sabau.
Ds. *Dominic.* *Caſſini*, Aſt. Reg. Paris.
Ds. *Jacobus* *Caſſini*.
Ds. *Johannes* *Chardellon*.
Ds. *Abrah.* *Cyprianus*.
Ds. *Thomas* *Deibene*.
Ds. *Johannes* *Dolæus*, M D.
Ds. *Nicholas* *Fatio de Duillier*.
Ds. *J. Chriſt.* *Fatio de Duillier*.
Ds. *Steph.* *Geoffroy*.
Ds. ——— *Gulielminus*.
Ds. *Anton. de Guiſcard*.
Ds. *J. Theod.* *Heinſon*, Hanov.
Ds *Urbanus* *Hiarne*, M. D.
Ds. *Petrus* *Hotton*, Med. & Botan. Prof. Acad. Lugd. Bat.
Ds. *Jo. Phil.* *Hordis*, M. D. Fran.
Ds. *David* *Krieg*.
Ds. *Goth. Gu.* *Leibnitius*, J. V. D.
Ds. *Michael* *Levaſſon*.
Ds. *Antonin.* *Leuwenhoek*, Delphenſ.
Ds. *Chriſtoph.* *Leyoncrona*, S. M. S. R.
Ds. *Abra-*

Ds. *Abrah. de Moivre.*
Ds. *Johannes Marsigli*, Conc. Im. R.
Ds. *J. Burch. Menckenius*, J. V. D. Pr. L.
Ds. *Dionysius Papin*, M. D.
Ds. *Lowis Paul*, M. D.
Ds. *J. Nichol. Pechlin*, M. D.
Ds. *Moises Pujolas*
Ds *Aug. Quir. Rivisius*, M. D. Lipſ.
Ds. *J Ambr. Sarotti.*
Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus, M. D. Tig.
Ds. *Petrus Sylvestre.*
Ds. *Francisc. Spoletus*, Med. Pr. Pr. P.
Ds. *Ez. de Spanheim*, Liber. Baro. Borusſ. Reg. Miniſter. Satus & ad Annam Reginam Angliæ Legatus Extraordinarius.
Ds. *Otto Sperlingius.*
Ds. *J. Adam. Stampfer.*
Ds. —— *Timone*, M. D.
Ds. *Francisc. Travigni*, Ph. Ven.
Ds. *Antonius Valisnerius*, Pat. Prof.
Ds. *Raymun. Vieussens*, M. D.
Ds. *Van Vryberge*, Leg. Or. Hæd. B.
Dr. *Nicholaus Wisten*, Conſ. Amſt.

Note, That the Names among the Council not marked with an * were of it the laſt Year, and inſtead of them, for this Year, thoſe ſo marked among the Fellows are now of the Council: So that you have the Council for 1706, and 1707.

Alſo, That the time for chooſing the Preſident and Council is on St. *Andrew*'s Day annually; and that thoſe of Foreign Nations are never made choice of.

Hackney Coaches. The Commiſſioners for the Duties thereon laid by an Act of Parliament 5 and 6 *W.* and *Mary*, *Chap.* 22. keep their Office in *Surry Str.* in the *Strand.* The preſent Commiſſioners are,

Daniel Blake,
Abraham Magney,
Edmund Clerk,
Robert Jollivet,
Charnock Hern,
} Eſquires.

Sallaries 200 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *Wharton* is Receiver.

They are to Licenſe 700 Coaches and no more within the Bills of Mortality; the Owners to pay for the ſame to the uſe of their Majeſties 50 *l.* Fine for each Licenſe, which was to continue for 21 Years, alſo 4 *l. per Ann.* payable 1 *l. per* Quarter, *i. e.* at *Chriſtmas*, *Lady-day*, *Midſummer* and *Michaelmas.*

The Driver ſhall not exceed for his Hire, in *London* or within 10 Miles thereof 10 *s. per Diem* (12 h. to the Day) 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the firſt Hour, and 1 *s.* every Hour afterward. From any of the Inns of Court or thereabout to any part of St. *James*'s or the City of *Weſtminſter* (except beyond *Tuttle Str.*) 1 *s.* and from the Inns of Court to the *Royal Exchange* 1 *s.* or to *Tower-Hill*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtr.* or *Aldgate* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and the like Sums for the like Diſtance. And if any Coachman ſhall refuſe to go, or exact more for his Hire, he ſhall for each offence forfeit 40 *s.*

The Commiſſioners alſo to grant Licences to all Stage-Coaches to be kept or driven throughout *England*, for each of which Licences ſhall be paid 8 *l. per Ann.* quarterly.

The Licenſes are Aſſignable and to be Renewed every Year. This Act did commence *June* 24. 1694.

Hall-Mote (or *Hall-Court.*) Theſe are held at the Halls by the Governours of the Companies, for the due regulation of matters relating to, and promoting the Intereſt of each Fraternity as occaſion from time to time requireth.

Hamper or *Hanaper Office*; It belongs to the Court of *Chancery* and is kept in *Lincolns-Inn.* It is the Clerk of the Hamper's buſineſs to attend the Ld Chancellor or Keeper at all Sealings, with Leather Bags (which might formerly be Hampers,